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THE

THE

MONTHLY EPITOME,

For JANUARY 1798.

1. The Works of TOBIAS SMOLLETT, M. D. with Memoirs of his Life; to which is prefixed A View of the Commencement and Progreſs of Romance. By JOHN MOORE, M. D. 8 vol. 8vo. 3l. 4s. *Law, &c.*

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Vol. VIII. Travels through France and Italy.

EXTRACT

FROM VIEW AND PROGRESS OF ROMANCE.

"THE preciſe period at which this famous order (of chivalry) was firſt eſtabliſhed, it is difficult to determine: but ſoon after it had been eſtabliſhed, it was thought expedient to educate children with the expreſs view of accompliſhing them for it. The choice was made from the children of noble families. War, religion, and love, were the pillars of this famous inſtitution, which refined and gave freſh luſtre to that gallantry towards the fair ſex, which varniſhes and gilds the roughneſs of Gothic manners. At ſeven years of age the children deſtined for the profeſſion of chivalry were removed from their fathers' houſes to the court or caſtle of the ſovereign. As their education was in ſome points ſevere, and required ſteadineſs and ſtrength, boys of ſtout conſtitutions and intrepid minds were preferred to all others of equal rank. The firſt ſituation they obtained, however, was that of pages, during which they waited at table, and performed other menial ſervices, which were not conſidered, in thoſe days, as humiliating. Their addreſs and manner were attended to. They were taught to dance and play on the harp; and while they were inſtructed in the religious tenets which it was their duty to believe, it was at the ſame-time the buſineſs of certain ladies of the court to teach them the metaphyſics of love, and impreſs on their minds an early devotion for the ſex. At the age of fourteen the young candidate, from the rank of page, was promoted to that of eſquire. The eſquires were of different kinds. One was called the carving ſquire; his duty was to attend in the hall at dinner, and carve

the various diſhes with dexterity, and diſtribute them among the gueſts: but the eſquire who was choſen for the companion of his patron, was taught the uſe of the ſpear, the ſword, and the battle-axe, and accuſtomed to exerciſe under the incumbrance of armour. At twenty-one he was received into the order of chivalry. The ceremonies on this occaſion were calculated to make a deep and laſting impreſſion. The youth was obliged to paſs the preceding night in prayer and acts of devotion in a church, attended by a prieſt, to whom he made a full confeſſion of his ſins; after which he received abſolution, took the ſacrament, bathed, and having heard a ſermon adapted to the occaſion, he advanced, preſenting a ſword, which the prieſt girded to the ſide of the young man, after it had been conſecrated by a bleſſing. He then moved to the perſon who was to confer the Order, and fell before him on both knees, with his hands joined, and having ſworn to maintain the honour of religion and of chivalry, he was, by the aſſiſtants, dreſſed in complete armour; in doing which they always began by attaching the ſpurs. He again ſunk on his knees, and was dubbed by the ſovereign, who gave him three touches with the flat of the ſword on the ſhoulder, ſaying, 'I inveſt thee with the Order of Chi-'valry, in the name of God, St. Mi-'chael, and St. George. Be faithful, 'bold, and loyal'." *P.* xv.

"The ardent knights-errant were ſoon relieved from the neceſſity of diſplaying their courage in combats with each other. The moſt ſtriking and extenſive inſtance of human infatuation that ever occurred, furniſhed them ample means of manifeſting it in a cauſe infinitely more important in the eyes of their contemporaries, and equally abſurd in thoſe of poſterity, namely, that of recovering the city of Jeruſalem and the holy ſepulchre from the infidels.

"While the Arabians were in poſſeſſion of Paleſtine, they gave no moleſtation to the Chriſtians who came on pilgrimage to the holy ſepulchre. On the contrary, as the infidels reaped ſome advantage from the number of pilgrims, they were treated rather with kindneſs. The ardour for this meritorious journey was augmented alſo by the reſpect ſhown to thoſe who had made it, on their return to their own countries. Beſides, an opinio pretty prevalent in Chriſtendom, the end of the tenth and beginn the eleventh century, that the was very near a cloſe. This determined great numbers of Ch inhabitants, of even the moſt parts of Europe, to make a viſit Old Jeruſalem during their life, probable means of ſecuring t place in the New after their But when the Turks tore Syri the Arabians, and gave the law ruſalem, the Chriſtian pilgrim inſulted by the new conquerors ridiculed the object of their ado The pilgrims, on their return, all Europe with accounts of the ſufferings, and of the dreadful i of the Turks. A native of H known by the name of Peter th mit, who had made the pilgrim Jeruſalem, wandered over E preaching the duty incumbent believers in Chriſt to avenge t ſults which had been offered followers, and to regain his ſep from the infidels. An enthuſia the cruſades overſpread Euro met the military ſpirit of the and was thought by the tradeſm peaſants, a more eaſy and method of obtaining the fav Heaven, than the hard labou ing, and penances, to which the ſubjected at home. The numbe aſſumed the croſs, which was the worn by the cruſaders, were alm credible. Every country of Euro abandoned by thouſands of the and ſtouteſt of its inhabitants. tain number of knights, howev mained in each, to whoſe pro were conſigned the wives and ters of thoſe who went to th war; ſo that the ſpirit of chiva kept up at home, while it glowe augmented ardour abroad. Afte coming a thouſand unexpecte culties, and having obtained victories, the Chriſtian army, niſhed to a tenth of its origina ber, arrived at Antioch. Th of that place had continued months, when the ſpirit of the thuſiaſts began to droop. A nu army of infidels marched to th of Antioch. Many of the Ch deſerted at this news. The f Peter the Hermit himſelf failed, vinced that the fury of the would be peculiarly directed

him, he fled. This unexpected deſertion ſpread augmented terror and diſmay over the cruſaders. When they ſeemed on the point of deſpair, another prieſt, Peter Barthelemi, ſtopped their deſpondency, and revived their ſpirits. He aſſured them that Jeſus Chriſt himſelf had revealed to him, that if the army would paſs three days in faſting and prayer, they would immediately after find the identical ſpear with which his ſide had been pierced while he was on the croſs. 'I leave you 'to judge,' ſaid Barthelemi, 'how 'very eaſy a matter it will be for you to 'defeat the infidel army when you 'have once got poſſeſſion of that 'ſpear.' The Chriſtians having of late been accuſtomed to faſting as well as prayer, fulfilled the conditions; and Barthelemi, to their infinite ſatisfaction, found the ſpear. The leaders having given time to the ſoldiers to refreſh themſelves, ſeized this period of renewed enthuſiaſm, and defeated the infidels. Antioch ſurrendered; and the road through Syria was open to the Chriſtians.

"By the retreat of the Turks, the city of Jeruſalem had ſome time before been recovered by the ſoldan of Egypt, whoſe alliance the cruſaders had hitherto courted. He ſent an embaſſy to inform them, that provided they would come in a peaceable manner, and without their arms, they would be permitted to enter Jeruſalem, and perform their religious vows. He farther promiſed, that all Chriſtian pilgrims, who in future wiſhed to viſit the holy city, ſhould be treated in the ſame hoſpitable manner that they had ever been by the Arabians, his predeceſſors. How infinitely is it to be regretted that theſe offers were not accepted, which would have ſaved the memory of thoſe zealots from the eternal reproach of a cruelty, ſurpaſſing, if poſſible, the original folly of their enterpriſe, and in direct contradiction to the precepts of the religion they profeſſed! After a ſiege of ſeveral weeks they entered Jeruſalem by aſſault, put all the garriſon to the ſword, ſlaughtered the inhabitants, without diſtinction of age or ſex; and then, not only free from remorſe, but exulting in what they had done, they proceeded, ſmeared with blood, to the holy ſepulchre, ſinging anthems to Him who preached peace and good will to man, and to that Being whoſe mercy is above all his works.

"With ſome lucid intervals, this cruſading madneſs laſted more than two centuries, during which time it has been computed that between five and ſix millions of men, in the different countries of Europe, aſſumed the croſs.

"Such a long and extenſive intercourſe between the eaſtern and weſtern world could not exiſt without having a conſiderable influence on the manners and ſentiments of the inhabitants of both: but particularly of the latter, who paſſed through ſo many countries more fertile, better cultivated, and in a higher ſtate of civilization than their own. Thoſe who went by Conſtantinople had the opportunity of contemplating ſociety in a vaſt and magnificent capital, and of viewing the refinements of a luxurious court; many of which, with ſome of the cuſtoms and notions prevalent among the Aſiatics, they afterwards carried to their own countries. Among other importations, it was generally believed that a large cargo of the fictions of the Arabian imagination was brought to Europe by the cruſaders, conſiſting of genii, enchanters, giants, golden palaces, amaranthine gardens, and all the ſplendid wonders of thoſe romances which were read with eagerneſs in all the countries of Europe at this period." *P.* xxi.

"The Celtic and Latin were the two moſt common languages in Europe for the firſt eight centuries. The inhabitants of Provence formed a language compoſed of the two, which ſoon became more univerſal than the other, and was ſpoken by the nobility and higher orders of ſociety in the greateſt part of Europe. This early French was called Romine or Romance, on account of its affinity with Latin, and the books written in it were called Romances. It was divided into two dialects, both bearing the name of Romance. In the provinces of the ſouth of France it obtained the name of Provençal Romance, becauſe ſpoken by the ſubjects of the counts of Provence, known by the name of Provençals. In the northern provinces, a great number of Frankiſh words being adopted, it became the origin of the preſent French. And the Comte de Treſſan aſſerts, that in Picardy the

language of the common people at this day, is much the ſame that was ſpoken in the twelfth century.

"The troubadours (or inventors of poetical romance) compoſed ſongs, &c. which an inferior claſs, called jongleurs, ſung to the harp at feaſts and ſolemnities. They ſung of war and battles; of the wonderful adventures of knights; of the beauty and virtues of damſels. As they adorned thoſe damſels with every poſſible grace and accompliſhment, the poet ſometimes fell in love with the creature of his own imagination, and continued to make ſonnets and love-ſongs on women who exiſted no where elſe; and if any of them afterwards met with a lady more intereſting than uſual, all the virtues and graces which he had collected in his ſonnets, for the uſe of his ideal miſtreſs, were applied to this real lady, whom, perhaps, he would continue to celebrate in his poems for years. Thus it often happened among the troubadours, that inſtead of love making the poet, the poet made the love. Many have believed that this was the caſe with Petrarch. But however that may be, the works of the troubadours came every day more into vogue. The profeſſion was highly reſpected; and the moſt diſtinguiſhed of thoſe who followed it were cheriſhed in private ſociety, and great favourites at the courts. They were even freed from taxes. Some ſovereign princes became ſo intoxicated with the works of the troubadours, that they were vain of being enrolled in their number. The moſt eminent of theſe, was Richard the Firſt of England. This prince had a paſſionate taſte for poetry. He had compoſed ſome poetical romances, and was afterwards the ſubject of many; particularly of one entitled, The Romance of Richard Cœur de Lion, which, with added fictions, celebrates his warlike exploits during his cruſade. From this poem Mr. Thomas Warton gives ſeveral extracts. In that which deſcribes the duel between Richard and the ſoldan, at the ſiege of Babylon, it is ſaid of the latter,

'A faucon brode in honde he bare,
'For he thoght he wold thare
'Have ſlayne Richarde with treaſowne.'

"The learned gentleman imagines, that by this faucon brode is meant a hawk; and that the ſoldan i ſented with the bird on hi ſhow his indifference or cont the adverſary with whom he v to fight. Mr. Warton ſupp conjecture by mentioning a Gothic picture, the ſubject is ſuppoſed to be this ſame d ſome very old tapeſtry, o heroes are repreſented on l with hawks on their fiſts. that in feudal times no g appeared on horſeback, bu hawk ſo placed. But with reſpect to the authority of th and tapeſtry, and all poſſib ence to Mr. Warton's o cannot help thinking that t brode ſignified a broad which the ſoldan had in with which he certainly hac chance of killing Richard th hawk on his fiſt; unleſs, in ſoldan had reaſon to expect aſſiſtance from his hawk, tha Corous received from the his duel with the Gaul.

"In the ſame poem, w formed that Richard carriec axe from England, that r more than a match for the

'King Richarde I under
'Or he went out of Engelo
'Let him make an axe for
'To brake therewith the bones;
'The heed was wrought ri
'Therein was twenti boun
'And when he come in londe
'The axe toke he in his hc
'All that he hytte he all t
'The Gryffons away faſt ra

"But nothing in this poe a higher notion of the t which Richard's proweſs the infidels than what is re plain proſe, by Joinville, the Saracens were riding, horſes ſtarted at any unuſ they ſaid to their horſes, them at the ſame time, *Et c ce ſont le roy Richart?*

"What contributed, a the favour of princes, t young men to become tr was the great favour with were beheld by the ladies whom were exceedingly f have thoſe poets for th merely for the pleaſure of brated in their poems.

"That the avowed paſſion of a troubadour, and his addreſſing love-ſonnets to a lady, was not injurious to her reputation, or, at leaſt, that many huſbands were of this opinion, is evident, for the huſbands in general were as vain of having a troubadour attached to their ladies, as the ladies themſelves could be. It is highly probable, therefore, that this ſpecies of attachment of a troubadour to the married lady he choſe for the theme of his poetry, laid the foundation for the ciciſbeiſm of modern Italy."

CHARACTER OF SMOLLETT.

"THE perſon of Dr. Smollett was ſtout and well proportioned, his countenance engaging, his manner reſerved, with a certain air of dignity that ſeemed to indicate that he was not unconſcious of his own powers. He was of a diſpoſition ſo humane and generous, that he was ever ready to ſerve the unfortunate, and on ſome occaſions, to aſſiſt them beyond what his circumſtances could juſtify.—Though few could penetrate with more acuteneſs into character, yet none was more apt to overlook miſconduct when attended with misfortune. He lived in an hoſpitable manner, but he deſpiſed that hoſpitality which is founded on oſtentation, which entertains only thoſe, whoſe ſituation in life flatters the vanity of the entertainer, or ſuch as can make returns of the ſame kind; that hoſpitality which keeps a debtor and creditor account of dinners. Smollett invited to his plain but plentiful table, the perſons whoſe characters he eſteemed, in whoſe converſation he delighted, and many for no other reaſon, than becauſe they ſtood in need of his countenance and protection. As nothing was more abhorrent to his nature than pertneſs or intruſion, few things could render him more indignant than a cold reception; to this, however, he imagined he had ſometimes been expoſed, on his application in favour of others; for himſelf, he never made an application to any great man in his life.

"Free from vanity, Smollett had a conſiderable ſhare of pride, and great ſenſibility; his paſſions were eaſily moved, and too impetuous when rouſed; he could not conceal his contempt of folly, his deteſtation of fraud, nor refrain from proclaiming his indignation againſt every inſtance of oppreſſion. Though Smollett poſſeſſed a verſatility of ſtyle in writing, which he could accommodate to every character, he had no ſuppleneſs in his conduct. His learning, diligence, and natural acuteneſs would have rendered him eminent in the ſcience of medicine, had he perſevered in that profeſſion; other parts of his character were ill-ſuited for augmenting his practice. He could neither ſtoop to impoſe on credulity, nor humour caprice. He was of an intrepid, independent, imprudent diſpoſition, equally incapable of deceit and adulation, and more diſpoſed to cultivate the acquaintance of thoſe he could ſerve, than of thoſe who could ſerve him. What wonder that a man of his character was not, what is called, ſucceſsful in life?" *P.* cxciv.

II. *The Four Ages*, together with Eſſays on various Subjects; by WILLIAM JACKSON, of Exeter. 8vo. pp. 454. 7*s*. *Cadell and Davies*.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"THE greateſt part of theſe eſſays "ſhould be conſidered as "ſketches for a periodical paper, "which was once intended for pub-"lication—they are, in conſequence, "upon familiar ſubjects, and treated "as ſuch.—The Four Ages, and "other pieces (eaſily diſtinguiſhed), "made no part of the above deſign: "but though leſs proper for a paper, "they are more ſo for a book, "which may be conſidered as an "addition to the *Thirty Letters* al-"ready publiſhed by the ſame au-"thor."

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EXTRACT.

CHARACTER OF GAINSBOROUGH, AS A MUSICIAN.

"GAINSBOROUGH's profeſſion was painting, and muſic was his amuſement—yet there were times when muſic ſeemed to be his employment, and painting his diverſion. When I firſt knew him he lived at Bath, where Giardini had been exhibiting his *then* unrivalled powers on the violin. His excellent performance made Gainſborough enamoured of that inſtrument; and conceiving, like the ſervant-maid in the Spectator, that the muſic lay in the fiddle, he was frantic until he poſſeſſed the *very* inſtrument which had given him ſo much pleaſure; but ſeemed much ſurpriſed that the muſic of it remained behind with Giardini! He had ſcarcely recovered this ſhock (for it was a great one to *him*) when he heard Abel on the viol-di-gamba. The violin was hung on the willow—Abel's viol-di-gamba was purchaſed, and the houſe reſounded with melodious thirds and fifths from 'morn to dewy 'eve!' Many an adagio, and many a minuet were begun, but none completed.—This was wonderful, as it was Abel's *own* inſtrument, and therefore *ought* to have produced Abel's own muſic! Fortunately my friend's paſſion had now a freſh object—Fiſcher's hautboy; but I do not recollect that he deprived Fiſcher of his inſtrument; and though he procured a hautboy, I never heard him make the leaſt attempt on it. Probably his ear was too delicate to bear the diſagreeable ſounds which neceſſarily attend the firſt beginnings on a wind inſtrument. He ſeemed to content himſelf with what he heard in public, and getting Fiſcher to play to him in private—not on the hautboy, but the violin; but this was a profound ſecret, for Fiſcher knew that his reputation was in danger if he pretended to excel on two inſtruments *. The next time I ſaw Gainſborough, it was in the character of king David. He had heard a harper at Bath—the performer was ſoon left harpleſs—and now Fiſcher, Abel, and Giardini were all forgotten—there was nothing like chords and arpeggios! He really ſtuck to the harp long enough to play ſeveral airs with variations, and, in a little time, would nearly have exhauſted all the pieces uſually performed on an inſtrument incapable of modulation (this was not a pedal harp), when another viſit from Abel brought him back to the viol-di-gamba. He now ſaw the imperfection of ſudden ſounds that inſtantly die away—if you wanted a *ſtaccato*, it was to be had by a proper management of the bow, and you might alſo have notes as long as you pleaſe. The viol-di-gamba is the only inſtrument, and Abel the prince of muſicians! This, and occaſionally a little flirtation with the fiddle, continued ſome years; when, as ill luck would have it, he heard Croſdill—but, by ſome irregularity of conduct, for which I cannot account, he neither took up, nor bought the violoncello. All his paſſion for the baſs was vented in deſcriptions of Croſdill's tone and bowing, which was rapturous and enthuſiaſtic to the laſt degree.

"Many years paſſed away, when upon ſeeing a theorbo in a picture of Vandyke's, he concluded (perhaps becauſe it was finely painted) that the

* It was at this time that I heard Fiſcher play a ſolo on the violin, and accompany himſelf on the ſame inſtrument: the air of the ſolo was executed with the bow, and the accompaniment *pizzicato* with the unemployed fingers of his left hand.

theorbo

theorbo muſt be a fine inſtrument. He recollected to have heard of a German profeſſor, to whom he immediately applied, and purchaſed it with a book of airs, compoſed for that inſtrument, at the enormous price of twenty guineas.

"In this manner he frittered away his muſical talents; and though poſſeſſed of ear, taſte, and genius, he never had application enough to learn his notes. He ſcorned to take the firſt ſtep, the ſecond was of courſe out of his reach; and the ſummit became unattainable." *P.* 147.

AS A PAINTER, &c.

"HIS groups of figures are, for the moſt part, very pleaſing, though unnatural; for a town girl, with her clothes in rags, is not a ragged country girl. Notwithſtanding this remark, there are numberleſs inſtances of his groups at the door of a cottage, or by a fire in a wood, &c. that are ſo pleaſing as to diſarm criticiſm. He ſometimes (like Murillo) gave intereſt to a ſingle figure—his Shepherd's Boy, Woodman, Girl and Pigs, are equal to the beſt pictures on ſuch ſubjects—his Fighting-dogs, Girl warming herſelf, and ſome others, ſhow his great power in this ſtyle of painting." *P.* 156.

"He had no reliſh for hiſtorical painting—he never ſold, but always gave away his drawings; commonly to perſons who were perfectly ignorant of their value. He hated the harpſichord and the piano-forte. He diſliked ſinging, particularly in parts. He deteſted reading; but was ſo like Sterne in his letters, that, if it were not for an originality, that could be copied from no one, it might be ſuppoſed that he had formed his ſtyle upon a cloſe imitation of that author. He had as much pleaſure in looking at a violin as in hearing it.—I have ſeen him for many minutes ſurveying, in ſilence, the perfections of an inſtrument, from the juſt proportion of the model, and the beauty of the workmanſhip.

"His converſation was ſprightly, but licentious—his favourite ſubjects were muſic and painting, which he treated in a manner peculiarly his own.

"The common topics, or any of a ſuperior caſt, he thoroughly hated, and always interrupted by ſome ſtroke of wit or humour.

"He died with this expreſſion—'We are all going to heaven, and 'Vandyke is of the party'—Strongly expreſſive of a good heart, a quiet conſcience, and a love for his profeſſion, which only left him with his life." *P.* 159.

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[*To be continued.*]

IV. *Eſſays Phyſiological* and *Philoſophical*, on the Diſtortion of the Spine, the motive Power of Animals, the Fallacy of the Senſes, and the Properties of Matter. By C. H. WILKINSON, Surgeon, and Lecturer on Experimental Philoſophy at St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital. 8vo. pp. 190. 4s. *Low, Law, Lee and Hurſt.*

EXTRACT.

THE POWER OF BIRDS IN FLYING.

"BIRDS, from the nature of their ſtructure, are ſpecifically lighter than man or quadrupeds, and ſix hundred times heavier than the fluid in which they float; the wonderful powers they have of aſcending and deſcending in a medium ſo comparatively rare, ſome inquiries into the cauſe may not prove unintereſting. The centre of gravity of a bird is ſituated a little beyond the wings, and a ſmall degree lower than the point of ſuſpenſion, viz. that point which is the centre of a line paſſing through the attachments of the wings; if this were not ſo, the body would not be kept more in the poſition of the feet downwards, than the feet upwards. It muſt neceſſarily be allowed that their wings are placed in the very beſt part, to balance their body, and to give a ſwift progreſſion; when they ſtrike downwards, they expand their wings to the greateſt breadth by the action of their large and extenſive pectoral muſcles.

"If the bird be diſpoſed to turn his courſe to the left, he ſtrikes the air with a proportionate greater force with the right wing; when he wants to riſe, his tail his raiſed upwards, in order to diminiſh the reſiſtance; and to fall, it is depreſſed. Willoughby, Ray, and many other phyſiologiſts, imagined, that the tail is a kind of rudder, to ſteer and turn the body in the air. Borellus, however, ſuppoſes, that it is more to aſſiſt in aſcents and deſcents, and to obviate the vacillations of the body." *P. 51.*

FALLACIES OF VISION.

"EVERY one muſt have obſerved that a fly paſſing very near the eye has raiſed the idea of a large bird, owing to the eye not being then prepared to ſee ſo near a ſituated object; the light is diſſipated over a greater number of fibrils in that unconverged manner as to produce a confuſed idea of a larger animal. When we ſee a man at a hundred yards diſtance, he ought to appear to us only half the ſize as when at fifty, yet we obſerve no difference; a child of three or four years of age, ſeeing a man a hundred yards off, takes him for a boy; ſo we, when placed in a ſituation we have not been accuſtomed to, as at the top of a high building, or the Monument, or if looking upwards at the dragon on Bow ſteeple, or at the elevated dome of a building, theſe ſufficiently ſhow that there is no fallacy in the optic powers; the number of fibrillæ that are impreſſed by the ſame object is in the ratio of its diſtance. When we have been accuſtomed to contemplate an object at the diſtance of perfect viſion, we aſſociate the appearance to the ſame object ſeen more remote. It is owing to

this that a perſon, when viewing through a teleſcope a man at one hundred yards diſtance, and being told it magnifies one hundred times, is ſurpriſed that the man ſhould not appear one hundred times enlarged; not being aware that his idea of the man is only the aſſociation from the appearance of him at the diſtance of twenty-four inches, or perfect viſion; the teleſcope only enlarges the real angle the man ſubtends, ſo that he would appear no larger than if placed at the diſtance of one yard." *P.* 98.

V. *A View of the Cauſes and Conſequences of the American Revolution;* in Thirteen Diſcourſes, preached in North America, between the Years 1763 and 1775: with an Hiſtorical Preface. By JONATHAN BOUCHER, A. M. and F. A. S. Vicar of Epſom, Surrey. 8vo. pp. 596. Pref. pp. xc. 9s. *Robinſons.*

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EXTRACT.

"TO aſſiſt future inquirers in this arduous inveſtigation (the hiſtory of the American revolution), the volume of Sermons is now, with all deference, ſubmitted to the public. Merely as ſermons, or even as political treatiſes, in themſelves, and unconnected with the circumſtances under which they were written, are the productions of a private clergyman, who began to think ſeriouſly on ſuch ſubjects only when he was called upon to write upon them, I have no viſible their claim to the public attention is ſlender. Had they not been, however, ſeemed to myſelf, and to my kind friends to whom they had been ſhown in MS. to contain ſome information which has not elſewhere been noticed, but which may help to elucidate a difficult but important period of our hiſtory, they would not have been drawn from that obſcurity to which they had long been conſigned." Pref. *p.* xxii.

"I have ſelected for this volume ſuch diſcourſes as ſeemed to be the moſt likely to ſhow (in a way that can hardly be ſuſpected of miſrepreſentation) the ſtate of two of the moſt valuable colonies, juſt before and at the time of the breaking out of the troubles. And I am willing to flatter myſelf, that every attentive reader will find in them ſomething to illuſtrate the great event, to which they chiefly relate." Pref. *p.* xxv

"That much blame attaches to Great Britain, from her ſuffering in ſuffering colonial miſmanagement to riſe to ſuch an height of evil as at length to amount to a revolt from her want of counſel and conduct in carrying on the war, from her puſillanimity in concluding an ignominious peace, the moſt zealous of her admirers will not deny. For all theſe errors ſhe is now called to account, and made to pay dearly for all her miſdoings. Heavy upon the nation was the loſs of thirteen

beſt of her continental colonies: but it becomes intolerable to us now only when, as one of its conſequences, another republic is about to ariſe at our very doors; a republic to which that of America can be compared only as an infant Hercules may be compared with an Hercules at his full growth. As ſoon may the poor weather-beaten native of the tempeſtuous coaſts of Magellan hope for the mild ſerenity of weather found only in temperate zones, as we, or any of the nations in their vicinity, be permitted to enjoy any peace whilſt France is a republic. For this, thoſe nations alſo are now about to be puniſhed. A nation of men, like the children of Cadmus, have all at once ſprung up in the midſt of them, all armed, and all deſtined, as it would ſeem, hereafter to ſubſiſt by pillage and rapine.

"If, in any reſpect, they are more civilized than the piratical ſtates on the coaſt of Africa, that renders them only the more dangerous; as no ſavageneſs is ſo completely inhuman as refined ferocity. Like the ancient legalized banditti of the Highlands of Scotland, they will probably ſupport their monſtrous armies by levying a tribute on all the reſt of the world. But vengeance ſhall alſo overtake France herſelf, if, indeed, it has not already overtaken her: ſunk as ſhe is, from one of the firſt monarchies in the world, either in ancient or modern times, to a mean and odious republic; from having given law to Europe in all thoſe arts which are ſuppoſed to refine men and embelliſh life, to become the ſcourge, the abhorrence, and the dread of the world. Nor in this general wreck of happineſs, brought on mankind by theſe convulſions, muſt America hope to eſcape unhurt. For a revolt, like the eruption of a volcano, cannot but give ſomething of a ſhock to every contiguous ſtate. Admitting, with ſome politicians, that revolutions are ſometimes, if not neceſſary, yet uſeful in ſtates, by bringing forward ſome improvements in government; as with ſome philoſophers we alſo admit, that many good ends in the natural world are anſwered by volcanos; ſtill their eruption, in both caſes, is tremendous. And as no man, it is probable, would by choice fix on the neighbourhood of a burning mountain as his place of reſidence; no man would chooſe to live under a government liable to revolutions. In both caſes their neighbourhood is dangerous; and it is not eaſy to ſay, in either caſe, at what diſtance a people may pronounce themſelves in ſafety. The lava of Veſuvius not only deſolated large tracts of circumjacent country; but its aſhes are ſaid ſometimes to have reached Conſtantinople. Juſt ſo, the United States of America, though apparently far removed from the immediate ſcenes of the revolution in France, are by no means out of the reach of its effects. America is endangered not only by her connexion and intercourſe with old France; but much more by her vicinity to ſome of the French colonies, where revolution has raged with all the intenſe fury of the torrid zone. According to a maſterly writer (Bryan Edwards), in the boſom of the weſtern archipelago, an immenſe empire is about to ariſe, formed by ſuch a people, on ſuch principles, and with ſuch power, as may well make all the weſtern world, and all who have any connexion with it, to ſtand aghaſt with horror.

"In all ages mankind have been impreſſed with a longing deſire to pry into futurity. Of ſuch a deſire, the worſt perhaps that can be ſaid is, that it is fooliſh, becauſe it is uſeleſs: yet it is the characteriſtic of prudence to *foreſee evil*, whilſt *the ſimple paſs on and are puniſhed*. I would fain hope, then, that it is ſomething more than mere idle curioſity which prompts one to wiſh it were poſſible now to know the deſtinies of three germs, or embryos, of three future Britiſh nations; which, though inconſiderable at preſent, it is not impoſſible, may, ſome centuries hence, give law to a large portion of the globe. Theſe are the States of America, the Britiſh ſettlements in Hindoſtan, and that other yet infant colony (to which the world has no parallel) the 'populus la-'tronum,' ſettled in Botany Bay." Pref. *p.* lxiv.

VI. *Communications to the Board of Agriculture*, on Subjects relative to the Huſbandry and internal Improvement of the Country. Vol. I. Parts

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EXTRACT.

ACCOUNT OF A COTTAGE AND GARDEN, COMMUNICATED BY THOMAS BERNARD, ESQ.

"TWO miles from Tadcaſter, on the left-hand ſide of the road to York, ſtands a beautiful little cottage with a garden, that has long attracted the eye of the traveller. The ſlip of land is exactly a rood, encloſed by a fine cut quick hedge; and containing the cottage, fifteen apple-trees, c gage, and three wine-four p two apricot-trees, ſeveral and currant buſhes, abundan mon vegetables, and three bees; being all the apparent the poſſeſſor, whoſe name Abbot, and who gave me t ing account of himſelf:—I ſixty-ſeven years of age: at old he went to work with and managed ſo well, that was twenty-two years of a accumulated near 40l. He ried, and took a little farm year; but before the end of year he found it neceſſary having exhauſted, in his a thrive upon it, almoſt all property that he had heaped He then fixed in a cottage a ton; where, with two acre and his common right, he cows. Here he had reſided fortably, as a labourer, for and had ſix children living, encloſure of Poppleton took the arrangements made in co of it, obliged him to ſeek habitation. He applied to Sq fax, and told him that, if he him have a little bit of grou road ſide, 'he would ſhow '*faſhions* on it:' After inqui character, he obtained of M the ground he now occu with a little aſſiſtance from bours, in the carriage of his he built his preſent houſe; a the garden, and the hedge which is a ſingle row of quic five years old. He ſays he c ſix times ſucceſſively whe young. Mr. Fairfax was pleaſed with the progreſs of and the extreme neatneſs of that he told him he ſhould be His anſwer deſerves to be re ed: 'Now, Sir, you have 'in ſeeing my cottage and gar 'and why ſhould not othe 'have the ſame pleaſure in 'cottages and gardens as n 'them? The poor would 'happy; and would love t 'the place where they lived; 'every little nook of land i 'to the great farmers; and 'left for the poor but to 'pariſh.'

"Britton Abbot ſays he n 12s. and ſometimes 15s. an

week, by hoeing turnips by the piece, ſetting quick, and other taſk work. He gets from his garden annually about forty buſhels of potatoes, beſides other vegetables; and his fruit is worth, in a good year, from 3l. to 4l.

"The hiſtory of this man appears to me to merit attention. At the time of the encloſure of Poppleton his whole little ſyſtem of economy and arrangement was at once deſtroyed: his houſe, his garden, his little field taken from him, and all his ſources of wealth dried up. With leſs ſucceſs in his application for the rood of land, the ſpot in which his induſtry was to be exerted, and (in juſtice to him it muſt be added) with leſs energy than he poſſeſſes, he might have gone with his family into a workhouſe; and from that hour have become a burden to the public, inſtead of being one of its moſt uſeful members. Without any parochial aid, he has raiſed ſix of his ſeven children to a ſtate of maturity; and has placed them out reſpectably and comfortably in the world.

"If the poor do not exert themſelves, and have not ſo much forethought and management as might be wiſhed, the fault is leſs in them than in the ſyſtem of our poor laws, and in the manner in which they are executed. Were they properly and univerſally encouraged to induſtry and economy, we ſhould ſoon find thriving and happy cottagers in every part of the kingdom. Let only a tenth of the money now ſpent in workhouſes, in what is uſually called '*the relief of the poor*,' be applied in aſſiſting and encouraging them to thrive and be happy in their cottages, the poor's rate would be leſſened, and a national ſaving made both in labour and food.

"The labourer is capable of more exertion, and is maintained for leſs than half the expenſe in his cottage, than in a workhouſe. In his cottage he has his family around him, he has ſomething he can call his own, has objects to look forward to, and is the maſter of his own actions.—*Domeſtic connexions, property, hope, liberty*, thoſe maſterſprings of human action, exiſt not in a workhouſe.

"This evil has been greatly increaſed by the ninth of George I. which authorizes the farming of the poor, and refuſes relief to thoſe who will not ſubmit to reſide in the workhouſe*. It is in conſequence the intereſt of the farmer of the workhouſe to keep it in ſuch a condition, that the honeſt and induſtrious labourer, who has brought up a large family with credit, and who from misfortune is poor, and from age part his labour, will ſubmit to be half ſtarved, rather than take up his abode amidſt ſuch wretchedneſs and profligacy. By theſe means workhouſes become objects of terror to the honeſt and induſtrious, and at the ſame time the favourite reſort of the diſſolute and abandoned; the dirt, the waſte, the diſorder, the want of regulation, and the undiſtinguiſhing treatment of the worſt and beſt characters, being as gratifying to them, as they are irkſome and diſguſting to the well-diſpoſed poor." *Append. p.* 404.

VII. *Stowe.*—A Deſcription of the Houſe and Gardens of the Moſt Noble and Puiſſant Prince George-Grenville-Nugent-Temple, Marquis of Buckingham. pp. 63. 4to. 1l. 1s. Proof impreſſions, 2l. 2s. *Seeley and Edwards.*

LIST OF THE PRINTS, DRAWN AND ENGRAVED BY MEDLAND.

THE Corinthian Arch.
One of the Pavilions at the Entrance.
An artificial Piece of Ruins.
Temple of Venus.
Statue of Queen Caroline.
Boycott Pavilion.
Gateway to the Park.
Temple of Bacchus.
Statue of King George II.
The Rotundo.
The Doric Arch.
Temple of Ancient Virtue.
Capt. Grenville's Monument.
Temple of Britiſh Worthies.
The Grotto.

* An act has been lately paſſed (in Dec. 1795), empowering the magiſtrates to order the cottager, under ſpecial circumſtances, temporary relief at home. It has not, however, been attended to in ſome diſtricts; and in others, the execution of it is very unwillingly ſubmitted to by pariſh officers.

Temple

Temple of Concord and Victory.
An Obeliſk to the Memory of General Wolfe.
Lord Cobham's Pillar.
The Queen's Building.
The Gothic Temple.
Palladian Bridge.
Temple of Friendſhip.
Congreve's Monument.
South or Garden Front of the Houſe.
North or Park Front of the Houſe.
Plan of the Gardens.
Plan of the Houſe.
Five Ground Plans.

The length of the Houſe is 454 feet.
——————— Offices 462 ditto.
The Gardens contain nearly 400 acres.

VIII. *Lives of the Engliſh Regicides*, and other Commiſſioners of the pretended High Court of Juſtice, appointed to ſit in Judgment upon their Sovereign King Charles the Firſt. By the Rev. MARK NOBLE, F. A. S. &c. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 723. 14s. *Stockdale.*

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EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"EUROPE, in the middle of the laſt century, ſaw one of the moſt ancient and moſt illuſtrious thrones overturned, and the mighty monarch who ſat upon it ignominiouſly led from a priſon to a pretended tribunal, and from thence hurried to a premature grave. In theſe our days we have witneſſed the ſame deplorable tragedy, a cataſtrophe that has ſtained the annals of France, and its effects crimſoned the Chriſtian hemiſphere; theſe two ſad diſaſters will be deplored as long as the hiſtoric page remains. In writing the memoirs of the Cromwells, I made many minutes of thoſe men's lives, who dared to ſteep their hands in their ſovereign's blood: the preſent day demands of all men to hold up their crimes, and their puniſhment, to ſhew the deſerved deteſtation their contemporaries and poſterity did, and ſtill do, entertain for them and their memoirs. Theſe characters now offered to the public, include, with thoſe in the work juſt ſpoken of, moſt of the remarkable ones which occur amongſt the republican party during the uſurpation." *P.* 1.

OLIVER CROMWELL AND ROBESPIERRE COMPARED.

"IN fine, blot out the deep-engraven words Regicide and Uſurper, Oliver was a character that never more than once has been exceeded by the ancients, nor equalled by the moderns. With theſe great blemiſhes he muſt be always recorded as a wicked man; but not like Robeſpierre; he can never be called a monſter, which that moſt infamous of wretches ever muſt; like the tiger he ſeemed pleaſed with ſlaughter; was unſatisfied if he could not roll and wallow in blood; carnage to him was paſtime; oceans of human gore would not have ſatisfied the thirſt of this execrable tyrant. He had no other pleaſure than feaſting his eyes upon the dying agonies of youth, beauty, manhood, and venerable age. Of the many who conſpired againſt Cromwell, very few were put to death, and they by the cleareſt evidence, and with all the decorum of the moſt regular government. There is no analogy between the Engliſh and the French uſurpers. One had not a ſingle requiſite for a great prince, the other was deficient in ſcarce any one to make him a moſt exalted monarch. The one having cut the arteries of France, was, by univerſal conſent, maſſacred to ſave expiring nature, in a few months after the commencement of his ſanguinary triumph; the other died, after governing with reputation ſeveral years, Sept. 3d, 1660 (1658), admired by all. As few of King Charles the Firſt's enemies had Cromwell's excuſe for their conduct towards him, there was no one perſon who more ſincerely deſpiſed him than himſelf; indeed none in general are ſo deſpicable as tools, and they muſt appear more particularly ſo in the eyes of thoſe whoſe dupes they have been." *Vol. I. p.* 161.

KING CHARLES'S PROJECTED ESCAPE DEFEATED.—FROM THE LIFE OF COLONEL HARRISON.

"WHEN the junto in the army determined publicly to deſtroy the king, he (Col. Harriſon) was fixed upon by them to bring the victim up to Windſor, their head-quarters. He went to Hurſt Caſtle with a ſtrong party of horſe, and ſhowing his commiſſion to Colonel Ewer, the governor, that gentleman delivered up the miſerable ſovereign into his hands; he received his majeſty with outward reſpect, and uncovered, ſays Lord Clarendon; but others ſay he kept his hat on; but it is of little conſequence be that circumſtance how it may; it was indeed very immaterial, when he was going to conduct his deſtined prey to a ſcaffold *. "He

* "Sir Richard Worſley, in his Hiſtory of the Iſle of Wight, has, from an authentic MS. given all the tranſactions which happened at Hurſt Caſtle, when Harriſon came to ſeize King Charles; it is too long for this work, or I ſhould have given it. It would melt any heart but that of a ſtern republican to read. Charles could not be prevailed upon by the Duke of Lenox, his relation, and other devoted ſervants, to attempt eſcaping: 'No,' ſaid he, 'I have given 'my word to the Parliament, and I will not break it;' but when he was taken from under their protection, he thought himſelf at liberty to ſave his life if poſſible.

" He was extremely ſtrict in his attention to every thing that paſſed, and was ' not to be approached by any ad- ' dreſs, anſwering queſtions in ſhort ' and few words; and, when impor- ' tuned, with rudeneſs.'

" The king ſtrove to make an effort to eſcape from the deſtruction he ſaw, by requeſting permiſſion to dine at Bagſhot, the little park of which had been the ſpot where his majeſty had uſed to ſpend ſome of his pleaſanteſt hours. To get Harriſon to conſent to his requeſt, he told him that Lord Newburgh, the ranger, knew he deſigned to take his dinner at a lodge there, and that he would ſend a meſſenger to let his lady know that he certainly would come, as ſhe would be the better pleaſed, as giving her an opportunity of providing a ſuitable table for him; to which the colonel gave his aſſent the preceding night. This nobleman had always been extremely loyal, and his lady, the widow of Lord Aubigné, ſlain at Edge Hill in Charles's cauſe, was eminently ſo; ſhe had been very near falling a victim to her ſentiments: this dutiful pair had married with his majeſty's approbation; and ever ſince the king had been a priſoner at Hampton Court had contrived means to convey letters to and from Charles and his queen; and to crown their fidelity, had ſent by the ſame means this and other letters; one to Hurſt Caſtle, to requeſt his majeſty, if poſſible, to contrive and dine at the lodge at Bagſhot, in his way to Windſor, and to take occaſion, if he could, to lame the horſe he rode upon, or to find ſuch fault with the creature's going, that it might afford a plea to take one out of his lordſhip's ſtables to continue his journey upon. Lord Newburgh was a great admirer of horſes, and had one of the fleeteſt in his ſtud of any in the kingdom, and it was deſigned that this ſhould be given to his majeſty, that he might, if poſſible, get an opportunity to ſet ſpurs to the animal's ſides, and eſcape by its ſwiftneſs from the company that ſurrounded him; and it was rendered the more feaſible, becauſe his majeſty ſo well knew all the intricacies moſt obſcure parts of the fore therefore might convey him places in view of ſome of his lo attendants, who were to wai three or four horſes, all fam their ſpeed. The colonel, wh the importance of his commi the army, and fearing ſome was intended to take the king his hands, ſent ſome horſe officer to ſearch the houſe, an part of the park, that he m certain he had nothing to ap from a ſurpriſal. His majeſt way to Lord Newburgh's co diſcovered a pretended uneaſ the movements of his horſe, ' he would change it and get a All things proved unfortunate to the attempt meditated; for majeſty's arrival, dinner was pr and he was given to underſta this fine animal, by a kick of horſe the preceding day, was lame; and though other hor procured, yet, from the conſ gilance of Harriſon and the him, all attempts muſt be im for he was ſurrounded by one horſemen, all excellently m and every one of his guard with a piſtol, which they he their finger upon the trigger, an inſtant's notice to fire; ſ mined was this body of infam creants not to let their priſone the ruin they ſought. Th after paſſing three or four Bagſhot with every caution th be deviſed, was obliged to pu journey; Harriſon never ſuffe one to be in the room where unleſs in company with ſix foldiers, nor would he per thing to be ſpoken unleſs ſo l all might hear it. At quit lodge he permitted Lord New ride with his majeſty for ſome the foreſt, and had given another horſe, as the other ſo much complained of; but lordſhip had rode ſome time required by this ferocious c retire. The king was conv

poſſible. The night Harriſon came there was extremely dark and tem the garriſon in the greateſt diſorder, and a veſſel was ſtationed for t uſe, ſo that it is far from improbable that, had he put himſelf under of his Grace, he might have eſcaped; but Charles never knew the pre ment to act in, without which no man can be a politician."

him that night to Windſor, and the next morning to St. James's; though he had been told what public diſgrace was deſigned, and that he was to be led to a mock trial, yet he could not diveſt his mind of ſome ſecret and premature tragedy; and wholly occupied with ſuch melancholy ideas, he ſaid to the colonel, how odious and wicked ſuch an aſſaſſination and murder would render a man, and that the perſon who undertook it would never afterwards be ſafe; to which he indignantly replied, 'You need not entertain ſuch 'imaginations or apprehenſion, for the 'parliament had too much honour and 'juſtice to cheriſh ſo foul an intention; 'for whatever the parliament reſolved 'to do would be very public, and in 'a way of juſtice to which the world 'would be witneſs; for they would 'never endure a thought of ſecret 'violence.' Yet this declaration, ſignificant as it was, the king could not be prevailed upon to believe true; he ſtill ſuppoſed his enemies would not dare to perform ſo monſtrous a deed in the open face of day.

"Harriſon, as one of the king's judges, ſat every day upon the trial, except the 13th, 15th, 17th, and 24th of January, in the Painted chamber, and his hand and ſeal is to the infamous deed to put his majeſty to death. He was executed at Charing Croſs, Oct. 13th, 1660; and proved his words at that time, 'that death was no more 'to him than a ruſh.' Some ſeeing his hands and legs tremble very much, noticed it, when he aſſured them it was an infirmity which he had been ſubject to for twelve years, owing to the vaſt quantity of blood he had loſt by wounds in the battles he had fought; and that it had ever ſince thus affected his nerves. No man in the kingdom was regarded with ſo much deteſtation as this, by all parties, except the few remaining fanatics, who looked upon him as a ſaint and martyr, and firmly believed to ſee him ariſe—to ſee rather his mangled ſcattered remains reunite in glory amongſt them: on this account it is that Mr. Cowley, in his Cutter of Coleman-ſtreet, makes one of the characters ſay, 'We ſhall ſee 'Major-general Harriſon come in 'green ſleeves' (then worn by butchers) 'from the north, upon a 'ſky-coloured mule,' which ſignifies heavenly inſtruction. He had a wife and family, whom he left deſtitute; to the former, he ſaid, he left her only a bible!" *Vol. I. p.* 307, &c.

EXTRACT

FROM THE LIFE OF SIR HENRY MILDMAY.

"HE (Sir Henry Mildmay) and Sir John D'Anvers, were the only perſons that ſat as his judges, whom his majeſty perſonally knew, except ſuch who were officers in the parliament army, and they had both been confidential and highly favoured ſervants; we may, therefore, give full credit to Lord Clarendon's aſſertion, that 'the 'party of miſcreants,' their fellow commiſſioners, 'looked upon no two men 'in the kingdom with that ſcorn and 'deteſtation as they did D'Anvers 'and Mildmay.' Yet they could not do leſs than give him a place in the new government, which he had ſo greatly aſſiſted to erect, at the riſk of every poſſible duty both divine and human. They, therefore, put his name in the council of ſtate, in the years 1649-50 and 51; and when they removed the Princeſs Elizabeth and the Duke of Glouceſter from the care of the Counteſs of Leiceſter, they were committed to his, who ſuperintended, or rather guarded them in Cariſbrook caſtle, which had been one of the priſons of their murdered father, and of which he was become governor. His inſtructions were, that no perſon ſhould be permitted to kiſs their hands, and that they ſhould not be treated with any other reſpect than what was due to the children of a private gentleman, and which he very exactly obſerved.

"The duke's tutor was ſent, with which his royal highneſs was very well pleaſed; he and all others gave him only the familiar ſtyle of Mr. Harry: here the unhappy princeſs fell a victim to filial piety, or, to ſpeak more properly, filial grief, never overcoming the ſhock of the king's cataſtrophe, dying at the age of fifteen, Sept. 8, 1650. She was buried at Newport in the Iſle of Wight; and in November 1793, in digging a grave in the chancel of that church, to depoſit the body of the brother of Lord Delawar, her leaden coffin was found. To diſgrace royalty, the republicans meant to put this princeſs apprentice to a button-maker, and her brother,

the Duke of Glouceſter, to that of a ſhoemaker!!!

"Cromwell, who with ſuch facility dived into the characters of other men, could eaſily fathom Sir Henry's, and, I preſume, he held none of his *ſubjects* in leſs eſtimation than him; Sir Henry, indeed, was continued as one of the committee for the county of Eſſex, where ſeveral of his relations were alſo put in the ſame obnoxious employment. It is, however, well known that he never was in the protector's confidence, and he obtained but little conſequence in the revolutions which followed; indeed, to ſuch contempt was he fallen, that in deriſion, he was generally called Sir Wimſey Mildmay. At the reſtoration, words were wanting to expreſs the public indignation againſt him. The parliament conſidering his extreme wickedneſs, though they would not put him to death, as he had neither ſat the laſt day of the late king's trial, nor ſigned the warrant for execution, yet were determined to inflict an exemplary puniſhment upon him. He was brought to the bar of the houſe of commons, July 12, 1661, where, after confeſſing his crimes, he received this ſentence, that he ſhould be degraded from all titles of honour, dignities, and pre-eminences, or to uſe or bear the title of knight, eſquire, or gentleman, or uſe any coat of arms; and he was ordered to be drawn upon a ſledge, with a halter about his neck, from the Tower of London, to, and under the gallows at Tyburn; and thence conveyed back to the Tower, and there to remain during his life. Which ſentence, as far as it related to his conveyance to Tyburn, was ſolemnly executed on January the 30th, in the following year, the day being the anniverſary of the late king's murder. All the wealth he had been accumulating, from the reign of James I. until then, was totally loſt to him; and this alone muſt, to ſo greedy a man, have been a very heavy affliction. He had the meanneſs to aſk, and the parliament the ſcandal to grant him, a pecuniary ſatisfaction for the place he had loſt of maſter of the jewel-houſe, when it was no longer neceſſary, when his royal maſter had not even a jewel to entruſt to any one's care. The fine ſeat of Wanſtead, in Eſſex, which he had built, being forfeited with his other eſtates, was granted by his majeſty to the D York. Some of his acquiſiti purchaſed of the parliament their own money as it were; bu being part of the royal domai verted to their legal owner, the Some eſtates, which were ſet jointure, however, deſcended poſterity." *Vol. II. p. 72, &c.*

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EXTRACT.

MANNERS, &c. OF THE PORTUGUESE.

"IN deſcribing the manners and cuſtoms of the Portugueſe, moſt travellers make a diſtinction between the northern and ſouthern provinces. The former are reputed induſtrious, candid, and adventurous; the latter are more civil, but leſs ſincere; more diſſimulating, and averſe from labour. All ranks are nice obſervers of ceremonies: in dealing with a merchant or tradeſman, ſome years ago, it would have been leſs dangerous to fail in payment of a debt than a point of *etiquette*. This oſtentation, however, is much worn off at preſent, by their communication with the northern nations, whom, in oppoſition to every difference in religious ſentiments, they eſteem and imitate.

"Among the middling and ſubordinate ranks, the females eſpecially, there is very little intercourſe, except fortuitous meetings in the churches and ſtreets. Every claſs of tradeſmen has a diſtinct oratory, ſupported by the voluntary contributions of their ſociety; here they aſſemble every evening, before ſupper, to chant veſpers. They rarely viſit each other's houſes but on particular occaſions, as weddings and chriſtenings; and then they entertain very ſumptuouſly, or rather ſatiate with profuſion.

"Jealouſy, and an innate diſpoſition to ſecrecy, are aſſigned as the chief cauſes of this ſeparation. They hold it as a maxim, that he who talks leaſt, thinks beſt; and that the moſt perfect man is not he who has moſt good qualities, but feweſt bad ones. Pride might alſo operate, as they wiſh not to ſhow their apartments, no more than their wives and daughters, unleſs they be arrayed in the beſt attire.

"Yet, however we may regret the many innocent enjoyments of which the females are thus deprived, their ſecluſion is productive of much domeſtic felicity. Their bland and ſimple manners are not liable to be corrupted, nor their attachments diſſipated by an extenſive communication with the world. The fond huſband, thus ſolaced, is happy, ſupremely happy, in the ſociety of a virtuous partner, whoſe ſole affection is concentred within the narrow circle of her family.——

"The women of the province of Minho are ſo celebrated for this branch of induſtry (ſpinning flax), that formerly, it was cuſtomary to conduct the bride to the houſe of her ſpouſe, preceded by a youth carrying a ſpinning apparatus. In the houſes of the moſt reſpectable merchants, traders, and farmers, the female part of the family diſdain not to occupy their time in this manner. Accompliſhments, ſuch as people of very humble circumſtances in England commonly beſtow on their daughters, as dancing, muſic, drawing, and languages, are unknown here; even among ladies of the firſt rank.

"With reſpect to the dreſs of the men, it differs not from that of the Engliſh or French, except in one garment, namely, the *capot*, like that of the Spaniards and Italians; and even this, of late years, is much diſuſed, as it has been often known to ſerve for worſe purpoſes than covering a ragged coat. It is an excellent garment, however, for travelling in winter.

"There is one claſs of people here, than whom, perhaps, few nations can produce a more inoffenſive and induſtrious, and, at the ſame time, a more degraded and oppreſſed; theſe are 'the 'pillars of the ſtate,' the peaſantry, who are kept in a ſtate of vaſſalage by a band of petty tyrants, aſſuming the title of *Fidalgos* (gentlemen nobly deſcended).

"Among thoſe, to whom this title properly appertains, there are undoubtedly

doubtedly many who have a juſt claim to honour and reſpect; not from the antiquated immunities of feudal times, but from their perſonal virtues. We entirely ſeparate them from the ignorant, intolerant wretches, who grind the face of the poor, and depopulate the land.

"Indeed, I am informed by a Portugueſe gentleman of very high rank, who ſincerely deplores the wretched ſtate of the peaſantry of his country, that the chief part of their miſeries is owing not to government but to theſe gentry. I know not how to give the reader a juſt idea of them; by privilege they are gentlemen, in manners clowns; beggars in fortune, monarchs in pride. Too contemptible for the notice of the ſovereign, to excite the jealouſy of the nobles they are too weak; but too ſtrong for the peaſantry, from whom they exact adoration. They are to be ſeen in every town, in every village and hamlet, wrapt up to the eyes in capots, brooding over their imaginary importance. The induſtrious huſbandman muſt not addreſs them but on his knees. His fate, and that of his family, are at their mercy. On the moſt trivial pretence, they cite him to the court of the next *camarca*, or ſhire; the wretched farmer in vain attempts to juſtify himſelf, and, after exhauſting his reſources to fee lawyers, he is ſure to be caſt at the end of a tedious and vexatious ſuit. His property is then ſeized upon, even to his very implements; and if it be not found ſufficient to anſwer all demands, he is doomed to periſh in a priſon. Many induſtrious families have been thus annihilated; and others, apprehenſive of ſharing the ſame fate, have forſaken their lands, and often the kingdom, to ſeek protection in the colonies.

"Beggars are a formidable claſs in this country. Several laws have been enacted from time to time, to diminiſh the number, and reſtrain the licentiouſneſs of this vagrant train, but in vain. They ramble about, and infeſt every place, not entreating charity, but demanding it. At night, they aſſemble in hordes at the beſt manſion they can find; and having taken up their abode in one of the out-offices, they call for whatever they ſtand in need of, like travellers at an inn: here they claim the privilege of tarrying three days, if agreeable to them.

"When a gang of theſe ſtu lows meet a decent perſon highway, he muſt offer them and it ſometimes happens, t amount of the offering is not l diſcretion. Saint Anthony aſſ on one ſide, Saint Francis other; having ſilenced their c in behalf of the favourite ſain next attacked for the honour Virgin Mary; and thus they for the love of God." *P.* 136

ANECDOTES OF LUIS DE CAM

"DIFFERENT towns in I contend for the honour of givi to this celebrated bard. It rally ſuppoſed, however, that has the beſt claim to that diſ His father, Simon vaz de C was commander of a trading v which he was caſt away on the Goa, in India, and there loſt, life, the greateſt part of his Camoens, who was very youn time, was educated under his and ſent at a proper age to the ſity of Coimbra. Of his acqui in this venerable ſeat of learn knowledge diſplayed through works, in every branch of anc rature, forms the beſt commen leaving the univerſity, he reſic years at Liſbon. His vivacit poſition and poliſhed manners to a handſome perſon, ſoor him a large circle of acquain the firſt claſs. At this time cuſtomary with the Portugueſ to perform ſerenades at the wi their miſtreſſes. Camoens, i theſe nocturnal amours, hap be detected in paying his add a lady of high rank, which g offence to her relatives, tha ceived an order from court ne ing to retire from Liſbon; a which proved the ſource of ſucceeding misfortunes. Thu ed, he ſought an aſylum an mother's friends, at Santerr renewed his ſtudies. Here he the deſign of writing his poem diſcovery of India, by Vaſco d He ſoon grew tired; howev life of inactivity and obſcuri the diſgrace of baniſhment; l fore reſolved to ſhare the da glory of his countrymen in and accordingly ſet out for Ce a body of troops, ſent to

that garriſon. In the ſtraits of Gibraltar, their ſhip was attacked by a Moorith galley of ſuperior force; an engagement enſued; victory for ſome time remained doubtful; at length the enemy, after a deſperate reſiſtance, ſtruck to the Portugueſe. In this action, Camoens gave the firſt ſignal proof of his courage; he was among the foremoſt in boarding the enemy, an enterpriſe, in which he loſt his right eye. Of his courage in the field, his brother-ſoldiers bore ample teſtimony, in many a hard-fought battle on the plains of Africa, where, at the cloſe of every engagement, he no ſooner theathed his ſword than he took up the pen, and, in the fineſt ſtrains of poetry, celebrated the gallant achievements of his companions, but forgot his own. Nor did his commanders reward him, from the apprehenſion of giving offence to thoſe perſonages whom he had formerly offended in his amours; ſo that the only mark of favour he received for many years' hard ſervice under the ſcorching heavens of Africa, was permiſſion to return to Liſbon.

"After various fruitleſs attempts at court, in ſoliciting an eſtabliſhment ſuitable to his ſervices, and finding himſelf exhauſted, both of patience and pecuniary reſources, he reſolved, at length, to baniſh himſelf once more from his native country. Accordingly he ſet ſail for India, in 1553, with a determination never to return; as the ſhip left the Tagus, he was heard to exclaim, in the words of the ſepulchral monument of Scipio Africanus, *Ingrata patria, non poſſidebis oſſa mea!* Ungrateful country, thou ſhalt not poſſeſs my bones! As ſoon as he arrived in India, he joined the Portugueſe military as a gentleman volunteer; in this capacity he ſerved in ſeveral ſucceſsful expeditions againſt the native princes. Sometimes he accompanied the Portugueſe commanders in their colonial embaſſies; ſo that, in the courſe of a few years, he viſited various parts of the vaſt empires of India and of China, obſerving, in every place, with the eye of a philoſopher, the genius, manners, cuſtoms, rites, and ceremonies of the natives. Enriched with the treaſures of knowledge he had thus acquired, he ſat down in tranquillity in the iſland of Macao, where he had the good fortune to be appointed commiſſary of the eſtates of the defunct, and there compoſed the greateſt part of his Luſiad, and reviſed ſuch parts of it as were written from time to time in camp or on the ocean. How much he valued this poem, he gave a proof when ſhipwrecked on the coaſt of Malabar, at his return from Macao; he ſwam aſhore holding it up in one hand, whilſt he beheld all he poſſeſſed beſides ſwallowed up in the deep. After various ſcenes of fortune in the eaſtern world during ſixteen years, Camoens returned to his native country, in 1569. Three years after he publiſhed his Luſiad. King Sebaſtian was ſo pleaſed with the lines he addreſſed to him at the beginning of the firſt book, that he granted him a penſion amounting to about fifteen pounds. This ſmall annuity, however, he did not long enjoy; for when that unfortunate prince was ſlain at the battle of Alcazar, Cardinal Henry ſucceeded to the crown, and leſt there ſhould be one generous act of his on record, he deprived the poet of his ſcanty ſtipend, and left him to beg a morſel of bread from door to door. Enfeebled by age and the wounds he received in the ſervice of his ungrateful country, the hoary decrepid bard, no longer able to ſupport his wretched condition, took refuge in an alms-houſe, and there he eked out the remainder of his days on the pittances begged for him by a faithful old ſervant in the ſtreets of Liſbon. In this miſerable ſtate expired the immortal Luis de Camoens, in the year 1579, at the age of ſixty two.

"As to his perſon, Camoens was of a middle ſtature, had yellow hair, ſpeaking eyes, and a fine complexion; he was graceful in deportment, active and vigorous both in mind and body. In courage, he was not inferior to any of the heroes of his country; in letters, he yielded to none of her ſcholars, and ſurpaſſed them all in genius. But what is moſt remarkable in his character is, that invariable love of poetry, which he preſerved under all the viciſſitudes of fortune. 'He 'was a ſtrong inſtance,' ſays Voltaire, 'of the irreſiſtible impulſe of nature, 'which determines a true genius to 'follow the bent of his talents in ſpite 'of all the obſtacles which would 'check his courſe.' Very few perhaps merited this praiſe in a higher degree than Camoens; when neither

per-

perſecution, nor diſtreſs, nor poverty, the diſſipation of the camp, the danger of the ocean, nor the horrors of a dungeon *, could blunt the force of his genius. Under every difficulty he ſtill continued to write, deſcribing what he had witneſſed, whilſt the picture was freſh in his mind; a circumſtance to which, in a great meaſure, are owing the many animated deſcriptions with which his Luſiad abounds. And as no poet, ancient or modern, encountered ſo many ſeas and ſtorms, ſo none perhaps has deſcribed them ſo well. 'His poem,' ſays the celebrated Monteſquieu, 'recalls to our mind the charms of the 'Odyſſey, and the magnificence of 'the Æneid.' Of this poem there are three tranſlations in Latin, four in Spaniſh, two in Italian, three in French, and two in Engliſh. It was alſo tranſlated into the Hebrew language, about ſixty years ago, by a learned Jew, named Luzzeto, who died in the Holy Land." *P.* 175.

COMBAT BETWEEN TWELVE ENGLISH AND TWELVE PORTUGUESE CAVALIERS.

"IN the reign of our Henry IV. twelve Engliſh barons gave out that certain ladies whom they named, were not entitled by birth, beauty, or education, to the high rank they held at court; and that they would take up arms againſt any twelve champions in Europe who dare come forth in their defence. Intimation of this challenge was received in Portugal; and as none had hitherto undertaken to appear in defence of the injured ladies, Magrico, with eleven other Portugueſe cavaliers, ſet out from Oporto to eſpouſe their cauſe; having previouſly obtained permiſſion from their ſovereign John I. The Engliſh monarch, on being appriſed of their arrival, prepared a ſplendid banquet ſuitable to the occaſion; to him was left to chooſe the arms to be uſed by the combatants, and to appoint the day and the ſituation; which was on the ſouth banks of the Thames. The ſpectators being aſſembled in a vaſt amphitheatre, the champions rode into the arena at the ſound of trumpet, each armed with a ſword ar
Upon the appearance of th
gueſe, the circle reſounded
plauſe, particularly on the pa
ladies, who were preſent. A
his majeſty, who preſided at
tacle, had given the ſignal, t
commenced; and was maint
a conſiderable time with g
and courage on both ſides,
that victory for ſome time
doubtful. The Portugueſe,
being very expert at the l
animated by the cheers of t
wounded ſeveral of their ad
and unhorſed others; ſo that
at length proclaimed them con
The ladies now, with acclam
joy, aſſembled round the
crowned them with chaplets
interwoven with ribands, an
them off in triumph. And
expreſs their gratitude, at th
ture of their gallant defend
preſented them with ſwords
and ſhields, ornamented wit
devices, as trophies of their
Nor were the honours le
awaited them at their return
gal; they were received in
and careſſed by the ladies, wh
they avowed to defend all
world." *P.* 195.

X. *The Purſuits of Litera*
Satirical Poem, in Four D
with Notes, and an Intr
Letter to a Friend, on th
Subject of the Poem. 5th
8vo. pp. 381. 8s. 6d. *Be*
(This work appeared in
parts, in the years 1794, 1
1797. *From the 'Introductio*
(now firſt publiſhed) *we*
tracted the Author's account of
The relation of this article to t
of the following one, will exc
viation from our uſual plan.)

EXTRACT
FROM THE INTRODUCTORY

"THE wayward nature of
and the paramount neceſſity of

* "He was baniſhed to the iſland of Macao previous to his being a
there to the office of commiſſary; and at his return from thence, aft
ing ſhipwreck, he was impriſoned at Goa on charges of miſcondu
office, of which he honourably acquitted himſelf, and recriminated
accuſers."

kingdom her political and re-
exiſtence, and the rights of
, have urged and ſtimulated
ffer this *endeavour* to preſerve
by a ſolemn, laborious, and
efted appeal to my countrymen.
ſigned to conduct them through
yrinths of literature; to con-
hem of the manner in which
derſtanding and affections are
bewildered, darkened, ener-
or degraded; and to point out
l paths which would lead us
ner to final deſtruction, or to
ated miſery. I ſee, with ſor-
d fear, the political conſtitu-
f Europe falling around us, or
ing into duſt, under the tyran-
epublic of France. She com-
l with an imperious injunction
ſurrounding nations not to in-
in her domeſtic government,
t the very ſame moment ſhe
was interfering and diſturbing
ll. She has, indeed, termi-
in the change or overthrow of
f them, *but of this kingdom.*
men were always brutal when
ained. With their own do-
miſery and wickedneſs they
were ſatisfied. In theſe latter
they have been neighing after
nſtitutions of their neighbours
r lawleſs luſtihood. They firſt
er the purity of the ſtruggling
f-conſenting victims, and then
heir ruffian daggers they ſtifle
the voice and the remembrance
ollution.

ch are their abominations. Such
eir orgies of blood and luſt.
when their cruelty is at laſt
d out and exhauſted, and de-
a pauſe, they call it clemency.
had been long looking for that,
her philoſophers had taught her to
THE PARALLELISM OF THE
. She has, indeed, found it.
word has, indeed, ſwept down
ly every royal creſt, but every
which raiſed itſelf above the
f their equality. Such is their
and ferocious language. And
when Engliſhmen are to be
l againſt the introduction of
rrid ſyſtem, no appeal is to be
to the common feelings and
s of our nature (this it ſeems is
nation); no ſcenes of terror and
and deſolation are to be laid
them, but dry reaſoning and
natical calculations of the *quan-*

tum of miſery, plunder, and blood, neceſſary for the production and eſtabliſhment in England of this bleſſed revolutionary government. But we will not be inſulted and fooled out of our exiſtence, or of our underſtanding. 'Our ſentence is for open war,' till we can be ſafe. England is ſtill prepared, and alert, and vigorous, and opulent, and generous, and bold, and undiſmayed. She has not caſt away her confidence. Among the bands and aſſociated energies of England, I alſo, in my degree and very limited capacity, will ſtruggle for the principle of her life. I feel, in common with the wiſe and reflecting, that the conſtitution of Great Britain, even with its real or apparent defects, is worthy of continuance, and I hope of perpetuity." *P.* ii.

"Much has been obſerved as to the defect of plan in my poem. I will ſay a few words. I wiſh not to vindicate, but to explain myſelf. The object of the whole is a View of Literature. The Poem itſelf is 'A Con-'verſation on the various ſubjects of 'Literature, in a very extended ſenſe, 'as it affects public order, regulated 'government, and poliſhed ſociety.' Nothing is introduced which is not, directly or indirectly, to that main purpoſe. It does not appear in the form of an epiſtle, a mock epic, or a didactic poem; but as a converſation, in which ſubjects are diſcuſſed, as they ariſe naturally and eaſily; and the notes illuſtrate and enforce the general and particular doctrines.—There is as much method and connexion as is conſiſtent with what I ſtate to be my plan, or *deſign*, if you like that word better. There is unity in the deſign. Converſation has its laws, but they are pleaſant, not ſevere reſtraints. Conſuls indeed do not now meet conſuls in Tuſculum; and, if I am rightly informed, the ſympoſiacs at Wimbledon and Holwood have not too much ſeverity of method, or equality in the glaſſes. I am willing to give my adverſaries the full benefit of the ſarcaſtic pleaſantry of Lord Shafteſbury, 'that it would be a belying of 'the age to put ſo much good ſenſe 'together in any *one* converſation, as 'to make it hold out ſteadily, and 'with plain coherence, for an hour's 'time.' I never deſired to exhauſt any ſubject, but to leave matter for the reader's own ſuggeſtion. I may

add, that it would be difficult to analyze one of the moſt finiſhed ſatires in our language. I mean Pope's two Dialogues, or, as they are ſtrangely called, the Epilogue to the Satires. I am repreſented, as having threatened any perſon who makes inquiry after me or my name. It was not my intention to do ſo. I ſaid, 'It will be 'more than fooliſh to be very inquiſitive.' I ſay ſo ſtill; for when the avenue to any knowledge is ſtrongly and effectually cloſed, who would labour after it fruitleſsly? To waſte our time to no manner of uſe, is not ſurely one of the diſcriminating marks of wiſdom. I maintain it boldly; no man has a right to demand either my name or my ſituation. My book is open to all the accumulated ſeverity of criticiſm and public reprehenſion. I ſhrink from neither of them. When I am wrong (I have never been ſo intentionally), I will correct myſelf, and have done ſo frequently. In a field ſo extenſive, candour, I think, will allow that my miſtakes have not been very numerous. As to my poetry or verſification, it was not written as a vehicle for the notes, but the notes were compoſed to accompany the text. I offer the poetry to thoſe who are converſant with the ſtrength, ſimplicity, and dignity of Dryden and Pope, and them alone. I ſubmit both my poems, 'The Purſuits of Litera-'ture, and the Imperial Epiſtle,' in this ſpirit and with this confidence to the public. There are men (and women too) who underſtand. But as to the lovers of exotic poetry, I refer them to the Botanic Garden of Dr. Darwin. My plants and flowers are produced and cheriſhed by the natural invigorating influence of the common ſun; I have not raiſed them by artificial heat. If the root of a tree is ſound and vigorous, you ſtrengthen the ſhoots by repreſſing their luxuriance. I approve and would uphold our ſacred and civil eſtabliſhment. I would, *therefore*, mark the aberrations and miſconduct of men of talents and virtue, who compoſe it. I can cenſure, with diſcrimination, even where I generally approve, and conſider nothing but the intereſt of the ſtate upon the whole. It is to miſunderſtand or to miſrepreſent me, when it is aſſerted that I attack alike friends and foes. I attack no man in *vidual* capacity. I have no do with the vanity or injudici duct of friends, but as they community; and I have no malignity againſt thoſe of wh perſonally ignorant. But t neither diſturb nor overthrow of England, civil or religiou obſervations of mine can avai may wiſh to know me; but t depend upon it I will neve proof of my ſpirit at the ex my underſtanding. I would words on another part of r I have been under the nec leaſt as I thought, of appe illuſtrations to writers of all in various languages. The appearance of oſtentation i which I muſt ſubmit. But t and to illuſtrate any poſition, guage of poets, and the di ſpirit of ancient eloquence an in the original words, are of aſſiſtance. The nature and of this work could not h ſuſtained without the notes, the moſt important ſubjects moral, and political, are oc diſcuſſed. But I have general in Engliſh, the ſubſtance of ſions contained in the learned l which are brought forward.

"I am told, I am forgive Latin; but for the Greek eaſily. In this particular, am rather ſurpriſed that no m has ſaid of my notes, 'T 'Greek invocations to call 'a circle *.' Certainly ther halos round the brighteſt lu and it muſt be confeſſed tha my notes have ſuch a circula ance. If ſome galled theolo diſpoſed to banter, and to qu validity of my Greek ord would, perhaps, ſhrewdly re of the council of Florence when the Greek and Latin propoſed, as a principle of u *the Greeks* ſhould alter their m *from the Latin*.

"I know you were ſurpr you found me beſet with p and rhetoricians, and comm and old ſeventh form boys, t ſo patient. In truth I thou might be ſome remedy. Y own, that when I ſee ſo m

* "Shakeſpeare's As you Like it, act 2."

e deprived of the ſubſtance
I am perpetually calling for
'a of Aſtolpho *, that ſacred
ich he brought from the
ions. But I ſhould have too
my hands, and I recall my
the political, as well as in
literary world, there is more
aat way than I can attempt.
ops from this ampolla might
hen, on particular occaſions,
: miniſter himſelf, who *now*,
es, appears as the political
r Diana † in their triple
ome of it alſo might be
Earl Fitzwilliam with good
it I ſhould be unwilling to
precious liquor on the noble
s Grace of Bedford. Some
indeed vulnerable, but the
n is ſo radically impaired,
i the head is once opened it
to think of cloſing it. Mr.
oke, for inſtance, is out of
of art. I would only ſet up
'l at the bookſeller's door at
on. It will at leaſt ſerve as
k for the French, on their
on. But a truce to this ba-
have indeed already ſaid
it I think I have ſomething
more to offer to my country, if ſtrength and health ſhould graciouſly be extended and continued to me. I mean, if I ſee a proper occaſion, to preſent it, and if England ſhould not be abſorbed in the vortex and abhorred gulf of democracy and tyranny." *P.* ix. &c.

XI. *The Progreſs of Satire:* an Eſſay in Verſe. With Notes, containing Remarks on "The Purſuits of Literature." 8vo. pp. 32. 1s. 6d. *Bell.*

EXTRACT.

"SENSE‡, genius, learning, wit, in me combine,
A *nameleſs ſat'riſt* cries, all, all are mine!
'Tis mine, by keen unerring judgment grac'd,
To reign deſpotic arbiter of taſte,
To awe by myſtic § threats the paſſive town;
Raiſe by a ſmile, extinguiſh by a frown,
And brand the name of each devoted wight;
But hide my own, ſecur'd by friendly night."

ioſto, Orlando Furioſo, cant. 38."
r the Diana *triformis* look at the gems of Fulvius Urſinus."
attentive reader of the *Purſuits of Literature* will, I think, deem the ſpeech exaggerated, notwithſtanding the thin veil of modeſty occaſumed by the author."
: author, in one of his prefaces (ſpeaking of his determination to reealed), ſays, 'I diſſuade every perſon from flippant and random apof my ſuppoſed name: it is as unjuſt as it is abſurd. *Flebit, et incantabitur urbe*, was ſaid of old; and I recommend to every gentlelady of uncommon ſagacity to remember, that there is darkneſs *ry be felt.*' In the preface to a ſubſequent part he adds, 'It will be *fooliſh* to be very inquiſitive.'
bove malignant threat would excite indignation by its audacious predid it not provoke laughter by its egregious abſurdity. 'He who the world,' ſays Dr. Johnſon, 'is always ridiculous;' and ſurely in more ſo than in the preſent. If the author expected his poem would y unnoticed, why did he publiſh it? If (as he ſays himſelf) he imaould attract attention, could he ſuppoſe that the very circumſtance of ling his name would not excite curioſity? Or could he hope to re- his impotent menace? Yet, though ſuch a menace could not avail curioſity, he thought, perhaps, it might operate *to reſtrain merited* t might indeed be proved, by a compariſon of different parts of his t a ſyſtem of *eſpionage* (into the converſations of literary men) is y this author. He takes infinite pains to inform himſelf what is ſaid k, and by *whom*, and diſtributes (in ſubſequent parts or editions) his his cenſure accordingly. If the literary world will ſubmit to ſuch they deſerve it. But what are we to think of ſuch a writer? Has *d reaſons* for concealing his name?" *P.* 18.

XII. *A Sketch of Modern France*; in a Series of Letters to a Lady of Faſhion. Written in the Years 1796 and 1797. By a Lady. Edited by C. L. Moody, L. L. D. F. A. S. 8vo. pp. 518. 8s. *Cadell and Davies.*

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EXTRACT.

THE DIRECTORIAL PA

"ARRIVING at the Lu ſome time before the hour tance à l'audience du direc took a ſurvey of the princi ings that compoſe this ſupe appointed for the reſidence directors. Workmen of eve tion were buſy in repairing belliſhing it; and, till the are completed, the directory bit only a part of the bu more properly, a continuat Luxembourg, formerly call *apartements*. Noble and maj appearance of this palace. allow its right to the pre-e has claimed over every othe of the ſame kind in this gre was erected after the mo palace of Pitti at Florence. Medicis, wife of Henry the France, purchaſed the ſcite it ſtands of the Duke of F embourg, to whom the g longed (hence the origin of and began the now exiſtin in 1615; but it was not enti ed till 1621. The form of it is that of a regular ſquar angle of which is a pavili large court in the centre. tecture is of three orders Doric, and Ionic, with ric tures and baluſtrades of ſt quite round the building. its capital entrance two of lions join by a terrace, w rotunda in the middle, ter a kind of dome, executed and of excellent proportion inquired, but have not a

able to learn, where the famous gallery of Rubens, which contained the allegorical paintings of the life of Queen Mary of Medicis, has been removed. That part of the Luxembourg inhabited by the directory, is ſeparated from the other by a large ſquare court, in the middle of which is a *faiſceau d'armes*, ſurmounted by a cap of liberty. This emblem of the French indiviſibility is ſupported by two twelve pounders, and further, in the ſame court, are *four more* of the ſame calibre, which are guarded by a detachment of artillery regularly relieved. At the outward gate ſtand two huſſars, completely capariſoned, on horſeback, with drawn ſwords, whilſt two grenadiers, with bayonets fixed, parade backwards and forwards. In the different avenues leading to the palace, the number of the military daily on duty, we have been told, is not leſs than 600, including cavalry and infantry. Now, my friend, what ſay you to this? Does it not ſavour a little of the pomp and ſtate of the ancient regime? and may we not infer from hence that a conſiderable degree of fear and ſuſpicion pervades the rulers of this government? As the hour of admittance drew nigh, we found the concourſe of people much greater than we had expected; but this, we were told, was only what was uſual, and repeated daily, except on the decades, on the tenth day of every month, which are regularly kept as holidays by the government and public offices, and by them only. One thing, however, which might apparently increaſe their number, is, that not being permitted to enter even the outward court until the clock ſtrikes the given hour, the people are under the neceſſity of aſſembling in the ſtreet contiguous to the palace, which, from not being very wide, is ſoon filled; ſo that, in order to be gratified, we were forced to mingle with the crowd, compoſed of the pooreſt claſs, and chiefly females. During this ſcene, which was truly novel, we were much amuſed at hearing the different opinions that ſpontaneouſly iſſued from theſe fair petitioners relative to their preſent ſituation, the whole of which was uttered with the greateſt degree of French volubility. One in particular, a miſerable-looking woman, with an infant in her arms, who, doubtleſs fatigued at waiting, had been provoked to puſh by thoſe who were before her, in the hope of getting in ſooner, was thus jeered at by the others, who turning round and looking at her with contempt, ſaid, 'Regardez, comme cette citoyenne pouſſe 'avec ſon petit dauphin dans ſes bras. '—Ne diroit on pas qu'elle va à la 'ſéance de Louis XVIII.?—Pour 'nous,' continued they, 'nous ne nous 'donnerons par cette peine; car il 'faut bien qu'on nous reçoivent. N'eſt 'ce pas les magiſtrats de notre fa-'brique?'—'Look,' ſaid they, 'how 'that citizeneſs puſhes with her little 'brat in her arms.—Would not one 'ſay that ſhe was going to the ſitting 'of Louis XVIII.?—As for us,' continued they, 'we will not give our-'ſelves that trouble, for they are 'obliged to receive us. Are they not 'magiſtrates of our own making?' Theſe words ſcarcely uttered, than admittance was announced, and the impatient throng ruſhed in like an impetuous torrent, making their way up the grand ſtaircaſe helter ſkelter, whilſt we, at humble diſtance, followed their ſteps, paſſed through the anti-room, and entered the ſalle d'audience. Theſe apartments, as well as the ſtaircaſe, are lined with guards. Here I was truly aſtoniſhed; for though the director had not made his appearance, the contraſt was ſtriking between the behaviour of the audience *without*, and that which they put on *within*; for all was ſilence and reſpect. The petitioners are admitted within a kind of barrier, which divides the room, by the huiſſiers (who are dreſſed in a coſtume truly Vandyke), and there ſeat themſelves on *fauteuils*, or arm-chairs, ranged in a circular form, whilſt the lookers-on are only permitted to ſtand in the back ground; but being introduced as a ſtranger, I had *l'honneur de la ſéance* (the honour of the ſitting), and was conſequently admitted within the circle. In a few minutes the director (Carnot) entered the apartment, wearing the grand coſtume, alſo *à la Vandyke*, ſuperb and extremely coſtly. As ſoon as he preſented himſelf, the men uncovered, and a kind of ſilent reſpect ſeemed to diffuſe itſelf round the room; which could ſcarcely have been carried to greater lengths in the old regime; the appearance of ſtate, and the number of the military diſperſed in various parts of the apartments, may probably,

bly, in ſome degree, influence the minds of the people. Splendour and magnificence commonly produce this effect, and hence reſults the propriety of a magiſtrate wearing an appropriate dignified dreſs, when in the execution of his high office. The impreſſion of reſpect ſtamped on the mind of the vulgar by the ſame perſon, in ſcarlet robes trimmed with ermine, and in a brown coat, bob-wig, and dirty boots, would be very different. The petitioners draw near the director, and are preſented by the principal huiſſier, one by one. He takes the petitions, reads a part, inquires into the cauſe of their grievances; and the anſwer, a week after, is found in an office erected for that purpoſe at the bottom of the grand ſtair-caſe, called *L'Office des Renſeignemens* (Office for Information). As ſoon as the whole of the petitions have been received, one of the huiſſiers demands aloud, whether there be any perſon deſirous of ſpeaking to the director; when being anſwered in the negative, he retires, and the people diſperſe. One trait, which gave me ſingular ſatiſfaction, was the manner in which he attended to all, though more particularly to the ſorrowful tale of a wretched-looking woman, who had two children with her, and one at the breaſt. This poor creature was the widow of a ſoldier, who had lately fallen for his country, and left her deſtitute. Twice he heard her melancholy ſtory, and then bade her ſeat herſelf near the fire, until he could determine ſomething in her favour. This I thought foreboded a good heart, and I was pleaſed with the man: but the appearance of the woman was, in one reſpect, truly riſible, forming a ſingular contraſt, by her rags and tatters, with the beautiful ornaments that ſurrounded her; for the apartment is preciſely the ſame as when inhabited by Monſieur, not any of the furniture having been removed. The hangings are of crimſon damaſk, with a gold border, curtains, ſofa, and *fauteuils* the ſame, with the addition of a deep gold fringe. The glaſſes are elegant; two of the doors have looking-glaſs in the pannels; a noble chandelier graces the middle of the room, while others of leſs ſize hang near the chimney; the whole diſplaying vaſt taſte and elegance. Thus much for the directory and their palace." *P.* 149.

"Our next excurſion was to t
devant *Palais Royal*, now E
which, inſtead of being, as for
a rendezvous for the beau-mon
degenerated into a receptacle fo
bers, ſpeculators, gamblers, r
and females of a certain deſcri
Here I was firſt ſhown the pape
rency called *mandats*, and by a
natural miſtake, narrowly eſcap
ſult. No ſooner had we enter
piazzas, than we were ſurrounde
a motley crew of females, who,
ing printed bundles of paper
vociferated, *à l'envie l'une de l'*
by which they meant to aſk us w
we were for buying or ſelling ma
Not underſtanding their meanin
ſuppoſing they were offering *bal*
ſell, I declined their offer,
them I never ſung.—'Chanter
ſtantly echoed one, indignant
miſapprehenſion; 'ce ne ſont *v*
'pas des *chanſons*, citoyenne, qu
'vous offrons, mais de la m
'nationale.'—'To ſing!—the
'not ſongs truly, that we offer
'but national money;' then h
up one of the bundles in a me
attitude, '*Eh! Dame!*' continu
'je pourrois bien vous en v
'plus que vous n'en ſauriez a
'avec votre air ariſtocrate.'—
'marry! I could ſell you mor
'than you are able to buy, n
'ſtanding your ariſtocratic air.'
gan to be alarmed, and was ha
mingling with the crowd, to te
this converſation. Under the t
which has nothing particular
commend it, are the three en
that lead to the firſt or outwar
where we met the woman abov
tioned. This court is ſurrour
ſhops, placed in the piazzas
ticos; and, ſtrange as it may ſ
ſpite of the late decree, whic
ſtrongly prohibits every art
Engliſh manufacture, theſe ſh
actually filled with them, whi
publicly ſell without fear or ap
ſion. I am induced to think t
French government winks
Knowing the decline of their o
nufactures, they have no obje
be ſupplied under-hand fro
enemies. Though they paſs
againſt Engliſh manufacture
may be ſecretly deſirous of a
them into the territory of the r
From hence, a porch leads
inner court, which is rathe

than the other, ornamented by ſhops in the ſame way, which, of an evening, being well lighted up, have a pretty effect, and the whole makes an excellent promenade.

"In this court or ſquare, near the entrance of the garden, ſtand the *criaurs et vendeurs d'argent*, a kind of traders that we are not acquainted with in England. Theſe people have before them tables covered with heaps of *gros ſols*, of the ſize of a crown-piece, the produce of *church bells*, &c. in value *one* penny Engliſh, which they offer to change or barter for a new ſpecies of republican ſilver coin, worth *cinq francs*, or five livres, at five or ſix ſols profit. We alſo underſtand, that this mode of traffic is for the moment allowed by government, in order to buy in the ſilver ſpecie, which they are in want of.

"Though there appear to be no regulations as yet ſettled, to prevent fraud within, yet there ſeems to be a very ſtrict police exerted *without* the walls of this edifice; for at the different gates and avenues leading thereto, parties of dragoons are placed, to prevent rioting or aſſembling in numbers; and though they are not commiſſioned to ſtop or arreſt, they have liberty to frighten with their horſes, and by that means diſperſe the *aſſemblemens*, or mobs." *P.* 169.

XIII. *The Invincible Iſland;* a Poem. With Introductory Obſervations on the preſent War. By PERCIVAL STOCKDALE. 8vo. pp. 63. 2s. *Clarke, Bond-ſtreet; Rivington.*

EXTRACT.

"I HAVE proved, by an induction of facts, that before the commencement of the war, the rulers of that country (France) treated us, in their threatening and domineering language, with an oſtentatious inſolence; not leſs domineering and iniquitous than that which they now exhibit. But their views were not confined to *our* iſland: they declared themſelves the arbiters of mankind; the future maſters of the world.

"They were certainly deſtitute of the only title to univerſal empire which the ROMANS could allege; and which is of itſelf a very inſufficient, a very groundleſs title;—dignity of character and conduct. Their actions have correſponded with their threats; before the war, they invaded our allies; an outrage on the law of nations, which has always amounted to a declaration of war, till the late revolution of ideas, as well as of eſtabliſhed inſtitutions; till thoſe doctrines were induſtriouſly diffuſed, which are evidently calculated to ſubvert all political and moral truth. But their inroads, like their menaces, were not limited to our allies; they have ſeized the territories of other ſtates, without the ſhadow of an equitable claim: ſome they have ſubjugated by the dread of a lawleſs and deſolating power; and theſe victims to the moſt humiliating of all tyrannies, with an effrontery peculiar to themſelves, they have termed their allies; the inſolent mockery of ſervitude; and the inimitably tranſparent veil of oppreſſion.

"By the depredations, and enormouſly extended dominions of theſe robbers, the balance of power in EUROPE hath received a terrible concuſſion: by repelling their unbounded ſpirit of uſurpation; by confining them within their own limits, it can only be reſtored. At preſent, we cannot hope to realize the latter object; let our utmoſt exertions be directed to favour its completion. Indeed, this momentous balance hath been, as it were, the axis on which the plans and memorials of the wiſeſt and moſt venerable ſtateſmen have always moved: its importance is ſo ſtriking, that it muſt be clearly ſeen by common ſenſe and obſervation." *Introd. p.* 13.

"AS on its ſolid baſe our empire ſtands;
And all its forces unimpair'd commands;
Let us, if we peruſe grave hiſtory's page,
To dignify this world's inferior ſtage,
Adopt examples from a better age.
While yet unſhaken, let us learn from ROME
Of ancient fame, to ſpurn a ſervile doom;
Or ſhould our ſea-girt iſle her danger ſhare,
Her let us emulate, and ſpurn deſpair.
True to itſelf, the greatly conſcious ſoul
No petty ſmiles, nor petty frowns control;

When

When the worſt ills aſſail, its conflicts riſe;
From firmneſs, and the juſtice of the ſkies,
It ſtill anticipates complete relief,
In all the majeſty of ROMAN grief."
P. 43.

"When FRANCE imperial dignity maintain'd;
When LOUIS' fortune, and her COLBERT reign'd;
When female charms and female wit inſpir'd;
And all that ſplendour with their ether fir'd;
Her threats, her force, if we could *then* diſdain;
Of FRANCE *degenerate* ſhall we bear the chain?
Shall *we*, to ENGLISH fame no longer true,
Stoop to a vile, marauding, ruffian crew?
Shall ENGLISH talents their protection owe
To DE LA CROIX, to MONGE, and to LEPAUX?
Shall GALLIA's hireling chief *theſe* realms command;
Diſſolve our ſenate, and divide our land?
Is any price enormous that we pay
To quell the tempeſt of chaotic ſway?
No;—if at eaſe we draw not BRITISH breath,
We'll court a glorious poverty, or death."
P. 49.

XIV. *Moral Contraſts;* or the Power of Religion exemplified under different Characters. By WILLIAM GILPIN, Prebendary of Saliſbury, &c. 12mo. pp. 226. 3s. 6d. *Rutter, Lymington: Cadell and Davies, London.*

EXTRACT
FROM THE PREFACE.

"SOME time ago, I drew up a little contraſt between a virtuous and a vicious character, adapted to the lower people; and intended at firſt merely for the uſe of my own pariſh: it was better received than I imagined ſuch a trifle could have been. induced to complete the plan ther little work of the ſame adapted to the higher ranks of to whom I now offer it. To t firſt characters, which are both *ous*, I have added two others, view to *improve the contraſt*, throw a ſtill ſtronger light power of religion. Theſe two characters are taken from *re* The former of them is ex chiefly from Biſhop Burnet's L Death of John Earl of Roc The laſt of theſe little memoir Hiſtory of a *Child of Nature*—a African prince, of the name of Banna, who was ſent into Engl the Sierra Leone company, to inſtructed in the Chriſtian religio deep repentance of Lord Ro and the ingenuous mind of Naim which theſe pages preſent, a cumſtances full as much, out of the common road of nat any, which occur in the two of theſe memoirs." *P.* iii.

"Young Naimbanna was a African in his form: he was had woolly hair, thick lips, an blunt ſingularity of feature, which the African face is con marked. While he was with co he ſeemed a well-diſpoſed, tr youth; but when oppoſed, im fierce, and ſubject to violent p

"His friends once carried the houſe of commons to hear a on the ſlave-trade; which Tarleton defended with ſome w When Naimbanna came out houſe, he exclaimed with grea mence and indignation, that he kill that man wherever he me for he told ſtories of his countr friends told him, he ſhould n angry with Colonel Tarleton; perhaps had been miſinformed ſides, they told him that at a he had no right to kill him: f ſays, *Vengeance is mine, I will faith the Lord.* This calmed h moment: and he never afterwa preſſed the leaſt indignation at Tarleton; but would have bee to have ſhown him any friendl if it had fallen in his way *."

* "Naimbanna died ſoon after his return to Africa, July 1793."

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THE

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EXTRACT.

ON BULL-BAITING AND COCK-FIGHTING.

"THE origin of the infamous practice of baiting bulls, which had afterwards the ſanction of an ignorant and barbarous legiſlature, is ſaid to have been as follows: by the cuſtom of the manor of Tutbury, in Staffordſhire, a bull was given by the prior to the minſtrels. After undergoing the torture of having his horns cut, his ears and tail cropped to the very ſtumps, and his noſtrils filled with pepper, his body was beſmeared with ſoap, and he was turned out in that pitiable ſtate, in order to be hunted. This was called bull-running; and ...

* ...n account of the firſt vol. of this work in the Monthly Epito..., ...16.

the bull was taken, or held long enough to pull off ſome of his hair, he was then tied to the ſtake, and baited. In this unfeeling manner, was the moſt innocuous and uſeful of the animal creation treated by ſavage man; by prieſts and legiſlators, in too many periods, notwithſtanding their high pretenſions, equally unenlightened in eſſentials, with the loweſt of mankind! The voluntary combats of animals form a caſe widely different. Nature herſelf has ſown the ſeeds of contention in the conſtitutions of men and beaſts; and to witneſs the equal combats of either, is at leaſt an act of legitimate curioſity, if it be no proof of the ſofter feelings of the ſoul. Cock-fighting is ſaid to be very ancient, and of Greek, or even Indian origin; and there are, it ſeems, at this day, in India, game-cocks of a large ſize, which equal in deſperate valour thoſe of our own country. The following anecdote of an Engliſh game-cock, ſo well pourtrays the nature of that bold and martial ſpecies of animal, that I think it worthy of being recorded. In the juſtly celebrated and deciſive naval engagement of Lord Howe's fleet with that of France, on the firſt of June 1794; a game-cock on board one of our ſhips, chanced to have his houſe beat to pieces by a ſhot, or ſome falling rigging, which accident ſet him at liberty; the feathered hero now perched on the ſtump of the main-maſt, which had been carried away, continued crowing and clapping his wings during the remainder of the engagement, enjoying, to all appearance, the thundering horrors of the ſcene." *Philoſophy of Sports*, *p.* 10,

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OF THE ARABIAN HORSES.

"THE following is the beſt account of the Arabian horſes which I have been able to obtain, either from reading or inquiry. They have in that country three diſtinct breeds, or rather two varieties from the original genus; from analogy of qualification, the three claſſes may be properly enough compared with our racers, hunters, and common-bred horſes. The diſtinctive appellations of the Arab horſes are, Kehilani or Cocklani, Kehidiſchi or Guideſki, and Atticki. The firſt, or Cocklani, are the original genus, bred in the middle or mountainous country; where it i ſaid a few are yet to be found in the natural ſtate. The Arabs pr have pedigrees of this illuſtric upwards of two thouſand ye but whether their private rec cord with truth exactly or n little moment, ſince the antiq character of the mountain horſe has the fulleſt ſanction ancient hiſtory and modern ex The Atticki, or inferior breed, bably have been the original pr the low country, and the middl may have reſulted from a m mountain and low country ſtc Arabians are ſeldom willing with their beſt mares at any pr the value of a true bred one, horſe or mare, is ſaid to ar ſeveral hundred pounds in t try.

"The Arabian horſes are dates, milk, and corn; it is ſuppoſed, that in ſuch a cou have the ample allowance uſual in this; nevertheleſs it dently aſſerted, that the ſuper of them will travel eighty or miles in a day, for ſeveral days, over the ſand and ſton ſultry climate. Sir John Cha that the Arabian method of maiden horſe, is to ride hi miles without ſtopping, and of that moderate ſtage to pl up to the cheſt in water; if immediately eat his corn, t of the vigour of his app proved the genuineneſs of Bat Sir John underſtood ſtones better than horſes, a like other travellers, eaſily any wonderful ſtory concern Dr. Blumenbach, who h theſe few years written a treatiſe on the native variet human ſpecies, ſays, 'tha 'mals deſtitute of the dark p 'the eye, are a mere alter How far that obſervation is dependence, I have never h portunity to conſider or exa the purchaſe of a particula animals would ſurely be lea deception in the original cou they were bred. The ext racteriſtic of original genus, mity, or univerſal ſymmetry true-bred Arab is diſtinguiſ ſilken hair and ſoft flexible like hoofs and paſterns, ſma full eye, ſmall well-turned l

ed to the neck with a curve, capacious ſhoulders, extenſive angle of the hock, length and extent of thigh, large ſinews, and flat bones. I have often obſerved that convulſive ſnatching up, and turning out the feet, in the gait of horſes ſaid to be Arabians, and have ever looked upon it as the indication of a ſpurious breed; the beſt Arabs, which I have ſeen, having been good goers, many of them true daiſy-cutters. The pawing method of going cannot always be the conſequence of menage, ſince I have remarked it to deſcend from a reputed Arabian, through ſeveral generations.

"To aſſiſt the reader in forming adequate ideas of the phenomenon of blood in horſes, I will arrange before him certain data, which reſt upon the ground of conſtant and invariable experience; namely, fine and delicate horſes, the natives of warm climes, excel in ſwiftneſs; the moſt perfect of theſe were originally found in Arabia, but they are improvable in their deſcendants by a more fruitful country, the Arabians tried in England, have never proved themſelves, in any reſpect, equal upon the courſe to the Engliſh racers, the deſcendants of their blood. Although the general characteriſtic of thorough blood is ſpeed, yet the true teſt is not ſpeed, but continuance; ſince many common or half-bred horſes have been known to poſſeſs racing ſpeed, but no inſtance has ever occurred of its continuance in thoſe beyond perhaps half a mile; the powers of continuance increaſe in proportion to the quantity of blood; thus three-part bred horſes will perſevere longer than half-bred, and thoſe got by bred horſes out of three-part bred mares, will ſometimes equal the real racers. Although amongſt horſes equally well bred, ſuperior external conformation will generally prevail in the race, yet racing can in no ſort be ſaid abſolutely to depend on good ſhape; it depends entirely on blood: for example, take the worſt ſhaped true-bred horſe you can find, and the beſt ſhaped common horſe; let the latter have a fine coat, looſe thrapple, high and declined ſhoulder, length, ſpeed, in fine, all the admired points of the racer (and ſuch common horſes are occaſionally to be found); let them run four miles, and the bred horſe, although out-footed at firſt, ſhall always win the race. This principle is ſo univerſal, that perhaps it would be altogether impracticable to find a thorough-bred horſe in England, ſufficiently bad to be beat four miles by the ſpeedieſt and beſt common-bred hack. All bred horſes cannot race, many of the higheſt blood having neither the gift of ſpeed nor continuance; many are defective in the material points of conformation, as it happens in common horſes.

"I have heard many people pretend they were unable to comprehend the uſual diſcrimination between ſpeed and ſtoutneſs in horſes; aſſerting that as every race muſt finally be won by ſpeed, the winner muſt needs be the ſpeedieſt horſe. But I can ſee no difficulty in conceiving, that from the peculiar ſtructure and form of the parts or quality of the fibres, the ſpeed of one horſe may be momentary and uncertain, but ready; that of another, durable, but gradual. What more can be deſired in the caſe than poſitive proof, that the beaten horſe could run a certain ſhort diſtance, in leſs time than the winner could perform the ſame, at any early period of the race? It is thus impartial Nature acts in the diſtribution of her gifts and qualifications amongſt her children. The horſe to which has been imparted extraordinary promptneſs and facility of exertion, is ſeldom endowed with proportional powers of continuance; and to borrow analogy from human nature, where we find a rapid conception, a profuſion of images, and a dazzling eloquence, we are ſeldom to expect a profound and ſolid judgment: ſuch men are deſtined rather to delight than inſtruct. When there exiſts an union of very high degrees of theſe ſeemingly oppoſite qualities, the poſſeſſor, whether horſe or man, is truly a phenomenon. Thus it appears, that hot, eager, and ſpeedy horſes, are fitteſt for a ſhort race, and that ſuch are uſually beaten by horſes with leſs ſpeed, but ſtouter, at the diſtance of four miles, or, as it is called, over the courſe; unleſs the difference of ſpeed be too conſiderable, which in the language of the turf, ſpeaking of ſtout horſes, is ſtyled, 'going too faſt for them.' Baret, with the aſſiſtance of Euclid, has drawn out an elaborate and curious arithmetical ſcheme, which proves, no doubt very clearly to thoſe who underſtand it (in which number I do not profeſs to be),

that the ſlow horſe, when he wins, is really the ſpeedieſt: in other words, his aggregate, or total ſum of ſpeed, is the greateſt." *P.* 182.

XVI. ΕΠΕΑ ΠΤΕΡΟΕΝΤΑ; or the Diverſions of Purley. Part I. By JOHN HORNE TOOKE, A. M. late of St. John's College, Cambridge. Second Edition. 4to. pp. 534. *With a Frontiſpiece engraved by Sharp.* To be compriſed in 3 Vols. 2l. 2s. (Subſcription to be paid on delivering the firſt Volume.) *Johnſon.*

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EXTRACT.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

"THE ancient Greek grammarians admitted only eighteen (ſix monoſyllables and twelve diſſyllables). The ancient Latin grammarians, above fifty. Though the moderns, Sanctius, Scioppius, Perizonius, Voſſius, and others, have endeavoured to leſſen the number, without fixing it. Our countryman, Wilkins, thinks that thirty-ſix are ſufficient. Girard ſays, that the French language has done the buſineſs effectually with thirty-two: and that he could not, with the utmoſt attention, diſcover any more. But the authors of the Encyclopedia, though they alſo, as well as Girard, admit only *ſimple* prepoſitions, have found in the ſame language forty-eight. And Buffier gives a liſt of ſeventy-five; and declares, that there is a great number beſides, which he has not m The greater part of authors ventured even to talk of any number: and of thoſe who cepts in the Greek), no two have agreed in the ſame Nor has any one author attri ſame number to any two diff guages. Now this diſcordan no means proceeded from an neſs or want of diligence matiſts or lexicographers; truth is, that the fault lies philoſophers: for though t pretended to teach others, none of them known themſe the nature of a prepoſition how is it poſſible that gra ſhould agree, what words ought not to be referred t which was not itſelf aſcertai had any of the definitions o yet given of the prepoſition, guage, been juſt, two cor would immediately have foll that all men would have known the preciſe number ſitions; and (unleſs thing operations of the human m different in different ages mates) their number in all muſt have been always Of different languages the le will have the feweſt pr and in the ſame language etymologiſts will acknowled eſt." *P.* 296.

OF THE WORD INST

"FROM the Anglo-Sax In the Latin it is *Vice* and *L* Italian *In luogo*. In the Spani And in French *au Lieu*. I it is either *In ſtede*, or *In* the German *On ſtatt*. In *Iſteden*. And in the Swe uſe either *Hume* STEAD or *Ha* it is *Iſtaellet*. The ſubſtan is by no means obſolete, as calls it; nothing being mo and familiar than—'*You ſho* '*ſtead*.' It is likewiſe no common in compoſition; a *Bedſtead*, *Roadſtead**, *Stea*

* "We commonly meet with the word *Roadſtead* in voyages, and is ſtill a common term with all ſea-faring men. 'In conſequenc 'received information on Wedneſday night, at eight o'clock, that 'ſhips of war and a lugger had anchored in a ſmall *Roadſtead* upo 'in the neighbourhood of this town.' *London Gazette Extraordina* 1797."

&c. One eaſy corruption of this word *Sied*, in compoſition, has much puzzled all our etymologiſts. Becanus thinks, that *Stepmother* is, quaſi *Stiffmother*, from *Stief*, durus; and ſo called becauſe ſhe is commonly *dura, ſeva, immitis, rigida*. Voſſius, on the contrary, thinks ſhe is ſo called, quaſi *fulciens mater*, as a *ſtiff* and *ſtrong* ſupport of the family. Junius, obſerving that there is not only *Stepchild, Stepſon, Stepdaughter, brother, ſiſter*, &c. to all of whom this imputation of ſeverity cannot ſurely belong (neither can they be ſaid *fulcire domum cum nova hereditate*), ſays Stepmother is ſo called, *quaſi orphanorum mater*. S. Johnſon, not contented with any of the foregoing reaſoning, determined alſo to try his hand at an etymology; but inſtead of it produced a pun. *Stepmother*, according to him, is 'a woman who has *ſtepped* into the 'place of the true mother.' But in the Daniſh collateral language, the compounds remain uncorrupted; and there they are, with a clear and unforced meaning, applicable to all--*Stedfader, Stedmoder, Stedbroder, Stedſöſter, Stedbarn, Stedſon, Stedduiter*, i. e. Vice, loco, in the place of, INSTEAD of a father, a mother, a brother, &c." *P.* 437.

DERIVATION OF SPICK, SPAN.

"S. JOHNSON ſays of SPICK and SPAN, that 'he ſhould not have 'ſuſpected to find this word au-'thorized by a polite writer.' *Span new*, he ſays, 'is uſed by Chaucer, 'and is ſuppoſed to come from *ſpan-'nan*, to ſtretch, *Sax. expandere, Lat.* 'whence *ſpan*. *Span new* is therefore 'originally uſed of cloth, new ex-'panded or dreſſed at the clothier's: 'and ſpick and ſpan new, is newly 'extended on the ſpikes or tenters. 'It is, however, a *low* word.' In *ſpick* and *ſpan*, however, there is nothing ſtretched upon ſpikes and tenters but the etymologiſt's ignorance. In Dutch they ſay *Spick ſpélder-nieuw*. And *ſpyker* means a warehouſe or magazine. Spil or Spel means a ſpindle, ſchiet-*ſpoel*, the weaver's ſhuttle; and *ſpoelder* the ſhuttle-thrower. In Dutch, therefore, *Spik ſpélder-nieuw* means new from the warehouſe and the loom. In German they ſay—*Span-new* and *Funckel-new*. *Spange* means any thing ſhining; as *Funckel* means to glitter or ſparkle. In Daniſh *Funckelnye*. In Swediſh *Spitt ſpangande ny*. In Engliſh we ſay *Spick and ſpan-new*, Fire-new, *Brand-new*. The two laſt *Brand* and *fire* ſpeak for themſelves. *Spick* and *Span-new* means *ſhining new from the warehouſe*." *P.* 526.

XVII. *Abbé Spallanzani's Travels* in the Two Sicilies. (Continued from p. 11.)

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EXTRACT

FROM THE INTRODUCTION.

"IN the volcanized countries in which I travelled, there are four craters ſtill burning; Veſuvius, Etna, Stromboli, and Vulcano. To all theſe four, from an ardent deſire of obtaining knowledge, I wiſhed to make a near approach. By Veſuvius this wiſh was not gratified; but Etna was more condeſcending, though incomparably more formidable; and a ſimilar good fortune attended me at Stromboli and Vulcano. The clear and diſtinct view I had of theſe three craters was equally pleaſing and inſtructive. The crater of Etna I delineated myſelf; the views of Vulcano and Stromboli are the work of a draughtſman I took with me for that purpoſe, and who likewiſe furniſhed me with drawings of ſome other volcanic mountains deſcribed in this work. I ſhall only add, that all theſe deſigns have been retouched and greatly improved by Sig. Fran. Lanfranchi, an eminent painter in the univerſity of Pavia.

"Theſe travels which I now preſent to the public will be ſpeedily followed by another work, containing an account of my voyages to Conſtantinople, in the Mediterranean, and in the Adriatic." *P.* xxxi.

JOURNEY TO THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT ETNA.

"THREE hours before day, I, with my companions, left the Grotto delle Capre, which had afforded us a welcome aſylum, though our bed was not of the ſofteſt, as it conſiſted only of a few oak leaves ſcattered over the floor of lava. I continued my journey towards the ſummit of Etna; and the clearneſs of the ſky induced me to hope that it would continue the ſame during the approaching day, that I might enjoy the extenſive and ſublime proſpect from the top of this lofty mountain, which is uſually involved in clouds. I ſoon left the middle region, and entered the upper one, which is entirely deſtitute of vegetation, except a few buſhes very thinly ſcattered. The light of ſeveral torches which were carried before us enabled me to obſerve the nature of the ground over which we paſſed, and to aſcertain, from ſuch experiments as I was able to make, that our road lay over lavas either perfectly the ſame with, or analogous to, thoſe in which the Grotta delle Capre is hollowed. We had arrived at within about four miles of the borders of the great crater, when the dawn of day began to diſperſe the darkneſs of night. Faint gleams of a whitiſh light were ſucceeded by the ruddy hues of Aurora; and ſoon after the ſun roſe above the horizon, turbid at firſt and dimmed by miſts, but his rays inſenſibly became more clear and reſplendent. Theſe gradations of the riſing day are no where to be viewed with ſuch preciſion and delight, as from the lofty height we had reached, which was not far from the moſt elevated point of Etna. Here, likewiſe, I began to perceive the effects of the eruption of Etna, which took place in July 1787, and which has been ſo accurately deſcribed by the Chev. Gioeni. Theſe were viſible in a coating of black ſcoriæ, at firſt thin, but which became gradually thicker as I approached the ſummit of the mountain, till it compoſed a ſtratum of ſeveral palms in thickneſs. Over

Over theſe ſcoriæ I was obliged to proceed, not without conſiderable difficulty and fatigue, as my leg at every ſtep ſunk deep into it.

"Only two miles and a half remained of our journey, when the great laboratory of nature, encloſed within the abyſſes of Etna, began its operations. Two white columns of ſmoke aroſe from its ſummit; one, which was the ſmalleſt, towards the north-eaſt ſide of the mountain; and the other, towards the north-weſt. A light wind blowing from the eaſt, they both made a curve towards the weſt, gradually dilating, until they diſappeared in the wide expanſe of air. Several ſtreams of ſmoke, which aroſe lower down, towards the weſt, followed the two columns. Theſe appearances could not but tend to inſpire me with new ardour to proſecute my journey, that I might diſcover and admire the ſecrets of this ſtupendous volcano. The ſun, likewiſe, ſhining in all his ſplendour, ſeemed to promiſe that this day ſhould crown my wiſhes. But experience taught me that the two miles and a half I had yet to go preſented many more obſtacles than I could have imagined, and that nothing but the reſolution I had formed to complete my deſign at every hazard could have enabled me to ſurmount them.

"In ſome places the ſcoriæ projected in prominent angles and points, and in others ſunk in hollows, or ſteep declivities; in ſome, from their fragility and ſmoothneſs, they reſembled thin plates of ice, and in others they preſented vertical and ſharp projections. In addition to theſe difficulties, my guide informed me I ſhould have to paſs three places where the lava was ſtill red-hot, though it was now eleven months ſince it had ceaſed to flow. Theſe obſtacles, however, could not overcome my reſolution to ſurmount them; and I then experienced, as I have frequently done at other times, how much may be effected, in difficulties and dangers like theſe, by mere phyſical courage, by the aſſiſtance of which we may proceed along the edge of a precipice in ſafety; while the adventurer who ſuffers himſelf to be ſurpriſed by a panic fear will be induced cowardly to deſiſt from the enterpriſe he might have completed.

"In ſeveral places, it is true, the ſcoriæ broke under my feet; and in others I ſlipped, and had nearly fallen into cavities, from which I ſhould have been with difficulty extricated. One of the three places pointed out by the guides had, likewiſe, from its extreme heat, proved highly diſagreeable; yet, at length, I ſurmounted all theſe obſtacles, and reached the oppoſite ſide, not without making ſeveral curſory obſervations on the places whence thoſe heats originated. Two large clefts, or apertures, in different places appeared in the lava, which there, notwithſtanding the clearneſs of the day, had an obſcure redneſs: and on applying the end of the ſtaff, which I uſed as a ſupport in this difficult journey, to one of theſe, it preſently ſmoked, and immediately after took fire. It was, therefore, indubitable that this heap of ejected lava ſtill contained within it the active remains of fire, which were more manifeſt there, than in other places, becauſe thoſe matters were there collected in greater quantities. I had yet to encounter other obſtacles. I had to paſs that tract which may properly be called the cone of Etna, and which, in a right line, is about a mile or ſomewhat more in length. This was extremely ſteep, and not leſs rugged, from the accumulated ſcoriæ which had been heaped upon it in the laſt eruption, the pieces of which were neither connected together, nor attached to the ground; ſo that, frequently, when I ſtepped upon one of them, before I could advance my other foot, it gave way, and, forcing other pieces before it down the ſteep declivity, carried me with it, compelling me to make many ſteps backwards inſtead of one forwards. To add to this inconvenience, the larger pieces of ſcoriæ above that on which I had ſtepped, being deprived of the ſupport of thoſe contiguous to them, came rolling down upon me, not without danger of violently bruiſing my feet, or breaking my legs. After ſeveral ineffectual attempts to proceed, I found the only method to avoid this inconvenience, and continue my journey, was to ſtep only on thoſe larger pieces of ſcoriæ which, on account of their weight, remained firm; but the length of the way was thus more than doubled, by the circuitous windings it was neceſſary to make to find ſuch pieces of ſcoriæ, as from their large ſize were capable of affording a ſtable ſupport. I employed three hours in paſſing,

; or rather dragging myſelf, to
p of the mountain, partly from
unable to proceed in a right
nd, partly from the ſteepneſs of
eclivity, which obliged me to
with my hands and feet, ſweat-
d breathleſs, and under the ne-
of ſtopping at intervals to reſt,
cover my ſtrength. How much
then envy the good fortune of
who had viſited Etna before the
on of 1787, when, as my guides
l me, the journey was far leſs
lt and laborious! I was not
than a hundred and fifty paces
he vertex of the cone, and al-
beheld cloſe to me, in all their
y, the two columns of ſmoke.
us to reach the borders of the
dous gulf, I ſummoned the little
h I had remaining, to make a
ort, when an unforeſeen ob-
for a moment, cruelly retarded
mpletion of my ardent wiſhes.
olcanic craters, which are ſtill
g more or leſs, are uſually ſur-
ed with hot ſulphureous acid
s, which iſſue from their ſides,
ſe in the air. From theſe the
t of Etna is not exempt; but
geſt of them roſe to the weſt,
was on the ſouth-eaſt ſide. Here,
ſe, four or five ſtreams of ſmoke
from a part ſomewhat lower;
rough theſe it was neceſſary to
ſince on one ſide was a dreadful
ice, and on the other ſo ſteep a
ity, that I and my companion,
veakneſs and fatigue, were un-
aſcend it; and it was with the
difficulty that our two guides
their way up to it, notwithſtand-
y were ſo much accuſtomed to
borious expeditions. We con-
our journey, therefore, through
idſt of the vapours; but though
as faſt as the ground and our
h would permit, and the ſul-
ous ſteams, with which they
oaded, were extremely offenſive,
rejudicial to reſpiration; and
d me, in particular, ſo much,
r ſome moments I was deprived
ſe; and found, by experience,
angerous an undertaking it is to
olcanic regions infeſted by ſuch
rs.

aving paſſed this place, and re-
d by degrees my former pre-
of mind; in leſs than an hour I
d at the utmoſt ſummit of Etna,
gan to diſcover the edges of the
crater; when our guides, who had preceded me at ſome diſtance, turned back, and haſtening towards me, exclaimed in a kind of tranſport, that I never could have arrived at a more proper time to diſcover and obſerve the internal part of this ſtupendous volcano. The reader will eaſily conceive, without my attempting to deſcribe it, how great a pleaſure I felt at finding my labours and fatigue at length crowned with ſuch complete ſucceſs. This pleaſure was exalted to a kind of rapture, when I had completely reached the ſpot, and perceived that I might, without danger, contemplate the amazing ſpectacle. I ſat down near the edge of the crater, and remained there two hours, to recover my ſtrength after the fatigues I had undergone in my journey. I viewed with aſtoniſhment the configuration of the borders, the internal ſides, the form of the immenſe cavern, its bottom, an aperture which appeared in it, the melted matter which boiled within, and the ſmoke which aſcended from it. The whole of this ſtupendous ſcene was diſtinctly diſplayed before me; and I ſhall now proceed to give ſome deſcription of it, though it will only be poſſible to preſent the reader with a very feeble image, as the ſight alone can enable him to form ideas at all adequate to objects ſo grand and aſtoniſhing.

"The upper edges of the crater, to judge by the eye, are about a mile and a half in circuit, and form an oval, the longeſt diameter of which extends from eaſt to weſt. As they are in ſeveral places broken, and crumbled away in large fragments, they appear as it were indented, and theſe indentations are a kind of enormous ſteps, formed of projecting lavas and ſcoriæ. The internal ſides of the cavern, or crater, are inclined in different angles in different places. To the weſt their declivity is ſlight; they are more ſteep to the north; ſtill more ſo to the eaſt; and to the ſouth-eaſt, on which ſide I was, they are almoſt perpendicular. Notwithſtanding this irregularity, however, they form a kind of funnel; large at the top, and narrow at the bottom; as we uſually obſerve in other craters. The ſides appear irregularly rugged, and abound with concretions, of an orange colour, which, at firſt, I took for ſulphur; but afterwards found to be the muriate of ammoniac;

Government—Giovanni de' Medici beheaded — Duke of Athens proclaimed; beſieged in his Palace, and abdicates — Michele Lando choſen Gonfalonier; baniſhed—Conſpiracy againſt Tommaſo d'Albizzi — Antonio de' Medici executed—Giovanni de' M. elected—Coſmo ſummoned before the Magiſtrates, and baniſhed to Padua; returns—Severity of the Government — his Death — Parallel between him and Pericles—His Taſte for Learning—Capture of Conſtantinople, and its Conſequences to the Arts—Greek Refugees ſettle at Florence.

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is on his Hiſtory of Italy—
: and learned Men — Fran-
arries Bianca Capello—Her
er and Death.

EXTRACT.

ETRARCH'S POETRY.

TRARCH has perhaps never
ll tranſlated, and it may never
to him. To underſtand him
requires a long and intimate
ance with him. His beauties
s that we muſt gather from the
ſelves, to taſte them in their
flavour. His ſentiments and
are a volatile perfume, which
hen attempted to be conveyed
other vial. Notwithſtanding
ſlators may have been of the
ities, the lovely butterfly, in
hrough their hands, has left a
the powder of its wings, and
: that remains is deadened and
its gloſs.

taire hath indeed transfuſed the
two of the Canzoni into his imi-
of them, which equal the ori-
nd the French might be ſatisfied
ing Petrarch in their language,
hole were as happily executed
ſpecimen of one or two pieces
ionymous writer. One incon-
: has attended Petrarch, which
l not foreſee nor prevent, and
ninnumerable crowd of execra-
ators. They are thick clouds
ings riſing from the aſhes of
nix. The limits within which
h confined himſelf, who had
:licacy than genius, they have
ed to this ſpecies of poetry it-
d they have thought that their
, and their miſtreſs only, was
ung, and ſung exactly in the
nner. The ſame images were
ced, the ſame forms of ex-
uſed. The eye was as lumi-
the ſun, the heart was a vol-
out theſe trifles at laſt ceaſed to
aſhion. Cold as the ſnow of
Lembla is, it is not comparable
: copies of an original, whoſe
merits conſiſt in purity, ele-
and grace. 'Eat, Lord,' ſaid
rſian magicians to their deity,
hey threw into their ſacred fire
enſe, the myrrh, and the fag-
hich were to feed the flames.
me compliment may be very
y beſtowed on the immenſe
maſs of the Canzoni, with which Italy has been peſtered. Petrarch, as he advanced in life, bluſhed at having been the author of ſo many Italian verſes, which he calls *nugellas vulgares*, yet to theſe trifles he is indebted for his fame." *Vol. I. p.* 117.

MICHELAGNOLO AND LUCA SIGNORELLI.

"A RAY of light from Michelagnolo is reflected on Domenico Ghirlandi, his early maſter. Luca Signorelli of Cortona, who excelled in his drawings, put the finiſhing hand to the perfection of the art. Its hiſtorian (Vaſari), ſpeaking of one of his capital works at Orvieto, obſerves, 'He was not ſurpriſed Michelagnolo 'had always teſtified the higheſt eſteem 'for the works of this maſter, and that 'in his own celebrated picture of the 'Laſt Judgment, he had borrowed many 'of his ideas, his angels, his demon, 'and the diſpoſition of the heavens, 'and many other things, as may be 'eaſily diſcovered on inſpection.' Yet after the ſentiments of Vaſari, it will be only juſt to introduce the reflections of his laſt editor, Botarelli: 'If the 'author had either ſeen or recollected 'Signorelli's works, he would not have 'ſpoken ſo poſitively of ſuch a decided 'imitation. There are indeed angels 'as well as demons in Signorelli's pic-'ture and Michelagnolo's; but the 'reſt of the two performances has no 'reſemblance, except in the many very 'difficult fore-ſhortenings of the fi-'gures.' Richardſon, who had not ſeen the picture at Orvieto, cites Vaſari, without any additional authority; and it is to be wiſhed that a print was taken from Signorelli, that the public might judge of the important queſtion on the merit of the two maſters. Yet perhaps Signorelli's glory is alone concerned. If Michelagnolo is proved to have borrowed from Signorelli very liberally, he will, notwithſtanding, be Michelagnolo. Superior genius is entitled to ſuperior liberties; Plato, Virgil, Cicero, Raffaello, Le Brun, Deſcartes, Moliere, and Boileau, when charged with plagiariſm, laughed at the accuſation, and treated its authors with contempt. Virgil ſaid, 'The 'club was more eaſily forced out of 'the hand of Hercules than a verſe 'ſtolen from Homer.' Boileau admitted, with a cauſtic ſmile, he was only

only 'a beggar clothed from the pil-'lage of Horace;' and Moliere candidly avowed that a certain ſcene was not his own; but as it was worthy of him, he only took his property whereever he found it. An inferior writer, a poet of the minorum gentium, if he values his own credit, muſt be infinitely more cautious and reſerved." *Vol. I. p.* 371.

THE POETS VIDA AND SANNAZARIO.

"IT was under Leo's pontificate that the moſt celebrated Latin poets flouriſhed. Vida, biſhop of Alba, on the Tanero, was born at Cremona, and he reconciled his native city with the muſes.—If we are to believe Filelfo, it was the only town in Italy where learning was not in ſome eſtimation, and where men of letters were very ill received. Filelfo quitted it almoſt on the moment of his arrival, and poured out a torrent of curſes and imprecations on its inhabitants. Vida, however, introduced a literary taſte into his native city, and in return, they loſe no opportunity of obſerving his cradle was near that of Virgil. After the Georgics, Vida's Poetics are perhaps the beſt didactic poem in the moſt claſſical verſe, but his numbers are ſuperior to his matter. They are ſometimes even worthy of Virgil. He treats, however, his ſubject in an original manner; and the ſucceeding writers who have touched on the precepts of the art, either in verſe or proſe, owe him many obligations. His 'Silkworm' has not the ſame merit, and his 'Cheſs' has ſtill leſs.—The 'Chriſtiad' is a hiſtory of our Saviour's life in verſe, and has no pretenſion whatever to Leo's compliment of the

'Cedite Romani ſcriptores, cedite Graii!'

"If Vida failed on a divine ſubject, Sannazario was leſs able to adapt his Chriſtian airs to the ſtrings of Apollo's lyre. His poem 'De Partu 'Virginis' contains undoubtedly many beautiful paſſages, and there is great harmony in the verſification; but there is a prepoſterous and indecent mixture of paganiſm and its fables.—Chriſtianity has no connexion with the muſes, and the myſteries of the faith are inconſiſtent with the ſyſtem of the heathen mythology. Leo X. was off his guard, or entertained too high an opinion of the poet, when he addreſſe to Sannazario on the trium muſe, and thanked Provid having raiſed up ſuch a c when the church was attack many enemies. What a blo poem 'De Partu Virginis' fo and Melancthon! Have the of Sannazarius more meri ſcene is laid on the ſea-ſhore— herds are fiſhers—the ſea-c lambs—and the halcyons h Theocritus was ſometimes abſurd, and Metaſtaſio has the example. Yet this lice cuſable as it may be, accordi ſentiments of ſome critics, in imagination of theſe two Sicili is utterly inconſiſtent with t genius of the north.—Ice a bears are too repugnant to and voluptuous ideas of indol love. Accuſtomed to the pi ſhepherd preſenting his miſtr garland of flowers or a baſket we muſt be naturally ſurpri the lover who founds a claim turn of his paſſion on the pr barrel of oyſters, and promiſ dition a preſent of crabs or Sannazario, in the midſt of ſtudies, did not neglect his na guage; and his Arcadia, a romance in verſe and proſe, as much credit as his beſt Lati It procured him in Italy, and parts of Europe, a numerous imitations, and in Great Bri Arcadia of Sir Philip Sidney vernor of Fluſhing and the candidate for the crown of The paſtoral of Sannazario wo withſtanding, long ſince ha forgotten, if it had not ſugg idea of the academy known u name of the 'Arcadia F which was intended to culti particular ſpecies of poetry.— beni, the hiſtorian of the Italia and the famous Cardinal de T who received the red hat a were its principal promoters, progreſs was aſtoniſhing.—A paſtoral life became the epide of the day, and the echo of t hills returned only the ſound tabor and pipe.—The city of c changed into a rural village; dinals and nobles were metam into ſhepherds or ſatyrs; and neſs ranged like 'mighty Pan' them. The public was glut

twenty volumes of their labours; but in this enormous collection a few elegant morſels are to be found, or the Romans think ſo. We may admire the diligence of theſe honeſt Arcadians, and we ſhall read Theocritus. The radical defect of this ſpecies of poetry conſiſts in the narrow and confined ſpace it can only occupy, and its ruinous foundation.—Copies are every where obtruded on the public of an original, which is ſtill wanting and no where to be found.—Does it exiſt with the wandering tribes of the Bedouin Arabs, as has been by ſome writers ſuppoſed? Sheltered by their tents, and ſupported by the milk of their flocks, they are leſs ſtupid than the Negro, and leſs brutal than the Iroquois; but are they as civilized as they are ſimple, and do they join to underſtanding, innocence? Shepherds that rob and plunder every unfortunate paſſenger they meet, are terrible ſhepherds.—In the Arcadia of the ancients, the wolf and the fox were the only thieves. This Roman academy, after having enjoyed for a long while a conſiderable degree of credit, is at preſent fallen in the public opinion. The preſident is ſaid to traffic in the diſtribution of its patents; and the abbés, his emiſſaries, officiouſly preſs its declining honours on almoſt every foreigner who viſits Rome." *Vol. II. p.* 61.

BAPTISTA MANTUANUS.

"THE Carme Battiſta of Mantua, who died in 1516, has been compared to Virgil, though the ſole reſemblance ariſes from their being both born in Mantua.—Whilſt Virgil ſung on the banks of the Tiber, the monk croaked in the ſedges of the Mincio.—His allegorical eclogues are truly laughable performances.—Two ſhepherds diſpute in the characters of Carmes, one of whom is for the 'ſtrict obſervance,' and the other for a mitigation of their rules.—Bembo is the umpire; and to complete the abſurdity, their pipes are taken from them on the apprehenſion of the conteſt being terminated by blows.—In others, the ſhepherds are epicureans, or confirmed diſciples of Averroes, and are often guilty of impiety.—Amintas, a little out of humour and in love, attacks both juſtice and religion, and declares the perſon to be a complete fool, who imagines after this life he ſhall go to heaven. The Mantuan, to apologize for ſuch a profligate idea, tells us, that Amintas had been corrupted by the manners of the city; and Badius, his commentator, defends him on the acknowledgment that he was in love, and that love and a high degree of faith are not often found together.

"In defiance of theſe abſurdities, a marble ſtatue, crowned with laurel, has been erected to the Carme, in his native city, cloſe to that of Virgil, and his own order even think he has not been ſufficiently honoured.—Chariot and horſes of Elijah, cry theſe holy monks, our brother by the ſide of a pagan!" *Vol. II. p.* 71.

LEO AND HIS DOGGREL POETS.

"LEO unbended often, but his pleaſures with his poets as often degenerated into mere buffooneries. His famous Querno of Menopoli, crowned by him with laurel, vine-leaves, and cabbage, and promoted to the dignity of arch-poet, was a doggrel verſifier, who attended when he dined, at an humble diſtance in one of the windows, and devoured very greedily what was ſent him from the table. He was ſupplied with wine in plenty, on the condition of producing extempore verſes on the ſubject that was given him, and when they were not approved, his wine was lowered with water.—Baraballo di Gaeta was nearly ſuch another verſifier as Querno, with the exception that he wrote in the Italian language.—An elephant from Malabar had been preſented to the pope by Emanuel, king of Portugal, on which this ridiculous follower of the muſes was mounted in triumph on its entrance into Rome.—Alarmed at the muſic, and ſhouts of the crowd, the elephant grew riotous, and the poor poet was tumbled to the ground.—Such amuſements are barely excuſable in the lower ranks of life; with the ſolemn and ſublime duties of the vicegerent of Omnipotence they were utterly inconſiſtent!" *Vol. II. p.* 83.

CELLINI AND BANDINELLI, TWO CELEBRATED ARTISTS.

"FROM the celebrated Benvenuto Cellini the Florentine, a goldſmith, carver, ſculptor, engraver, and a ſtatuary, and without contradiction one of the moſt original characters that has ever

ever appeared, we have ſome intereſting Memoirs. They contain a multitude of anecdotes on the arts, artiſts, princes, and the great perſons of the age, for ever memorable in the annals of taſte. His own adventures are not the leaſt intereſting, for he was one of Nature's moſt extravagant productions, and what Dante calls

'Fiorentin ſpirito bizarro.'

Cellini's great talents were lowered by a large proportion of folly, and it was unfortunately a miſchievous kind of folly. In every page of his Memoirs he paints himſelf as a miſcreant that ought always to have been in priſon and in irons; he accuſes himſelf of three or four aſſaſſinations, and relates with great phlegm and compoſure that he had been more than once ſentenced to the gallows.—Cellini boaſts alſo of very ſignal ſervice at the ſiege of the caſtle of St. Angelo, and enters into ſome very curious details on the ſubject. Clement VII. Francis I. Aleſſandro, and Coſmo, all employed him in ſucceſſion. The Perſeus in bronze, in one of the public ſquares in Florence, is his moſt capital production, and we cannot refuſe him the character of a great man in little things.—Cellini's moſt formidable rival in the grand duke's court was the Cavaliere Baccio Bandinelli, who, without being a Donatello or Buonaroti, occupied a very reſpectable rank in the ſecond claſs of ſculptors. The hours and days which Michelagnolo devoted to ſtudy, Bandinelli laviſhed in pleaſure or employed in viſits; and from the latter circumſtance he had more commiſſions for his works than any other artiſt, though his reputation ſuffered from his indolence. This negligence was more inexcuſable, for he was more indebted to his ſtudies and his induſtry in his youth, than to Nature. Yet he conceived himſelf to have been the favourite child of this indulgent mother; and in one of his letters he tells, with a ridiculous oſtentation, 'of the wonderful talents with which 'Providence had bleſſed him in more 'abundance than any other perſon, 'for the honour of the age, his ſove-'reign, and his country.'—The jealouſy and hatred of theſe two rival artiſts appeared outrageous—their competition for honour and emolument rendered them furious—every day afforded the moſt abſurd diſputes between them—and they di themſelves and their profeſſion. lini poured on Bandinelli th virulent abuſe, as may be co from his Memoirs." *Vol. II.* 1

STORY OF BIANCA CAPEL

"SOME Florentine mercha employed Pietro Buonaventur decent family in Florence, a agent at Venice. The young m an agreeable perſon, and he h aſſurance to endeavour, unde pretences, to ſeduce the affect Bianca Capello, a daughter illuſtrious family of Capello. ſinuations and artifices ſucceed prevailed on her to quit her f houſe—to throw herſelf into his and to follow him to Florenc ſtep was fatal, and ſhe was ſo duced to want and miſery. Fr education ſhe was ignorant of honeſt and induſtrious method c porting herſelf, and to return nice was to be immured for life the walls of a convent. Beautif artful, ſhe determined to profit perſonal charms, and as ſhe hac ficed her honour, ſhe ſold her b After ſhe had lived for ſome ti life of proſtitution, a report of l tractions was accidentally made grand duke, by one of his cou and he determined to ſee her. moment was deciſive both for ceſco and Bianca Capello. A very firſt interview he becam moured. His attachment was n attempted to be concealed from ca's huſband, and the three perſ formed what the Italians call 'triangolo equilatero,' the equi triangle. The grand duke lil rewarded Pietro Buonaventuri complaiſance, and the amour con till Pietro's death. The gran ſoon afterwards became a wi and having ſome thoughts of a marriage, with the hopes of a fam thought it moſt prudent to put to his connexion with Bianca, the ſeparation loaded her with pr and favours. But his attachme too powerful to be conquered. had no ſooner left him than ſh recalled, and he conceived a extraordinary project. 'Of wh 'is it,' he reaſoned with himſel 'look into uncertain futurity fo

bject of my wiſhes? A ſhort
ony, a prieſt, and a few Latin
s, will legitimate my ſon Antonio,
able him to ſucceed me.' With
olution he ſent for Bianca, and
nicated his intentions to the go-
ent of Venice That ſtate, by
rriage of Caterina Cortona with
ard Luſignan, had once appro-
to itſelf the kingdom of Cyprus
: iſland of Candia, and its am-
again revived. The ſenate
t, by ſuch an alliance with the
luke, it might reap ſome politi-
antages; and its leading mem-
iformed Franceſco, that they
opted Bianca Capello as the
er of St. Mark. Franceſco im-
ly married her, and from the
of fortune a courtezan became
the firſt princeſſes of Italy.
nion was however an object of
idicule, and Italy echoed with

gran-duca di Toſcana
'a ſpoſata una putana,
ientildonna Veneziana.'

nca Capello was endued with
nd ſeductive accompliſhments;
oid of honour and of virtue, ſhe
every day more and more am-
and leſs ſcrupulous in the man-
ratifying her wiſhes.—Deſpair-
eing able to preſerve her ſta-
l that of her ſon, if Ferdinando
tro, the grand duke's brothers,
l him, and wiſhing to ſecure
ſhe conceived the frightful
of removing the eldeſt by vio-
ans. He was to paſs by Poggio,
d duke's country reſidence, in
to Rome; but ſome whiſpers
: was in agitation had eſcaped,
dinando was on his guard. An
nment was prepared for him,
vourite diſh, of which he was
y preſſed by Bianca to taſte, from
g been expreſsly provided for
'erdinando pretended illneſs;
grand duke, who was ignorant
ca's ſtratagem, but ſuſpected
her's reaſons, to convince him
injuſtice, ate very heartily of
, which had been poiſoned for
ther. Bianca riſing up, ob-
he buſineſs was at an end, and
air took the remainder of the
The grand duke expired in
convulſions the ſame night, on
1 of October 1587, and the cri-
Bianca followed him in a few

' *Vol. II. p.* 508.

XIX. *A Walk through Wales*, in Auguſt 1797. By the Rev. RICHARD WARNER, of Bath. With a View of Tintern Abbey, engraved by Alken; and Plans of the Route. 8vo. pp. 236. 6s. *Cruttwell*, Bath; *Dilly*, London.

CONTENTS.

LETTER I. Preparations for the Tour—Leave Bath—Croſs the Severn—Caldecot Caſtle—The common People believe in Witchcraft—Caerwent a Roman Station—Teſſelated Pavement diſcovered there, in 1777—Arrive at Uſk.—II. Clytha—Abergavenny—Caſtle—Crickhowell—Druidical Remain—Cwrrw or Welſh Ale—Hoſpitality—Brecon—Caſtle—Graves ornamented with Flowers.—III. Leave Brecon—Intereſting Story of a Cottager—Built the Scene of a Battle between Llewellyn and Edward I.—River Wye.—IV. Rhaiddar Gowy—Lead-mines—The labouring Miners' Profits uncertain—Proceſs of pulverizing the Ore—Hafod, the Seat of Colonel Johnes—Devil's Bridge—Falls of the Mynach.—V. Thunder Storm—Plimhimmon Hill—Owen Glendower.—VI. Dolgelly—Coracles (Fiſhing Boats)—Cader Idris—Extenſive Proſpect.—VII. Cataracts—Morality of the People—Vale of Feſtiniog—Mr. Oakley's Embankments—Pont-Aber-Glas-Lyn (the Bridge of the Harbour of the Blue Lake)—Arrive at the Foot of Snowden.—VIII. Journey up the Mountain—Lake of Llanberris, and Dolbadern Caſtle.—IX. Caernarvon—Caſtle—Bangor—Penrhyn Caſtle—Penmaen-maur—Conway—A Welſh Harper.—X. Vale of Conway—Lanrwſt.—XI. Kerig-y-Druidion Fair—Corwen—Llangollen—Valle-Crucis Abbey—Dinas-Bran Hill.—XII. Little Variation of Character in the ancient and modern North Wallians—The lower Orders ſuperſtitious—Projected ſtupendous Aqueduct—The Expenſe eſtimated at 50,000l.—Chirk Caſtle—Oſweſtry.—XIII. Llanymynach

nymynack Hill—Welſhpool—Powis Caſtle.—XIV. Brampton Brian.—XV. Wigmore Caſtle.—XVI. Hereford—Hom-Lacy—Remarkable Pear-tree.—XVII. Goodrich-Caſtle—The Wye.—XVIII. Iron Forge—Tintern Abbey—Proſpect from Wine-Cliff—Chepſtow-Caſtle.

EXTRACT.

ANCIENT AND MODERN CHARACTER OF THE NORTH WALLIANS.

"ON conſidering the character of the North Wallians, we find that little variation has taken place in it, during the lapſe of eighteen centuries; and if we allow for that poliſh, which the progreſs of ſociety naturally produces on individuals, we ſhall ſee the preſent inhabitant of Merioneth and Caernarvonſhire, as well pourtrayed by Diodorus, Cæſar, Strabo, and Livy, as if they had taken the likeneſs in theſe days. The modern, like the ancient Celt, is in perſon large and robuſt: his countenance ſincere and open, his ſkin and complexion fair and florid, his eyes blue, and his hair of a yellowiſh tinge. As he thus nearly reſembles his anceſtor in *perſon*, he is alſo equally like him in mind and diſpoſition. Openneſs and candour are prominent features in the Welſh character of the preſent day: they are full as ſtrikingly diſplayed by the ancient Celtic nations. That quickneſs of feeling, ſo apparent in the Welſh, which frequently diſplays itſelf in fierce, but tranſient fits of paſſion, and as often produces quarrels and bloodſhed, perpetually embroiled the Celts in war and ſlaughter. National pride, a venial defect in the character of a people, ſince it ariſes only from the exceſs of laudable affections, is proverbial amongſt the inhabitants of the principality, and they ſeem to have it by hereditary deſcent from their Celtic forefathers, who thought more highly of themſelves, than the poliſhed nations around them conceived they had a right to do. A religious ſpirit prevails amongſt the lower order of the Welſh, which produces a characteriſtic decency of manners in that deſcription of people. It is, however, much tinged with ſuperſtition, and the belief in ſpirits and apparations is very general. The names of many mountains and rocks evince, that they are conſidered as the reſidences of ſubordinate in
and this is accounted for, n
perhaps, from the credulit
ignorant people, as from t
ſtances of the *ſcenery* where
ſide, the gloom and deſolati
added to its being liable to
ſtriking variations in appea
a ſtrong tendency to affect
mind (naturally timid) wi
tious fears and whimſical nc
lar ſituations will produce
ners; and hence it happer
brethren of the Scotch
entertain the ſame opinic
reſpect, with the inh
Wales. The ghoſts of th
and the ſpirits of the mour
and winds, make a conſpi
in the poetry of the Nortl
of the ſublimeſt paſſages o
their origin in theſe po
dices. Theſe notions ar
unfounded; but they ar
tereſting, nor do we feel
clined to reprobate the n
tion in which they origir
principle that ariſes from
and affections of nature;
events, more amiable, th
philoſophiſm of the preſen
diſbelieves every thing,
tracts and petrifies the he
the affections, and deſt
finer ſenſibilities of the
Welſh females ſtill retain
which drew encomiums o
mothers, from the writers
They are middle-ſized
ſhaped, ſtrikingly modell
to the taſte of Anacreon:
perſons diſplay a prop
ſymmetry, yet they a
ſtouter than the women o
land, and inherit a gre
that ſtrength which Diod
as characterizing the C
Till within theſe few yea
ſpecimen of this hardy ra
who inhabited a cottage o
of Llanberris lake. I
gives the following ent
count of her:—'This
'nch Evan of Penllyn,
'hunter, ſhooter, and
'time. She kept a doz
'dogs, terriers, greyhou
'niels, all excellent in
'She killed more foxes
'than all the confederate
'ten; rowed ſtoutly, an
'of the lake; fiddled ex

'knew all our old muſic; did not ne-
'glect the mechanic arts, for ſhe was
'a very good joiner; and notwith-
'ſtanding ſhe was ſeventy years of
'age, was the beſt wreſtler of the age,
'and few young men dared to try a
'fall with her. Some years ago ſhe
'had a maid of congenial qualities;
'but death, that mighty hunter, at
'laſt earthed this faithful companion
'of hers.' The dreſs of the women is exactly ſimilar throughout the principality, and conſiſts of theſe particulars: a petticoat of flannel, the manufacture of the country, either blue or ſtriped; a kind of bed-gown with looſe ſleeves, of the ſame ſtuff, but generally of a brown colour; a broad handkerchief over the neck and ſhoulders; a neat mob-cap, and a man's beaver hat. In dirty or cold weather, the perſon is wrapped in a long blue cloak, which deſcends below the knee. Except when particularly dreſſed, they go without ſhoe or ſtocking; and even if they have theſe luxuries, the latter, in general, has no foot to it. The man's attire is a jacket, waiſtcoat, and breeches, of their country flannel, the laſt of which are open at the knees, and the ſtockings (for the men generally wear them) are bound under the knees with red garters. Both men and women are vivacious, cheerful, and intelligent, not exhibiting that appearance of torpor and dejection which characterizes the labouring poor of our own country. Their wants being few, are eaſily ſupplied: a little milk, which their own mountain-goat, or the benevolence of a neighbouring farmer, affords them, an oaten cake, and a few potatoes, furniſh the only meal which they deſire. Unvitiated by communication with poliſhed life, they continue to think and act as nature dictates. Confined to their own mountains, they witneſs no ſcenes of profuſion and extravagance to excite envy and malignity, by a compariſon between their own penury and the abundance of others. They look round, and ſee nothing but active induſtry and unrepining poverty, and are content." *P.* 176.

XX. *Obſervations on the Diſpute between the United States and France*; addreſſed by ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, Eſq. one of the Delegates of South Carolina, to his Conſtituents. in May 1797. 8vo. Second Edition. pp. 109. 2s. *Debrett, Vernor.*

EXTRACT FROM THE EDITOR'S PREFACE.

"WHILE this edition was preparing, a circumſtance has occurred, which muſt bring the conteſt between the United States and France to an immediate iſſue, and which fully evinces the propriety of the precautions that Mr. Harper has pointed out to his countrymen. A decree has been paſſed in France, declaring that any neutral veſſel, having on board any articles either the production or manufacture of the Britiſh dominions, *though the property of neutral ſubjects*, ſhould be condemned, together with its whole cargo, as lawful prize, if captured by any French cruiſers. This truly piratical act, unexampled in the hiſtory of the civilized world, attacks the commerce of every neutral power, but it ſtrikes at the very exiſtence of that of the United States; ſince it is ſcarcely poſſible, according to the preſent courſe of its trade, to freight a veſſel of that country for any commercial voyage, whether, in the firſt inſtance, homeward or outward bound, the cargo of which ſhall not in part comprehend ſome article of the production or manufacture of the Britiſh dominions, in the four quarters of the world. The neceſſary conſequence, therefore, muſt be, either that the United States muſt totally abandon their commerce and navigation, or muſt have recourſe to the ſame means of preſerving their rank and ſtation, and even their exiſtence as an independent country, into which Great Britain has been driven, by ſimilar meaſures, and for the ſame object." *P.* viii.

EXTRACT.

"ON the 9th of May 1793, the national convention of France paſſed a decree, authorizing her 'ſhips of war 'and privateers to capture all neutral 'veſſels loaded, in whole or in part, 'with merchandiſes belonging to ene-'mies, or with proviſions belonging 'to neutrals, but bound to enemies' 'ports.' This was prior, by one month, to the firſt orders of the Britiſh

government, under which our proviſions, deſtined for French ports, were made prize. Thus did France ſet the example of thoſe very meaſures, againſt which, even while ſhe continued to purſue them herſelf, ſhe ſo violently exclaimed as ſoon as they were imitated by the Britiſh, and to compel the recall thereof, ſhe has ſo often told us, that our honour, and our good faith to her, required us to make war againſt England! This decree of May 9, 1793, being a plain and direct violation of our treaty with France (which declares, that free ſhips between us and her ſhall make free goods), our miniſter at Paris complained; and on the 23d of the ſame month a new decree was paſſed, declaring that the former ſhould not extend to American veſſels; and thus plainly confeſſing its injuſtice. The ſecond decree, however, was repealed only two days after it paſſed, and the firſt remained in force againſt our commerce. Our miniſter again complained; and on the firſt of July the convention again decreed, that the decree of May the ninth ſhould not extend to American veſſels. This was a ſecond acknowledgment of its injuſtice; and yet twenty-ſeven days afterwards, it was again enforced againſt our commerce, by the repeal of the laſt decree for reſtricting it; and then it remained in force until January 4, 1795. During this period a very conſiderable number of our veſſels were carried into French ports by her privateers and ſhips of war. It alſo became a practice to ſeize cargoes ſent into her ports by our merchants, and employ them for public uſe, without paying for them. Her agents alſo purchaſed conſiderable quantities of proviſions from our citizens, and drew bills for payment on the government of France, or on her miniſter in this country, which in many inſtances were not paid. Thoſe agents frequently made contracts alſo with our citizens for ſupplies of proviſions, which, when the proviſions arrived, they refuſed to fulfil. The privateers and ſhips of war of France frequently committed ſpoliations at ſea on ſuch of our veſſels as did not come within the decree of May 9, 1793; and finally, an embargo was laid on our veſſels in Bourdeaux, and continued during the greater part of the years 1793 and 1794, whereby one hundred and three of our veſſels were detained, and our merch ſuſtained very great injury." *P.* (

"It is perfectly well known tha (France) long ſince formed, and purſues with the moſt ſteady perſ ance, a ſyſtem of aggrandiſeme Europe, for inſuring the ſucce which, it is abſolutely eſſential the maritime power of England ſh be reduced. Germany oppoſed riers to her by land, which wer to be removed. Accordingly many was to be divided, and a time coalition formed againſt Eng Of this coalition, the United were to form an important part though we had no navy, it was k we had the means of ſpeedily fo one; and that when once engag the war, we ſhould be obliged to them. The great number of our chants' ſhips, in the mean tim ſkill, numbers, and enterpriſing racter of our ſeamen, the abun of proviſions and naval ſtores i country, the convenience of ou bours, and above all, our vicin the Weſt Indies, where the com and navy of England are moſt ſuſceptible of a deep and deadly w would have rendered us a moſt in ant ally in a maritime war againſ power. To cut off our com with her at the ſame time, the in ance whereof to her, though cer great, has been far over-rat France, would greatly aid the Accordingly we find, that as ſ the republic and the power of th cobin leaders were eſtabliſhed, a fore the war with England comm Mr. Genet was ſent out with e inſtructions to bring about th liance; and I have been aſſured gentleman, who about that time a conſiderable part in the conve but has ſince viſited America, this maritime coalition was ear viſed, and that 'nothing was w 'to its completion but the conſ 'the United States. That co he added, with an air of reſent which four years had not been a allay, '*was applied for, and w* '*fuſed.*' In this refuſal, and i proclamation of neutrality, which the miniſters of France never ceaſed to cry out, from who ſaid, 'it was a breach o 'treaty,' to Adet, who brands 'inſidious,' was laid the foundat

quarrel with France. She wever, begin the quarrel ; for ſhe ſtill entertained awing us gradually into fomenting our ancient diſh England, and prevailing r the pretext of fulfilling ons by treaty and the laws , to adopt meaſures, which iſt would not have failed, o, to conſider as hoſtile. w theſe efforts conſtantly e firm prudence of our gond all her hopes of a quarxtinguiſhed by the treaty , ſhe then ſuffered her reblaze out in the meaſures w purſues.

not the ſeaſon for attacking Auſtria and Pruſſia ſhould l, Holland ſubjugated, and nexed to France. The alition, moreover, had not rmed: conſequently the England was not yet ripe. nce in the mean time was revolutioniſts in England ; open encouragement was them, and their deputaublic audiences from the vention. The Britiſh goas alarmed at theſe meHo took umbrage at the in Belgium, and the aton Holland, with which alliance. It complained acks, and of the decrees e convention had made a iſe of ſupport to the inevery country. The conified the attacks on Holſſured England that the been miſunderſtood; that nothing at which any gought to be offended, and be executed in caſes where ople, having reſolved to government, ſhould call lance of France. On the en theſe aſſurances were convention ſent commiſBelgium to execute thoſe h inſtructions to 'treat as perſons, *and even whole* hich ſhould refuſe to alter nments according to her gland, in the mean time, ring theſe explanations as d unſatisfactory, went on eparations for the defence nd her ally. France reo deſiſt; and when ſhe refuſed, and ſent away a miniſter who employed himſelf in exciting ſedition, war was declared againſt her. This war many of the politicians of France condemned, *becauſe it was declared too ſoon:* and yet they confeſſed that France had begun to arm for it three months before England.

"If any are in doubt of all this, or ignorant of it, they are requeſted to read the correſpondence between France and Auſtria, thoſe between England and France, the ſpeeches and reports of Briſſot, and his Addreſs to his Conſtituents, and the relation publiſhed by Chauſſard, one of the commiſſioners for executing the decrees in Belgium, wherein he gives an account of his own proceedings, and explains the plans of the convention. The reply to Briſſot's addreſs by Camille Deſmoulins, in behalf of the Robeſpierrian party, ſhould alſo be conſulted; and Necker's Addreſs to the French in behalf of Louis XVI. Briſſot, in one of his letters, declares, 'we, the French, muſt ſet fire to the 'four corners of Europe.' Camille Deſmoulins, in his reply, aſſerts, 'that 'to *diſorganize Europe* was one of the 'ſublime vocations of the convention.' Briſſot, in his Addreſs, aſks what did enlightened republicans with before the 10th of Auguſt? (the day when the king was dethroned;) men, who wiſhed for liberty not only for their own country, but for all Europe. They believed that they could generally eſtabliſh it, by *exciting the governed againſt the governors, and letting the people ſee the facility and advantage of ſuch inſurrections.* But Chauſſard explains himſelf, and developes the ſyſtem moſt fully. 'No doubt,' ſays he, 'it was 'the intereſt of France to raiſe and 'ſecure *by conqueſt* the trade of the 'Belgic provinces, ſo crampt by that 'of Holland; and thence to threaten 'and alarm the United Provinces, to 'place our aſſignats on the very deſks 'of their counting-houſes, *there to ruin 'the Bank of England*, and in ſhort, to 'complete the revolution of the money 'ſyſtem.' It was the intereſt of France to monopolize, as it were, theſe vaſt implements of trade, theſe manufactories of national proſperity. It was the intereſt of France to weaken her mortal enemy (the Emperor), to cramp his efforts, *to aggrandiſe herſelf with his ſpoils*; in ſhort, to mutilate the coloſſus of Auſtria, by rending from him

him theſe fertile provinces of Belgium, for obtaining and ſecuring the poſſeſſion of which, he has for ages been laviſh of gold, of blood, and of intrigues. Thus alſo it was the intereſt of France to mutilate the coloſſus of England, by rending from him the colonies in America. And yet ſhe tells us, and the Belgians, of her diſintereſted ſervices in giving us independence." *P.* 66.

XXI. *A View of the Conduct of the Executive of the Foreign Affairs of the United States*, as connected with the Miſſion to the French Republic, during the Years 1794, 5, 6. By JAMES MONROE, late Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the ſaid Republic. Illuſtrated by his Inſtructions and Correſpondence, and other authentic Documents. 8vo. pp. 117. 2s. 6d. Philadelphia, printed; London, re-printed, *Ridgway*.

EXTRACT FROM THE EDITOR'S PREFACE.

"THE Addreſs of Robert Goodloe Harper, Eſq. having been lately republiſhed in London, which, from the opinions and declarations it contains concerning the general conduct of the French in the courſe of the preſent war, ſo much in uniſon with the opinions and declarations of the ruling powers, and thoſe who have ſupported the war here, has met with a very favourable reception. The Editor conceives, that the pernicious miſrepreſentations of Mr. Harper have miſled the public mind, not merely in what relates to France herſelf, but as to the general diſpoſition of the people of the United States. As Mr. Monroe's book, however, was not written in anſwer to Mr. Harper's, but merely in juſtification of his public conduct as miniſter to the French republic, and as there are points diſcrediting Mr. H.'s publication, which this general contradiction of the ſpirit of his performance could not advert to, it may not be improper briefly to notice them. Mr. M.'s book, as publiſhed in America, makes a large octavo volume, containing, beſide the 'View, &c.' the whole of the correſpondences, &c. relating to his miſſion. From this book, and the extracts in the Appendix, we may collect his entire refutat that Mr. H. advances concer malicious intentions of Franc America, and her inceſſant en to drive her into the war. \ from the following papers the which France nouriſhed for l republic, her continual ende: evince it, her wiſh that Ameri remain in a ſtate of perfect ne the redreſſing as ſoon, and a poſſible, her complaints an ances; the readineſs which t times ſhowed to aſſiſt her in l tiations; her ſincere and ea deavours to preſerve a goo ſtanding, even after ſhe ha grounds of complaint. Amo topics of Mr. Harper's cenſu courſe, the conduct of Mr. G miniſter of the French re America; and in declaimin him, he has not been aſhamed forward a declaration, whic was ſaid to have made, viz. certain caſe he would appeal deciſion of the preſident to t The reader ſhould be infor this ſuppoſed declaration, w H. makes ſuch great uſe courſe of his book, was forr explicitly denied ever to h made, by the preſident's Mr. Dallas, in whoſe preſe ſaid to have been uſed. T ſerve as a ſpecimen of the of Mr. Harper. As nearly recollected, Mr. Dallas, in l declared that Mr. Genet did uſe of ſuch words as were a him, nor of any words that conſtrue into ſuch a meaning.

XXII. *A Treatiſe on the Art ing and the Compoſition of* containing Inſtructions f various Proceſſes of Pair gether with Obſervations Qualities and Ingredient lours. Tranſlated from t of M. MASSOUL. Wit Small 8vo. pp. 242. 4s. *New Bond Street.*

EXTRACT.

PAINTING IN MOSAI

"PAINTING in moſaic is arranging, upon a g ſtucco prepared for this purp

pieces of different coloured marbles, ſo as to imitate painting.

"It appears that Perſia gave birth to this art; from thence it paſſed to the Aſſyrians, who tranſmitted it to the Greeks. Theſe laſt were not long initiated in the art of moſaic painting, before the genius of their artiſts brought it to great perfection. This ſtyle of painting was then held in great eſtimation, and compoſed a part of the fine arts in which that nation was ſo much diſtinguiſhed. Hieron, tyrant of Syracuſe, ordered a ſhip to be conſtructed of an extraordinary ſize; the decorations were of moſaic, repreſenting the ſtory of the Iliad. The Romans learnt the art of moſaic from the Greeks. Having conquered Greece, they ſenſibly imbibed a taſte for the arts which were there cultivated, and took a pride in the ſtatues and pictures which they found there. After the taking of Corinth, a great number were tranſported to Rome, by order of the conſul, L. Mummius; the war of Athens being ended, he preſented to Philopœmen, as a reward for the ſervices he had rendered to the Romans, the two pieces of moſaic, by Soſus, an artiſt of Pergamo, celebrated as being the firſt in this line: one repreſented the remains of a repaſt careleſsly ſcattered upon the floor; the other, four doves reſting on the edge of a baſon filled with water.

"Pliny fixes the epoch, when the Romans acquired the taſte and knowledge of moſaic, as immediately following the third Punic war. It was then, for the firſt time, that a monument of this kind was erected at Rome, in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.

"At firſt, they contented themſelves by collecting together large pieces of marble, which by cutting in various forms, compoſed figures and rude drawings. In the courſe of time, luxury and induſtry taught them to cut the marble in very ſmall fragments, ſo as to enable them to compoſe pictures; which, from the truth of the drawing, and the gradation and harmony of the colouring, appeared to poſſeſs all the advantages and brilliancy of a real painting.

"Among the works of moſaic, that called *vermiculatum*, without doubt on account of its being compoſed of very ſmall pieces, came very near the perfection of painting, when combined with judgment and ingenuity.

"Moſaic may likewiſe be done with glaſſes coloured by fire; this ſpecies of moſaic was invented and much eſteemed in Greece. Although both one and the other require the ſame ability in the artiſt, and they both produce the ſame effect, namely, that of imitating the various objects in nature, nevertheleſs it is certain, that which is done with ſmall pieces of marble is the moſt difficult, as well as the moſt durable.

"The Greeks did not long make uſe of coloured glaſſes; they ſoon returned to marble, not ſo much from a ſpirit of luxury and magnificence, but rather that their works might prove more ſolid, and ſubſiſt to future ages. The great quantity of variegated marble found in Phrygia and Egypt, was, perhaps, another reaſon that induced them to lay aſide coloured glaſſes.

"Moſaic, in the beginning, was made uſe of only to ornament temples; but the art having made great progreſs under the emperor Auguſtus and his ſucceſſors, it afterwards ſerved to decorate the chambers of halls of ſtate, of which it often only occupied the centre. The taſte for moſaic, and the decorations of thoſe works depending on it, began ſenſibly to decline under the emperor Septimius Severus.

"As ſoon as the Chriſtian religion had triumphed over paganiſm, and when, by order of the emperor Conſtantine, many temples were erected to the honour of the true God, the moſaic art contributed to adorn them; the walls, the ceiling, and the pavement of the baſilique of St. Peter, at Rome, were covered with pictures in moſaic, repreſenting the hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament. In courſe of time the ſovereign pontiffs vied with each other in decorating their churches with moſaic.

"The arts having ſenſibly degenerated in Italy, and their decline being more ſenſibly felt in the tenth century, at which time the productions were of a very inferior nature, M. l'Abbé Didier, who was afterwards Pope, under the title of Victor III. cauſed a great number of artiſts to be ſent from Conſtantinople, and by that means contributed to revive in Italy a taſte for moſaic. From that time this art has inſenſibly arrived to the degree of perfection, which at this preſent time is ſo much admired. In the church of St. Peter, at Rome, may be ſeen ſome

very fine pieces of moſaic, copied from the pictures of Raphael. There are likewiſe many fine pieces worthy of admiration in the church of the Carthuſians at Rome; in the cathedrals of Piſa and Florence; in the church of St. Mark at Venice, and in many other churches in Italy. In the church of St. Mark is to be ſeen the fineſt remaining pavement of moſaic.

"Among the great number of artiſts, who, in the ſeventeenth century, excelled in this ſtyle of painting, Cavalier Peter-Paul de Chriſtophoris was one of the moſt celebrated. He carried this art to ſo great a degree of perfection, that his works have the appearance of a high-finiſhed picture.

"The ſchool of moſaic, which exiſts at this day, at Rome, has produced many works worthy of admiration; for example, the portrait of the queen, the wife of the pretender, in the baſilique of St. John de Lateran; that of Cardinal René Imperiali, at the Auguſtines; and the pavement of the magnificent chapel of Liſbon, made for king John V." *P.* 64.

PAINTING IN FRESCO.

"PAINTING in freſco is the uſing colours prepared with water, upon plaſter, which muſt be wet, in order that the colours may penetrate.

"As paintings in freſco will laſt no longer than the walls or ceilings, upon which they are painted, remain in a good condition, the greateſt attention ſhould be paid to have theſe as ſolid as poſſible, and guard againſt the inconveniencies that cracks and crevices might occaſion.

"Theſe precautions being taken, you muſt begin as ſoon as the place on which you are to paint, is covered with freſh plaſter. All the parts you intend to do, ſhould be begun and finiſhed the ſame day. This circumſtance, peculiar to freſco, by taking away from the painter all reſources of retouching, or making any alteration in his work, renders it abſolutely neceſſary to have before his eyes, a finiſhed outline, with all the neceſſary meaſures and proportions of his ſubject. It would, otherwiſe, be very difficult for him to attain that union of compoſition, which ſo greatly conduces to the perfection of his work.

"This, ſo advantageous for all ſtyles of painting, is ſo indiſpenſable in freſco, as it is not poſſible to ſketch at once all the different parts of the picture; the painter muſt not only have finiſhed in the day, his given part, but this muſt be ſo executed, as to render it impoſſible to diſcover, after the work is entirely performed, that it has been painted by pieces." *P.* 71.

PAINTING IN GOUACHE, OR BODY COLOURS.

"THIS proceſs of painting may be conſidered as having preceded all others; at leaſt it is the moſt ancient we know of.

"It is probable the firſt colours made uſe of, for this manner of painting, were nothing more than various ſtones, and earths, ground and made liquid by means of water. Afterwards by making uſe of different gums, they gave them a proper conſiſtency: but as gums are found in drying to blacken and change the brilliancy of the colour, experience has ſubſtituted another method. The moſt celebrated artiſts of the preſent day make uſe of *double ſize*, a preparation obtained from parchment, or fine glove-leather: this preparation is not, like gum, liable to change or crack the colour.

"A piece of this, about the ſize of a ſmall apple, in a glaſs of water, will be found to be the neceſſary proportion. The difficulties attending this ſtyle of painting have diſcouraged many; it is ſeldom managed with ſucceſs, even by thoſe moſt accuſtomed to it. They have all the defect of making their tints undecided, thick, and grey, which, to the eye of an amateur, makes this ſtyle of painting appear pale and mealy.

"Among the number of artiſts who have practiſed gouache with ſucceſs, may be reckoned Clairiſſeau, Machi, and Perignons. However, in their works may be diſcovered the ſame fault we mentioned; that is, their tints are grey and want tranſparency, owing to their uſing too much white and black, which ought to be done in ornamental painting. Theſe artiſts have likewiſe a very heavy touch, which materially injures the beauty of their works.

"Thoſe who have moſt excelled in this ſtyle of painting, are Vaguer, Moreau, Nivar, and Belanger:—their pictures are painted with infinite lightneſs—their middle tints are tranſparent,

rent, and their ſpirited foliage frequently approaches to the ſublime touch of Moucheron. The works of each of theſe painters prove, that the beſt manner of painting in gouache, is to follow the ſame method as in oil painting, making uſe of white only for your lights, and then but thinly, in order that, through it, you may diſcover the addreſs, lightneſs, and genius, that the artiſt may have introduced in his firſt ſketch.

"To paint in gouache, you muſt firſt paſte your paper upon a board, made either of walnut-wood or mahogany, taking care that its ſurface be ſmooth, ſo that your paper may lie quite flat; then upon the other ſide of your board, paſte another ſheet of drawing-paper, the ſame kind as that you mean to paint upon. This will prevent the board from warping, and neither time nor the injuries of the air will cauſe it to ſplit.

"In order to paſte your paper upon the board, make uſe of a paſte made of ſtarch, or very fine flour; add to this, double ſize, or Flanders glue, purified by vinegar.

"To prevent the paper and the wood from becoming worm-eaten, mix with your paſte a little garlic.

"Your board thus prepared, draw your outline with black lead pencil, taking care to make your lines ſufficiently ſtrong, as the firſt tint might efface them.

"This done, begin the ſky of your landſcape with a tint compoſed of white Pruſſian blue, and (to prevent your tint being too cold) a very little lake; extend this tint very lightly, and without thickneſs, to the part neareſt to the horizon, mixing white by degrees, ſo that the ſtrength of colour gradually decreaſe, as you approach the mountains or other parts that may appear to blend with the atmoſphere.

"For the mountains make uſe of your firſt tint, in which add a little more blue and lake, ſo as to render your tone more decided, and that it may relieve from the ſky. For the lights of the mountains, uſe a paler tint than for the horizon.

"For the trees neareſt the horizon, uſe the firſt deep tint of the mountains, and in order to make the tint warmer, mix with it a little brown pink and Naples yellow. If in the compoſition of the picture there happen to be many plains, take care to make the Pruſſian blue, or brown pink, predominate, according as the objects may be more or leſs diſtant.

"In general, for the rocks and trees of the firſt and ſecond plain, make uſe of brown pink, ſap green, and lake mixed together. For the trees, uſe leſs of the Pruſſian blue and ſap green, than of the brown pink. For the rocks, uſe the ſame tint as for the trees; it will be neceſſary to uſe another colour, as they terminate; but of that hereafter.

"Be careful to uſe little ſap green in the tints of your trees; for this colour being glutinous in its nature, will, if ſuffered to predominate, greaſe the paper, and prevent the ſecond tints from ſpreading with facility. If, in the ſpot you repreſent, there chance to be a lake or a river, be careful in waſhing this part of the picture, to reflect the ſame tints upon the trees, hills, or the objects that may be placed cloſe, taking care to reflect the contour of theſe ſeveral objects in the water.

"For thoſe parts of the water that reflect the ſun's rays, make uſe of the tints employed for the moſt brilliant clouds. This ſhows the neceſſity of preſerving all your tints of reflection.

"With regard to the middle tints and ſhadows, add to your tints of reflection, partly brown pink, partly Pruſſian blue, and partly lake. With this mixture waſh your middle tints. For the dull parts, uſe only theſe three laſt colours, adding a little ſap green.

"The firſt waſh of your picture being finiſhed in the manner indicated, delineate the different foliage, and by degrees determine thoſe parts more or leſs, in ſhadow.

"For your dulleſt tint, uſe brown pink, indigo, and yellow orpiment, or yellow ochre, as the ſubject may require. Avoid white lead as much as poſſible; it is poiſon to painting, and always helps to deſtroy the vigour of the colours. You muſt take the greateſt care in finiſhing your picture, to preſerve the lightneſs and ſpirit of the firſt ſketch. For this purpoſe, avoid making the tints you paſs partially over the firſt colour, too thick, even in the foregrounds: for theſe, you muſt abſolutely follow the ſame proceſs as for the other parts of the picture. It is only in the following rules we have indicated, that you will ſucceed

in giving to gouache the vigour and perfection of oil painting. Gouache requires a long and aſſiduous application; but the ſtudy is agreeable, and is not accompanied with thoſe inconveniences that are inſeparably attendant upon oil painting." *P.* 74.

COLOURS.

" ALTHOUGH from habit, acquired in our earlieſt infancy, we ſuppoſe colour to exiſt in bodies, nevertheleſs it is evident, and generally acknowledged, that the word *colour* denotes no *property* of bodies, but ſimply a modification of our mind, and only marks the particular ſenſation, which is the conſequence of the ſhock produced in our ſight, by ſuch and ſuch luminous corpuſcles.

" Thoſe bodies we call *coloured* are only to be conſidered as bodies, that reflect the light with certain modifications; the variety of colours proceeding from the different textures of bodies, which render them fit to give ſuch or ſuch modifications to the light. Colours *in bodies* are only a diſpoſition of theſe, to reflect ſuch or ſuch rays of light, rather or more abundantly than the others: colours, *in the rays of light*, are only the diſpoſition of theſe rays to produce ſuch or ſuch emotion in our organs: finally, colours *in us* are only the ſenſation of this emotion, under the idea of *colours*. *Colour* exiſts no more in bodies than *ſound* in a bell, in a muſical inſtrument, or any other ſonorous body; but *ſound* is no *property* of theſe bodies; it is, *in them*, nothing more than the reſult of a vibrating motion: it is, *in the air*, only like a motion communicated by that of the bodies: finally, it is *in ourſelves*, but a ſentiment of this emotion, under the idea of *ſound*.

" The rays of light preſent to our view only ſeven principal or primitive colours, which are, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. All the other colours, from the white down to the black, are only mixtures of theſe principal colours differently combined. The white and black cannot be ranked as colours; the firſt is only a compoſition of all the various colours combined together; the ſecond is a privation of all colour.

" After having given a ſlight idea of the theory of colours, we will conſider their relation to the arts, but principally to painting, it being end of this work.

" All colours uſed in painting compoſed of mineral, vegetabl animal ſubſtances, and ſometimes combination of the three.

" It appears that Nature has ſtantly made uſe of different modi tions of iron, to colour mineral, v table, and animal ſubſtances: the c metals are never, or at leaſt very ly, found to colour natural bodie

" The different diſſolutions of produce yellow, orange, red, vi blue, and black.

" Various diſſolutions of co give blue, green, and black. Go a ſtate of calx, or oxigen, prod purple, which is frequently cha to a violet, black, and brown.

" Lead diſſolved, and calci gives white, grey, minium, ye litharge, black litharge, and blac

" A diſſolution of tin helps to ſcarlet part of its beauty.

" Cobalt gives to enamel a colour.

" A combination of mercury ſulphur makes a red colour called *nabar*.

" They call *local colour* in pain that which by the ſituation it occu and by the help of ſome other col repreſents a particular object, as l linen, a ſtuff, or any object diſting ed from the others. It is called becauſe the place it occupies, req it to be ſuch, in order that it may a truer character to thoſe colours are near. *Local colour* ſhould a with the truth and the effect of diſtances.

" They call *middle tints* in pain a combination of two or more col that moderate the tone of the prin one. This is not ſo brilliant, b makes the other appear more which reciprocally add to its effec corrects and ſoftens their rawneſs

" Colours acquire their brilli only in proportion as they are depr of all heterogeneous matter: not can be mixed with them without juring them. This principle, den ſtrated by experience, proves the ceſſity of only uſing the pureſt and the beſt diſtilled water painting.

" We are under the neceſſity, i ſtyles of painting with water, to t mixture in the preparation of colours, to make them fix the b

upon the ſubſtance on which we are to paint. This mixture ought to be combined according to the quality of the various colours, which almoſt all require different mixtures; and all theſe injure the colours more or leſs, becauſe the heterogeneous particles with which they are allied, change the texture of the compoſition, and occaſion them to reflect differently the rays of light. From hence it follows, that all colours that have been mixed with too much of theſe preparations (even though the preparation ſhould be proper for the colour), will take a different tone, which in courſe of time will become deeper and deeper, becauſe all incorporating bodies abſorb, in drying, the rays of light which they reflected before.

"It is, therefore, very important for the preſervation of drawings in water colours, to mix with the colours, only what quantity of preparation they abſolutely require, and only that which ſuits the nature of the colours." *P.* 120.

XXIII. *An Addreſs to the People of Great Britain.* By R. WATSON, Lord Biſhop of Landaff. 8vo. pp. 42. 1s. *Faulder.*

XXIV. *A Reply to ſome Parts of the Biſhop of Landaff's Addreſs to the People of Great Britain.* By GILBERT WAKEFIELD, B. A. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Cuthell.*

EXTRACT FROM BISHOP WATSON'S ADDRESS.

"A NEW ſyſtem of finance has this year been introduced; and I fairly own it has my approbation as far as it goes. It has given great diſcontent to many; but it has given none to me. I lament, as every man muſt do, the neceſſity of impoſing ſo heavy a burden on the community; and with a family of eight children, I ſhall feel its preſſure as much as moſt men: but I am ſo far from cenſuring the miniſter for having done ſo much, that I ſincerely wiſh he had done a great deal more. In the preſent ſituation of Great Britain and of Europe, palliatives are of no uſe, half meaſures can not ſave us. Inſtead of calling for a tenth of a man's income, I wiſh the miniſter had called for a tenth, or for ſuch other portion of every man's whole property, as would have enabled him not merely to make a temporary proviſion for the war, but to have paid off, in a few years, the whole, or the greateſt part of the national debt." *P.* 2.

EXTRACT FROM GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

"LET me expoſe the fallacy of this reaſoning by a very prompt intelligible inſtance, which will apply much more cogently in the caſe of *property*, than of *income*. The Biſhop of Landaff and myſelf have been brought up, though at different periods, in the ſame place, and the ſame diſcipline; our early ſtudies, our views, our habits, and our connexions, were nearly alike. I profeſs myſelf to feel as ſenſible a reliſh for the real comforts and conveniences of life, as he can feel. Suppoſe now, *my* income to be 200l. and *his* 2000l. I, with my *ſix* children, can furniſh ourſelves with no more than the actual neceſſaries of food, raiment, and habitation, with our reſources. Take from me a tenth part of this income, and you diſtreſs me beyond deſcription: exact from him in the ſame proportion, and you abridge nothing but extravagant ſuperfluity, or immoderate accumulation. He has his remedy in retrenchment, without the loſs of a ſingle comfort. The caſe would admit of a much more impreſſive ſtatement to the diſadvantage of the Biſhop's argument, if I had not ſaid enough already to evince its extreme erroneouſneſs to the moſt ſuperficial underſtanding." *P.* 14.

BISHOP WATSON.

"A NATION is but a collection of individuals united into one body for mutual benefit; and a national debt is a debt belonging to every individual, in proportion to the property he poſſeſſes; and every individual may be juſtly called upon for his quota towards the liquidation of it. No man, relatively ſpeaking, will be either richer or poorer by this payment being generally made, for riches and poverty are relative terms: and when all the members of a community are proportionably reduced, the relation between

the individuals, as to the *quantum* of each man's property, remaining unaltered, the individuals themſelves will feel no elevation or depreſſion in the ſcale of ſociety.. When all the foundations of a great building ſink uniformly, the ſymmetry of the parts is not injured; the preſſure on each member remains as it was; no rupture is made: the building will not be ſo lofty, but it may ſtand on a better bottom. It does not require an oracle to inform us (though an oracle has ſaid it), that riches have been the ruin of every country; they baniſh the ſimplicity of manners, they corrupt the morals of a people, and they invite invaders. If we pay the national debt, we may not live quite ſo luxurioufly as we have done; but this change will be no detriment either to our virtue as men, or to our ſafety as members of ſociety." *P.* 3.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

"THE compariſon is elegant and ingenious, but not appoſite to the Biſhop's inference, in ſome *trivial* particulars. For, alas! the *ground-floor* of this grand and ſtable edifice, where myſelf, and my meſſmates of the *ſwiniſh multitude*, were regaling ourſelves, as well as *exiſting circumſtances* would poſſibly admit; our ground-floor, I ſay, is ſunk for ever in damps and darkneſs, only to make, forſooth, a more firm foundation for our ariſtocratical and prelatical ſuperiors, who are friſking in the upper rooms with unalloyed glee, and their cuſtomary unconcern. Whilſt the higher orders feel no inconvenience from the preſſure, thoſe, who live by the expenditures of ſociety, and their own perſonal exertions, are ground to powder." *P.* 16.

BISHOP WATSON.

"I HAVE a firm perſuaſion that the French will find themſelves diſappointed, if they expect to be ſupported in their expedition by the diſcontented in this country. They have already made a trial; the event of it ſhould lower their confidence. The Welch, of all denominations, ruſhed upon their Gallic enemies, with the impetuoſity of ancient Britons; they diſcomfited them in a moment; they covered them with ſhame, and led them into captivity. The common people of this fo iſland enjoy more liberty, moi ſequence, more comfort of evei than the common people of an country; and they are not in of their felicity: they will nev the tree of liberty. They kn its fruit; the bitter fruit of ſla contempt, oppreſſion and po themſelves, and probably t poſterity.

"If Ireland is the object of i France may flatter herſelf, with the expectation of bein favourably received there Great Britain; but, I truſt, be equally diſappointed in bot tries.

"I mean not to enter into t tics of Ireland; but, conſide as a ſiſter-kingdom, I cannot omit adverting to her ſituatio

"I look upon England and as two bodies which are gr gether, with different mem organs of ſenſe, but nouriſhe circulation of the ſame blood they continue united they will proſper; but if they ſuffer th to be ſeparated by the force or of an enemy; if they quarrel themſelves aſunder, both will periſh. Would to God, th were equity and moderation among the nations of the e ſuffer ſmall ſtates to enjoy th pendence; but the hiſtory of t is little elſe than the hiſtory ſtates ſacrificing ſmall ones avarice or ambition: and th deſigns of France, throughout confirm the obſervation. I ſo far liſtens to her reſentmer ever it has originated) ag kingdom; if ſhe ſo far indu chagrin againſt her own legiti to ſeek for redreſs by throwin into the arms of France, ſh undone, her freedom will be will be ſunk in the ſcale of inſtead of flouriſhing under tection of a ſiſter that loves will be fettered as a ſlave to t the greateſt deſpot that ever human kind—to the feet o democracy.

"Let the malcontents nation in Europe look at Holl at Belgium. Holland was a bees, her ſons flew on the the wind to every corner of t and returned laden with the

every climate. Belgium was a garden of herbs, the oxen were ſtrong to labour, the fields were thickly covered with the abundance of the harveſt. Unhappy Dutchmen! you will ſtill toil, but not for your own comfort; you will ſtill collect honey, but not for yourſelves; — France will ſeize the hive as often as your induſtry ſhall have filled it. Ill-judging Belgians! you will no longer eat in ſecurity the fruits of your own grounds; France will find occaſion, or will make occaſion, to participate largely in your riches; it will be more truly ſaid of yourſelves than of your oxen, 'You plough the fields, 'but not for your own profit!'' *P.* 19.

"He who peruſes with attention the works of thoſe foreigners, who for the laſt ſeventy or eighty years have written againſt revealed or natural religion, and compares them with the writings of our Engliſh deiſts towards the end of the laſt, and the beginning or middle of the preſent century, will perceive that the former have borrowed all their arguments and objections from the latter; he will perceive alſo that they are far inferior to them in learning and acuteneſs, but that they ſurpaſs them in ridicule, in audacity, in blaſphemy, in miſrepreſentation, in all the miſerable arts by which men are wont to defend a bad cauſe: they ſurpaſs them too in their miſchievous endeavours to diſſeminate their principles amongſt thoſe who, from their education, are leaſt qualified to refute their ſophiſtry.

"Juſtly may their reaſoning be called ſophiſtry, ſince it was not able to convince even themſelves. One of the moſt eminent of them (Voltaire), who had been an atheiſt, a materialiſt, a diſbeliever of a future ſtate all his days, aſked with evident anxiety, a few years before his death, Is there a God, ſuch as men ſpeak of? Is there a ſoul, ſuch as people imagine? Is there any thing to hope for after death? He ſeems to have been conſiſtent in nothing, but in his hatred of that goſpel, which would have enlightened the obſcurity in which he was involved, and at once diſſipated all his doubts. As to his notions of government, he appears to have been as unſettled in them as in his religious ſentiments; for though he had been one of the moſt zealous apoſtles of liberty and equality, though he had attacked monarchical governments in all his writings with great bitterneſs; yet he at laſt confeſſed to one of the greateſt princes then in Europe, that he did not love the government of the loweſt orders—that he did not wiſh the re-eſtabliſhment of Athenian democracy. Such are the inconſiſtencies of men, who, by their profaned diſputation againſt religion, have diſturbed the conſciences of individuals; who, by their ſenſeleſs railing againſt government, have endangered the tranquillity of every nation in Europe! And it is againſt ſuch men I warn you." *P.* 38.

XXV. *An Addreſs to the Landed Intereſt* on the Deficiency of Habitations and Fuel for the Uſe of the Poor. By WILLIAM MORTON PITT, Eſq. M. P. 8vo. pp. 51. With Five Plates of Cottages and Ground Plans. 2s. 6d. *Elmſley.*

EXTRACT.

"AMONG the diſtreſſes of the poor, there are none more deſerving of ſerious attention, than the difficulties they experience of procuring for themſelves habitations and fuel. It is however no ſmall conſolation, that there are none alſo from which they can be more eaſily relieved. A large proportion of them are alſo abſolutely precluded from leaving the pariſhes in which they happen to reſide: if thoſe, who have been removed by order of two juſtices, again leave their places of legal ſettlement, they render themſelves liable to puniſhment, as rogues and vagabonds; and many, who have not been removed, but have large families, and who of courſe ſuffer the moſt, are leaſt able to change their places of reſidence, yet often cannot obtain cottages to live in, though able and willing to pay rent. Inſtances have occurred, where ſuch perſons have offered to pay one year in advance, but without ſucceſs; for there were no houſes to let to them. The expenſe of repairs induces many landlords to permit their cottages to fall to the ground, and the principle of deſolation, as the moſt effectual meaſure to reduce the burden of the poor's-rate, is too prevalent among pariſh officers; who conceive it to be good policy to force people to emigrate, from the want of habitations, and abandoning their villages, to ſeek for refuge and ſhelter in towns.

"The

"The deficiency of fuel, or the high price and difficulty of obtaining it in ſmall quantities, are very much felt in almoſt every part of the kingdom. It is not only an abſolute neceſſary of life, but the conſequence of this diſtreſs is, that breaking down hedges, lopping trees, and plundering woods and coppices, prevail ſo generally amongſt the poor; practices, which tend to familiarize their minds to diſhoneſty and plunder. At firſt, perhaps, they content themſelves with picking up dead ſticks; but the quantity of theſe being inſufficient fully to ſupply their wants, and the miſery on the one hand, and the temptation on the other, being both ſo great, they ſoon loſe ſight of the injury done to the owner, and at laſt it too frequently happens, that, after having accuſtomed themſelves to one deſcription of pilfering without remorſe, they are led on by degrees to the commiſſion of other crimes, and to acts of greater devaſtation. Effectually to root out this evil is, therefore, not only a work of the greateſt charity, but of high importance to the police of the country." *P. 1.*

"But if the perſon, in want of an habitation, has not the means or wiſh to build or purchaſe a cottage, the pariſh ſhould be compellable to provide one for him. By the 43 Eliz. c. 2. ſ. 3. the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor of a pariſh may, with the conſent of the lord of the manor, and by order of the juſtices at the quarter ſeſſions, erect, build, and ſet upon the waſte, at the charge of the pariſh, hundred, or county, convenient houſes of dwelling for *impotent* poor. This proviſion ſhould not be optional, but obligatory, where the neceſſity is aſcertained, and ſhould extend to *any* poor in want of houſes.

"Let us now conſider in what manner that neceſſity is to be ſo aſcertained, and what regulations may be proper for the due execution of the plan. On the complaint of a poor perſon that there is no cottage to be rented in the pariſh where ſuch perſon is legally ſettled, two juſtices ſhould inquire into the fact, and if they find it true, they ſhould give ten days notice, in writing, to the lord of the manor, and to the churchwardens and overſeers of the pariſh where ſuch grievance exiſts, that they will report the ſame to the next quarter-ſeſſions, to afford them an opportunity, if they ſhould be deſirous ſo to do, of ſhowing the why an order ſhould not iſſue fo ing, at the expenſe of the pa the owners of eſtates will not their own account, in propor the number of poor requiring tions, and to their own proper many cottages as may ſeem nec which expenſe, if aſſeſſed on th try, ſhould be allowed them ag the ſame manner as the land-ta ly is, by the proprietors of eſta no objection be made on the the lord of the manor or pariſh or the objection, if made, does pear to be well founded, an orde iſſue for the erecting the c either on the waſte, or elſewh ſhall be moſt convenient to the the manor, or proprietor of t on which ſuch a cottage is i to be erected, and at the ſam to thoſe who are in want of habi The ſite ſhould be determined indifferent perſons, and by an named by them, in caſe they agree in opinion; one of thoſe to be appointed by the juſtices quarter-ſeſſions, and the other lord of the manor or proprieto land. Theſe commiſſioners take care, that the cottages be the reception of ſuch poor f both as to convenience and hea of ſituation, and ſhould cert ſame at the next quarter-ſeſſio the completion of the work ſhould alſo certify, that half of garden ground is actually to each cottage. Where the l can pay rent, he ſhould be calle for it; and where he is too afford it, it ſhould be charged pariſh account, as relief given in the form of rent. The exp erecting and fitting them up in per manner would probably am about forty-five pounds each, ty pounds for two of them bui ther. The rent to be charged, be forty-five ſhillings per annu cluſively of the value of the Theſe cottages would then five per cent. intereſt on the expended, which is ſufficient f buildings; though in towns it i ly expected that money ſo l ſhould yield at leaſt ſix per cen landlords then, or the pariſh (in fact the ſame thing, for it collective body of landlords), fair intereſt for what they h buſted." *P. 16.*

XXVI. *The Life of St. Columba*, the Apoſtle and patron Saint of the ancient Scots and Picts, and joint Patron of the Iriſh; commonly called Colum-Kille, the Apoſtle of the Highlands. By JOHN SMITH, D. D. 8vo. pp. 168. 3s. *Mundell*, Edinburgh and Glaſgow; *Wright*, London.

CONTENTS.

OF the Parentage and Education of Columba—His Removal from Ireland to Iona—His Character, Doctrine, and Death.

APPENDIX.—Account of Columba's Writings, with Tranſlations of his Latin Poems—Account of his Monaſteries and Churches—His Diſciples—Chronicle of ſome Events connected with Iona.

EXTRACT.

"NO man ever lived to whom the Highlands and the iſles of Scotland were more indebted than to St. Columba; and, perhaps, few lived to whom the Britiſh iſles in general were under ſtronger obligations. It was Columba who kindled that torch, which, in the darkeſt ages, ſhed its kindly rays far beyond the limits of the Highlands, and which contributed much to enlighten even the ſouth of Britain; for, according to the teſtimony of the venerable Bede, England was indebted for many of its moſt learned and pious divines, to the ſeminary of learning eſtabliſhed by Columba, in a remote and obſcure corner of the Highlands." *Pref. p.* vi.

"The life of St. Columba* was written by two of his ſucceſſors, Cummin and Adomnan, the former of thoſe about ſixty, and the latter about eighty-three years after the death of the ſaint. Unhappily, it ſeems not to have been the object of thoſe good men to delineate the real life and character of the ſaint, but to give a marvellous detail of viſions, prophecies, and miracles, which they boldly aſcribed to him: it is but candid to ſuppoſe, that they themſelves believed what they wrote, and that their writings may have been of uſe in thoſe ages of credulity and fable.

"The life of Columba is abundantly uncommon and intereſting, independent of theſe details; and his example, as it will in that caſe be more imitable, will be alſo the more uſeful." *P.* 1.

HIS LOVE OF PEACE.

"COLUMBA, indeed, like a true miniſter of the Prince of Peace, and of that goſpel which proclaims it, laboured for nothing ſo much as to bring this bleſſing not only to families and individuals, but even to kingdoms. In the great council of Drimceat, he mediated ſo effectually between the Scottiſh and Iriſh kings, that both agreed to refer their reſpective claims to his own deciſion. This he modeſtly, and perhaps wiſely, declined, that he might not incur the diſpleaſure of either; but perſuaded them to refer the matter to Colman the ſon of Comgel, a man 'well verſed in ſacred and 'profane literature, and eſpecially in 'the antiquities of Ireland.' His great influence was in like manner exerted in preſerving peace between the Scots and Picts, and in compoſing their differences, when any difference aroſe. Equally reſpected by both, we find him going backwards and forwards from the one court to the other, always zealous and always ſucceſsful in his endeavours to prevent or terminate the dire calamities of war. Thus, by his great influence, he often ſaved a torrent of bloodſhed both in Scotland and Ireland. The ſame deference was paid to his counſels in both kingdoms, and the moſt momentous affairs often referred to his deciſion. Cairbre, the ſon of Lugid Lamdarg, miſſing a ſtroke aimed at a ſtag, killed his brother; which gave riſe to a violent conteſt between him and a remaining brother, about the inheritance of the one that was killed. In vain did the king and clergy of Irela attempt to ſettle the difference.

* "The venerable Bede, Camden, and others, call him Columbanus. In language of the country he is called Colum-cille (or Colum of the cells), his having founded ſo many churches and monaſteries. He was a n Ireland, deſcended from the royal family of that kingdom, and nearly the kings of Scotland; born in the year 521, died 9th June 597. eminent Iriſh ſaint, of the name of Columbanus, who flouriſhed about period, is often confounded with St. Columba."

contending parties, however, agreed to refer it to the deciſion of Columba. They accordingly came with a numerous train to Iona, where the ſaint reconciled them, and ſaved Ireland from civil war. Happy would it be for every age if the quarrels of kings and kingdoms could be ſettled, as they were then, by being referred to ſuch an umpire." *P.* 64.

ACCOUNT OF IONA AND OF COLUMBA'S SUCCESSORS.

"BEFORE Columba died, he had got his chief ſeminary in Icolumkill, or Iona, put in ſuch a ſtate, that he was able to ſpeak with confidence of its future glory and fame. His diſciples accordingly ſupported its credit for many ages, and ſupplied not only their own, but other nations, with learned and pious teachers. 'From 'the neſt of Columba,' ſays Odonellus, 'theſe ſacred doves took their 'flight to all quarters.' The other Columbanus, who after ſpending ſome time in the monaſtery of Bangor, paſſed from thence to France, afterwards to Germany, and at laſt to Italy, and 'filled all thoſe regions 'with monaſteries,' paved the way for them in all theſe countries, into which they poured in ſuch numbers, that Ypez *(in Chron. Gen.)*, and St. Bernard *(Vit. Malachiæ)*, compare them to hives of bees, or to a ſpreading flood. Foreign and Romiſh writers, accuſtomed to diſtinguiſh monks by their different orders, ſpeak of the diſciples of Columba in the ſame manner, and call them by different names; ſuch as 'Ordo Apoſtolicus,' 'Divi Columbæ,' 'Congreg 'lumbina,' and 'De pulchræ 'tis;' but they themſelves ſeen aſſumed no other name than 'Famuli Dei, or Servants o or in their own language (which was latinized into K whence the Engliſh name of C

"Iona continued to be t monaſtery, and its abbots the all monaſteries and congreg the followers of Columba, in and Ireland, for ſeveral ages, all its biſhops were ſubject. check to its celebrity was the of the Norwegians and Dane beginning of the ninth centu them it was repeatedly pilla burnt, and its monks and abt ſacred. Soon after it came t der their ſettled dominion, with the reſt of the Weſtern I thoſe barbarians held learnir eſtimation, the college of Iona it continued to exiſt, began to and had its connexion with Br Ireland in a great meaſure Dunkeld affected then, for ſo to be the primate's ſeat in ; but did not long maintain its for, about the end of the 1 beginning of the tenth cent legend of St. Regulus, and parition of St. Andrew, vented; in conſequence of with the aid of King Grig, drew's came to be conſidere principal ſee of Scotland, and drew to be conſidered as th ſaint inſtead of St. Columba.' *dix, p.* 161.

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EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

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"The peruſal of the ſeveral Perſian manuſcripts named in the Appendix, and particularly the Shah Aulum Nameh (a hiſtory of the reign of the preſent king), written by Gholaum Ali, a learned native, afforded the author ample materials for relating ſuch tranſactions as took place within the authority and influence of the court at Delhi: and to his friends, on various occaſions, he is happy to acknowledge his grateful obligations."

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in the Doo Ab—Affairs in th
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gum Somroo—Iſmael Beg
—Junction of that Chief wi
laum Caudir Khan—Their I
—Shah-Aulum is dethroned
cluſion.

Appendix, containing the
mentioned in the Title Page.

EXTRACT.

CHAP. X.—SHAH AULUM DE
ED IN 1788.

"IT was at this period
Caudir firſt formed his reſol
ſtrike a deciſive blow; he ſaw
pineneſs of the Marhatta ar
the defenceleſs ſtate of the cap
being totally void of princi
heedleſs of conſequences, he
and executed the bold deſign
dering the imperial palace,
throning his ſovereign. In
facilitate the accompliſhment
plan, he previouſly ſent lette
former colleague, Iſmael
which, after many apologies
late behaviour towards that
faithfully promiſed for the
ſhare his fortunes. To excite
pliance, he laid open the
method of accompliſhing thi
enterpriſe, and tempted his a
ſpirit with the hopes of riſi
hidden wealth and treaſure
were ſaid to be depoſited wi
royal palace. To theſe p
however nefarious, Iſmael Beg
at the expenſe of his honour,
not to yield his ready aſſent.
cordingly quitted the place o
tirement, and ſhortly after a
the camp of Gholaum Cau
was received with every mark
diality and reſpect; and the tw
after making a ſuitable arrang

orce, commenced their march
ls the capital.

Marhatta garriſon, under the
ınd of Himmet Behadur, ſtill
ed the fort and city of Delhi.
Beg Khan, Solimaun Beg, and
lords, were alſo at this time
he king. The conſpirators, on
rrival at the eaſtern bank of the
Jumna, oppoſite to the palace,
hed a meſſenger to court, de-
ag, in inſolent and threatening
an immediate admiſſion to the
preſence. Shah-Aulum, who
ll acquainted with the perfidious
ion of theſe chiefs, reſolutely
them entrance, and relying on
delity and attachment of his
hoped, by their exertions, to
the traitors' machinations.—
las, how miſerably was the un-
ıte prince deceived! Thoſe very
nſtigated by the deteſted policy
Nazir, entered cloſely into the
of the rebel chiefs, and forget-
the confidence and beneficent
n of their king, during a
of thirty years, they heſitated
abandon him in the hour of his
. To this defection was added,
e, that of Rajah Himmut Be-
who, by a diſgraceful and pre-
re ſeat from his poſt, ſullied
utation as a ſoldier, and his
as a ſubject. Shah-Aulum was
ft in a defenceleſs ſtate; and
bſtacle being removed, Gho-
Caudir Khan and his wicked
e proceeded to the perpetration
atrocious deſign. Two thou-
hillas accompanied the traitors:
r arrival at the palace, they
met by the Nazir, who intro-
them into the king's preſence.
m Caudir and Iſmael Beg,
themſelves on each ſide the
performed the cuſtomary re-
. Gholaum Caudir then re-
ed to his majeſty, that, forced
machinations of his enemies,
d ſlandered his reputation by
lous charges, he had come to
te himſelf in the preſence.
ulum, in reply, declared him-
ſied with the conduct of Gho-
audir in every point of view;
teſtimony of his eſteem, em-
the traitor. It was then hinted
king, that the hour for his
epaſt being arrived, it would
er for his majeſty to retire into
ara. On his majeſty's depar-
ture, the chiefs, who remained in the audience chamber, entered into cloſe debate on the execution of their plot.

"Agreeably to the advice of the Nazir, the treaſurer of the houſehold, Seetul Doſs, was directed to repair to the king, and acquaint him of the neceſſity which exiſted of a prince of the royal family being immediately appointed to attend the army in a progreſs through the provinces; that Gholaum Caudir would charge himſelf with the conduct of the war againſt the Marhattas; and that, as a pledge for his own honour and ſafety, the command of the citadel and garriſon ſhould be immediately delivered up to ſuch perſons as he might chooſe to nominate. In order to quiet the king's apprehenſions, and evince the ſincerity of his own intentions, the crafty Rohilla, with his own hand, framed a treaty, in which, as a return for the confidence that was repoſed in him, the traitor ſolemnly ſwore to defend the perſon and intereſts of the king againſt all oppoſition. The treaty being properly ſigned, Seetul Doſs carried it to the outward encloſure of the haram, where it was delivered to an attendant, who conveyed it to his majeſty. The king having peruſed it, the treaſurer was called in. That nobleman, faithful to his king, frankly told him that no reliance could be placed on the notorious perfidy of the Rohilla chief. He mentioned the cabals of the rebels in terms ſorrowful and indignant; and, as a teſtimony of his own loyalty, he offered to return and put Gholaum Caudir Khan to inſtant death. To induce a compliance with his requeſt, the treaſurer urged that there was ſtill a ſufficient force within the palace to ſupport the act, and expel the traitor's troops. But the king, by ſome unaccountable infatuation, refuſed his ſanction to the deed, though it was the only probable means of extricating himſelf from his perilous ſituation. He rejected the propoſal, and directed the treaſurer to return to the rebels, and acquaint them with his acquieſcence to the terms of the treaty. Meanwhile great numbers of the Rohillas who had entered the palace, penetrated in a tumultuous and diſorderly manner into every part, nor were any ſteps taken by their chiefs to repel the outrages they committed. Shah-Au-

lum, informed of the circumſtance, came forth from the haram, and going to the audience chamber, requeſted of Gholaum Caudir that he would, after placing the proper centinels within the fort, order the remainder of his troops to withdraw. The traitor profeſſed obedience; but had no ſooner reached the outer gate of the fort, than, inſtead of making the propoſed arrangement, he gave the ſignal for the remainder of his guards to enter, which they inſtantly did; and in a few moments, the fort and palace, as well as the adjoining fort of Selim Ghur, were in poſſeſſion of the rebels. The king's guards were now diſarmed, and their officers put into cloſe confinement. This additional inſult being reported to the king, he directed an attendant to go to Gholaum Caudir, and in ſtrong terms to remonſtrate, and reproach him for his conduct. 'The 'ink,' ſaid the unhappy monarch, 'with which the ſolemn treaty was 'written is ſcarce yet dry, when he 'breaks his faith.' The remonſtrance proved of no avail; for the rebel having confined every perſon who might be able to aſſiſt the king, proceeded to the perpetration of additional indignities. Entering armed into the audience chamber, he inſolently demanded aſſignments for the payment of his troops, who were then clamorous for their arrears. The king in vain pleaded his total inability to afford any relief, but told the rebel to ſeize upon whatever he thought proper within the precincts of the palace. After much altercation, and a diſgraceful ſcene, the unfortunate Shah-Aulum was permitted to return to his haram, to ruminate on his miſerable and degraded ſtate. The plan now approached its termination. Early on the enſuing morning, the rebels in concert, at the head of a numerous band of followers, well armed, entered the audience chamber where Shah-Aulum was ſitting. Completely ſurrounding the throne, they ſternly commanded the princes of the royal family who were preſent to retire within the haram.—They obeyed—Gholaum Caudir then diſpatched a meſſenger to the fort of Selim Ghur, which is contiguous to the palace, to bring forth Beedar Shah, a ſon of the late emperor Alumud Shah. The traitor then approached the throne, and took up the ſhield and cimeter, which, as emblems of royalty, placed on a cuſhion before the theſe he conſigned to the hands attendant, and turning towards Aulum, ſternly commanded h deſcend; 'Better,' ſaid the age narch, 'far better will it be for 'laum Caudir to plunge his dag 'my boſom, than load me wit 'indignity.' The Rohilla, fro put his hand to his ſword, b Nazir at the inſtant ſtepping u vented him from drawing it. unbluſhing effrontery he then towards his ſovereign, and auda told him, that reſiſtance being v would do well to comply with tl tor's demand. Abandoned by king then roſe from his ſeat, a tired to the haram, and a few n after Beedar Shah made his a ance; he was ſaluted by the re emperor of Hindoſtaun, und title of Jehaun Shah, and the c ary Nazirs having been pre the event was proclaimed to tl zens of Delhi by the ſound of tr and the acclamations of the pop

"The family of the dethron were now directed to retire wit fort of Selim Ghur, and thoſe haun Shah to occupy their apar in the palace. Jehaun Shah, ho too ſoon found himſelf an idle in the hands of his pretended On applying to Gholaum Ca accompany him on a viſit great cathedral, to receive th inveſtiture with the accuſtom lemnity in the eyes of the the tyrant anſwered, that tl proper for ſuch ceremony yet come, and that buſineſs of moment firſt demanded his att in the mean time great diſtr vailed within the walls of the and the cries of females wer aloud. The next ſtep taken rebellious chiefs, was to ſend of ſoldiers to the palace of aged princeſſes, Maleka Lima Sahiba Mahâl. Theſe ladies widows of the deceaſed e Mahmud Shah, and had, fo than twenty years, lived in a entirely ſecluded from the wor they were known, not only to rich, but to poſſeſs conſiderab ence over the royal family, th now ordered to court; and, arrival, directed to viſit the and perſuade the females the

quietly to deliver up their jewels
lumble effects. The office was
es. Some perſons in Delhi
ot ſcrupled to affirm, that the
ſes refuſed compliance with the
and pleaded their advanced
d high rank, as reaſons for de-
the office; but, on the other
they are accuſed of having en-
ed the uſurper, and to have
oured, by intrigue, to form a
treaty to raiſe to the throne a
n of their own. Certain it is,
iſited the haram, but without
ceſs expected, and on their re-
declined farther interference;
nduct contributed only to ex-
te the tyrant. With inhuman
y he cauſed thoſe venerable
to be robbed of all their pro-
which the benevolence of their
or, in more proſperous days, had
ed upon them, and they were
ards commanded to retire to
own habitation. The thirty-ſix
of rupees, as before ſtated, not
g into the treaſury, Gholaum
r inſolently threatened the new
vith his ſevere diſpleaſure; and
, in terms ſarcaſtically poignant,
i he had elevated him to his pre-
ignity, he could with equal faci-
eprive him of it. Perceiving
rant's drift, Jehaun Shah retired
ne haram, and having, partly by
es and alternate ſoothings, con-
d the unhappy women to deliver
eir jewels and ornaments, and
valuables; he ſent them in
to Gholaum Caudir. The royal
were by this means reduced to
diſtreſs; the cries within the
became much louder, and their
ngs more acute; and with ſor-
e relate, that to ſo high a pitch
t carried, that ſome of the in-
order of females actually periſh-
r want, or, urged by the bitter-
of deſpair, raiſed their hands
t their own lives. Inſenſible to
eneral diſtreſs, and unſatiated
plunder, Gholaum Caudir Khan,
g he had nothing more to expect
the new king, proceeded to the
ſt of wanton cruelty. He ſent
ne dethroned king and all the
s of the royal family to the
ace chamber; on their arrival,
rmly commanded Shah-Aulum to
er his concealed treaſures: in
lid the king plead his degraded
and the conſequent inability to
conceal even the ſmalleſt article. Inflamed by a continual debauch, which had thrown him into a paroxyſm of rage, the tyrant threatened his ſovereign with inſtant loſs of ſight. 'What!' exclaimed the ſuffering prince; 'will you deſtroy thoſe eyes, 'which, for a period of ſixty years, 'have been aſſiduouſly employed in 'peruſing the ſacred Koran?' Regardleſs of the pathetic appeal, the Rohilla, with characteriſtic inhumanity, commanded his attendants to ſeize the king. Having thrown him on the floor, the ferocious ruffian, implanting himſelf on his boſom, tranſfixed with a poignard the eyes of his venerable ſovereign! On the completion of this horrid deed, Gholaum Caudir ordered the king to be removed to a diſtant apartment. The miſerable Shah-Aulum, pale and bleeding, was conducted to his retreat; there, in all the bitterneſs of anguiſh, to contemplate on his now ruined fortunes.

"Emphatic, indeed, were the expreſſions of the native author (Syud Rezzi Khan), in relating the fallen condition of his ſovereign. 'This 'wretch!' exclaims the indignant hiſtorian; 'this accurſed wretch, has, 'in one fatal moment, darkened the 'bright ſtar of the auguſt Timoorian 'family, and buried in the whirlpool 'of deſtruction the ſtately veſſel of 'imperial authority!' The king, however, evinced, under ſuch accumulated misfortunes, a firmneſs of mind and reſignation, highly honourable in his character. And it may not be unworthy to remark, that the natives of Aſia in general, probably from the principles of predeſtination which they imbibe in their youth, are obſerved to ſuſtain themſelves under misfortune in a manner worthy of imitation by the European Chriſtian. Shah-Aulum, ſurviving the loſs of his ſight, during his confinement ſolaced himſelf in contemplative reveries, and in compoſing elegiac verſes, deſcriptive of his deplorable ſtate.

"But from ſuch heart-rending ſcenes, let us haſten to relate the remaining actions of this execrable monſter. His next victim was the infamous Nazir. This man, through whoſe diſloyalty and ingratitude Gholaum Caudir had been enabled to perpetrate his atrocities, now moſt deſervedly experienced the effects of his perfidious conduct. He was directed by

by the tyrant to give in an inventory of his property and effects, and on refuſing to comply, he was ſeized, and put into cloſe confinement, when his ill-gotten wealth was forcibly taken from him; thus exhibiting to the world an exemplary inſtance of retributive juſtice for his demerits.

"As Gholaum Caudir's wealth accumulated, his avarice roſe to a proportionate degree, and blind to the impolicy of ſuch a ſtep, he refuſed to make an equal diviſion of the ſpoil with his guilty aſſociate. Iſmael Beg, incenſed at this treatment, reſolved to abandon him. He accordingly withdrew his guards from the palace, and retired to his own houſe. From thence he diſpatched letters to the Marhatta general, acknowledging his errors, and offering to atone for them by profeſſions of future obedience and fidelity, and declaring his readineſs to join the Marhattas in any meaſures toward the tyrant's expulſion.

"The ſupineneſs of the Marhatta government during the late diſgraceful tranſactions has been deſervedly reprobated, and is difficult to be accounted for on any principle of policy or advantage to the ſtate. Indeed, the unhappy monarch, from a ſtrange combination of circumſtances, ſeems to have been forſaken by all his friends when he moſt needed their aſſiſtance; and it is much to be regretted that the ſtate of Britiſh politics at that time did not admit of interference on the part of his old, and, till now, faithful allies.

"Sindiah, when informed of the late tragical events, ordered his general, Ranah Khan, to march forthwith to Delhi, expel the traitor, and liberate Shah-Aulum from his confinement. Theſe orders were obeyed with a willing alacrity on the part of Ranah Khan, and he exerted himſelf with ſo much diligence, that the van of the Marhatta army was in ſight of the capital, when Gholaum Caudir Khan, awakened from his dream of riot and intemperance, received the firſt tidings of the enemy's approach. Finding his ſituation in the imperial palace to be untenable, he prepared for flight; but, previous to his departure, he collected the plunder, and taking the new king along with him, with all the princes of the royal family, together with the infamous Nazir, he quitted the fort by a private paſſage, and croſſing the river Jumna, t his retreat to Meerut, a town centre of the Doo Ab, and about ſixty miles from Delhi.

"On the flight of Gholaum C the Marhatta general advance took poſſeſſion of the city and His firſt care was to releaſe t throned king, cauſe him to b claimed in Delhi, and furnit with every thing neceſſary for h venience or comfort. Ranah having then placed a ſtrong g in the citadel, immediately ſet purſuit of the rebel chief. Pr however, to that ſtep, he, by o Sindiah, afforded Iſmael Beg a ſupply of money for the payn his diſcontented ſoldiers; and d that chief to proceed to the diſt Rewari and Gocul Ghur, whe was commanded to expel Nujuf Khan, who had beheld with ference the late enormities at D

"Theſe arrangements being fi Ranah Khan croſſed the Jumn his ſecond day's march, he was by a Marhatta chief, named A hadur, who had for ſome tim been employed in Bundelcund now brought with him a body o horſe in ſupport of the general The united force then procee Meerut, which was garriſoned ſtrong force of Rohillas, who fl hered to the tyrant's cauſe. Khan, not having any heavy ar was prevented from forming a r ſiege; he therefore drew a l circumvallation around, and blo the fort. This mode would, prehended, compel the garriſo ſurrender, by the ſupplies from out being completely cut off; n he deceived in his expectation dearth of proviſions enſuing, th Rohillas began to ſuſtain great venience.

"Gholaum Caudir endeavou repeated ſallies to animate his and repel the beſiegers. In ev counter the intrepid chief ex a gallantry and reſolution, that have done honour to a better But finding all his efforts fruitle the garriſon having become mu he determined to attempt an eſc

"Attended by five hundred who were ſtill attached to him their head ruſhed out of the fo charged the enemy ſo vigorouſl though every endeavour was t

him priſoner, he made his way
h the whole line, and accom-
his eſcape. But at length his
ops perceiving his forlorn con-
began by degrees to drop off;
in a ſhort time he was quite left
and, to complete his miſhap,
ſe, exhauſted by fatigue, ſunk
int, and he received in the fall
re contuſion. This accident
led him to take refuge in an
g village, where, being recog-
y the Zemindar of the place,
ſeized, and put into confine-
Information of this circum-
having been conveyed to Ali
ir, that chief ſent a party of
who conducted him into the
tta camp. On the rebel's flight
eerut, the garriſon ſurrender-
diſcretion. Their lives were
; and the princes of the royal
were releaſed from their con-
nt, and under an honourable
conveyed to Delhi. On their
, Jehaun Shah, after ſuffering
y for his ſhort-lived elevation,
nanded back to his former abode
fort of Selim Ghur. On the
ion of Meerut, Ranah Khan
army to Sehaurunpore; which
on hearing the fate of Gholaum
, ſubmitted to the Marhatta
ity, who from that time have
ed undiſturbed maſters of the
province. Soon after this event
Khan with the army returned
hi, where by this time Mahara-
ndiah was likewiſe arrived, and
ſumed his former authority in
ite. The puniſhment of the
was too remarkable to be paſſed
ſilence; nor did his guilty aſſo-
the Nazir, eſcape the juſt ven-
of his inſulted ſovereign.
im Caudir, on his arrival in the
tta camp, was carried in the
e of the general; when, after
d demands to diſcover the place
he had depoſited the plunder
palace, on his refuſing to com-
was delivered over to a puniſh-
terrible indeed. He was firſt
in an iron cage, conſtructed for
caſion, and in this ſituation was
ded in front of the army. After
ing the inſults and indignities
ſoldiers, his noſe, ears, hands,
eet were cut off; and in this
ted and miſerable condition he
order of Ali Behadur ſent off
to Delhi: but, on the journey, death relieved the miſerable wretch from his ſufferings: thus dreadfully atoning for the crimes of his ſavage and abandoned life! The Nazir, on his arrival at Delhi, was trodden to death under the feet of an elephant. Soon after the arrival of the Marhatta army, Sindiah appointed a day for reinſtating the depoſed king on the throne of his anceſtors; and the ceremony was performed in the grand hall of audience with much pomp and ſolemnity. An allowance was, moreover, aſſigned to his majeſty of nine lacks of rupees per annum for the ſupport of his family and houſehold, the ſuperintendance of which was committed to Shah Nizam al Deen, a dependant on the Marhatta chief." *P.* 171.

CHARACTER OF SHAH-AULUM.

"THE few remaining years of the reign of Shah-Aulum can afford little on which to expatiate or digreſs. Reduced to dependence on a foreign power for the ſupport of himſelf and a numerous family, the duration of his life cannot materially alter his ſituation; the fate of his family, and eventual ſucceſſor, muſt remain to be recorded at a future period; but *his* reign may be more properly ſaid to cloſe when he ſuſtained the fatal calamity before mentioned. Shah-Aulum, nominal emperor of Hindoſtaun, is in his 75th year; his ſtature tall and commanding, his aſpect dignified and majeſtic. The ravages of time are diſcernible on his face, and the recollection of his misfortunes has impreſſed his features with melancholy. His early youth was paſſed in ſpirited, though ineffectual, ſtruggles, to reſtore the diminiſhed luſtre of imperial authority; and his conduct, whilſt contending againſt the uſurped power of Gazooddeen Khan, deſerves great praiſe. But in the greater part of his life, little can be found deſerving the applauſe of poſterity. Irreſolute and indeciſive in his meaſures, he too frequently rendered uſeleſs the plans formed by his friends for the recovery of his authority, while his exceſſive love of pleaſure, and infatuated attachment to unworthy favourites, contributed to degrade him in the eyes of his neighbours and allies, and render

the ſmall remains of his dominion contemptible. All his miniſters, with the exception of Nujuff Khan, were prodigal and rapacious in the extreme; they perceived the king's weakneſs, and, by flattering his vanity and ſupplying his extravagance, enſured to themſelves an uncontroled authority in the ſtate, while they abuſed the generoſity of their ſovereign by committing every ſpecies of enormity and oppreſſive violence.

"Shah-Aulum had improved a very good education by ſtudy and reflection; he was a complete maſter of the languages of the Eaſt, and as a writer attained an eminence ſeldom acquired by perſons in his high ſtation. His correſpondence with the different princes of the country, during a very long and chequered reign, exhibits proofs of a mind highly cultivated; and if we may judge by an elegant eſſay compoſed after the cruel loſs of his ſight, he appears to have great merit in pathetic compoſition. In the internal economy of his houſehold, he is univerſally allowed to be an affectionate parent, a kind maſter, and a generous patron. His trials have been many, and it is earneſtly to be hoped the evening of his life may be paſſed in a peaceful tranquillity. Upon a review of his life and actions, it may, without injuſtice, be pronounced, that though Shah-Aulum poſſeſſed not a capacity ſufficiently vigorous to renovate the ſprings of a relaxed government, or emulate his illuſtrious anceſtors, he notwithſtanding had many virtues commendable in a private ſtation; but he unfortunately reigned at a time when the royal authority was in its moſt degraded ſtate, and when great and ſhining talents were neceſſary to render permanent his power, and curb the licentious effuſions of rebellious and diſobedient ſubjects.

"The *ſun of Timoor*, as a reſpectable hiſtorian (Captain J. Scott) has juſtly obſerved, is moſt probably ſet for ever; and if a continuation of the metaphor be allowable, it may be added, that the decline and utter extinction of that auguſt family was reſerved to the days of the unfortunate Shah-Aulum." *P.* 194.

XXVIII. *An Eſſay on Humanity to Animals.* By THOMAS YOUNG, A. M. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 12mo. 3s. 6d. pp. 202. *Cadell*, London; *Deighton*, Cambridge.

CONTENTS.

CHAP. I. General Eſſay on Humanity and Cruelty to Animals.—II. On Cruelty to Animals, in Sports peculiar to Children.—III. On Cruelty to Animals, in Sports common to Men and Boys.—IV. On Hunting, Shooting, and Fiſhing, for Sport.—V. On Cruelty to Horſes.—VI. On Cruelty to Animals, with reſpect to the Article of Eating.—VII. Of killing Bees, in order to take their Honey.—VIII. Miſcellaneous Cruelties to Animals.—IX. To thoſe who have made ſome Progreſs in Humanity.

EXTRACT.

"I BELIEVE that if a proper inquiry could be made, it would be found that many of thoſe who have been brought to the ſcaffold for capital crimes, but more particularly many of thoſe who have been executed for murder, might trace their progreſs in wickedneſs, and their conſequent dreadful fate, from acts of barbarity to animals in their childhood or youth. Hogarth, whoſe judgment muſt be allowed to have weight on the preſent occaſion, becauſe he was, as his works inconteſtably prove, a moſt acute and accurate obſerver of common life, makes the career of the hero of his Four Stages of Cruelty commence with the barbarous treatment of animals, and conclude with murder, the gallows, and diſſection.

"It ſeems to be a very general opinion, that the Engliſh law will not accept the evidence of a butcher in any trial wherein life is concerned; under the idea, that butchers are, from the nature of their buſineſs, apt to be rendered leſs feeling and humane than other claſſes of men. This opinion, however, reſpecting the evidence of butchers, is, I believe, a vulgar error; but it ſerves, at leaſt, to ſhow what is the ſenſe of a great number of perſons upon the ſubject in queſtion.

"It being allowed, then, that cruelty to animals has a ſtrong tendency to render us cruel towards our own ſpecies, we can have but little difficulty in concluding, that this alone is

ficient reaſon why we ſhould from it. And by a ſimilar ar- we may conclude, that it is y to cultivate humanity towards . I do not mean that humanity hich conſiſts in a mere abſti- om perſecution; but that ope- umanity, which exerts itſelf ve acts of kindneſs, and which, tent barely to reſcue animals ain, wiſhes, although it find ppy, to leave them ſtill more ntly gratified. Humanity, ſuch would undoubtedly tend to is more humane towards man- *P.* 4.

will be ſaid, that we meet with leſs inſtances of men, occa- guilty of cruelty to animals, nevertheleſs, are allowed by the o be men of the beſt characters, the moſt amiable diſpoſitions. orld, it is certain, is not ſo d ſevere in this point as ſome ividuals are; but it is equally that when theſe offences againſt ty come to be looked at atten- y reflecting and virtuous men, , whoſe praiſe is of the greateſt and whoſe approbation is moſt oveted, they appear as ſtains haracter whatever. Even the when any one is guilty of ſome is act of barbarity to animals, ceſſively addicted to cruel and ſports, even the world itſelf, holds the reins ſo looſe in is ready to look upon him cient in feeling for his own

Nor is this opinion raſh or nded. Betwixt a man and his or dog, or other animal which liar to him, many cords of will always intervene (unleſs ce of ſympathy be dried up oul), differing in degree, pro- ar more than in kind, from hich tie the hearts of friends r. If then he wilfully and y rend theſe aſunder, and paſs n an inſtant from a ſtate of ip with his dumb companion extreme of cruelty, is it not ſon that the world draws un- ble concluſions reſpecting his ty towards his own ſpecies?"

ortſmen in general are ſo wed- their favourite paſtime, and ſo reſolved to purſue it, that it m preſumptuous to undertake e any impreſſion upon them, by appealing either to their heads or hearts. The truth is, I do not hope to ſucceed with any but the humane, and the greater part of the clergy. Very many of theſe laſt, I am perſuaded, not only agree with me in opinion, but are careful that their practice ſhould in no inſtance belie their conviction; and I am particularly anxious that the reſt of their brethren ſhould follow their example, becauſe there is no other claſs of men to whoſe character theſe ſports are, for many evident reaſons, ſo little ſuited. Humanity, ſenſibility, and gentleneſs, are traits which ought always to be found in the character of a clergyman: his amuſements ſhould all be of the ſober kind: not violent and boiſterous, not rough and inelegant. How diſguſting then, how ſcandalizing to his pariſhioners, to ſee him ranging the fields and burſting over hedges, 'with belted waiſt, 'and pointers at his heels!' How much more ſo, to ſee him joining in the fury and clamour of the chaſe, perhaps diſguiſed in the habiliments of a jockey, and with the bruſh depending from his cap, the trophy of ſome former field!

'Oh, laugh or mourn with me the
rueful jeſt,
'A caſſock'd huntſman!
'He takes the field. The maſter of the
pack
'Cries—Well done, Saint!—and claps
him on the back.
'Is this the path of ſanctity? Is this
'To ſtand a way-mark in the road to
bliſs?' COWPER.

"To the clergy, therefore, and to the humane in general, I will propoſe one conſideration more, which will have its weight with them as an argument againſt the diverſions in queſtion: I mean the pain which they bring upon the animals that are their victims. Let us take the hare for an inſtance. Let us take her, juſt at the moment when her ſtartled ear catches in the breeze the firſt faint ſound of her approaching foes; for this is the beginning of her pain, inaſmuch as it is the commencement of her terror. Let us accompany her through all her long and painful flight, until her ſtrength and ſpirits are exhauſted. 'See how black ſhe looks!' How heavily ſhe reels along! If ever your

limbs have felt the pain of exceſſive fatigue, think what ſhe feels now. Think what are her ſenſations as ſhe paſſes her well-known haunts, where ſhe has ſo often fed at eaſe, and gamboled in ſecurity! But ſee, ſhe is ſurrounded by her purſuers; and that infant ſhriek expreſſed the height and the cloſe of her diſtreſs." *P.* 81.

"The dog is, perhaps, the moſt docile and ſagacious of animals; he knows his maſter beſt, remembers him longeſt, underſtands his language and his looks the moſt perfectly, and feels moſt ſenſibly his kindneſs or his diſpleaſure: his ſagacity in diſtinguiſhing the flocks and the property of his maſter, his fidelity and watchfulneſs in guarding, his courage in defending them, his ſkill and ſwiftneſs in tracing, and his reſolution in ſecuring the thief, are all unrivalled among brutes, and render him highly valuable to mankind. *P.* 153.

"But nothing, perhaps, would plead with more eloquence and efficacy in favour of this animal, than ſome of the more uncommon and remarkable inſtances of his fidelity and attachment to man.

"A ſhepherd had driven a part of his flock to a neighbouring fair, leaving his dog to watch the remainder during that day and the next night, expecting to reviſit them the following morning. Unfortunately, however, when at the fair, the ſhepherd forgot both his dog and his ſheep, and did not return home till the morning of the third day. His firſt inquiry was, whether his dog had been ſeen? The anſwer was, No.—Then he muſt be dead, replied the ſhepherd, with a tone and geſture of anguiſh, for I know he was too faithful to deſert his charge. He inſtantly repaired to the heath. The dog had juſt ſufficient ſtrength remaining to crawl to his maſter's feet, and expreſs his joy at his return; and almoſt immediately after expired.

"In the very ſevere winter betwixt the years 1794 and 1795, as a young man was looking after his father's ſheep, on a common not far from Penrith in Cumberland, he had the misfortune to fall and break his leg. He was then three miles from home, no perſon within call, and evening approaching. Under the impulſe ariſing from the deſperate circumſtances of his ſituation, he folded up one of his gloves in his handkerchief, tied this about the neck of his dog, and ordered him home. The dogs that are trained to an attendance on the flocks are known to be under admirable ſubjection to the commands of their maſters. The animal ſet off; and arriving at the houſe, ſcratched at the door for admittance. The parents were alarmed at his appearance; and concluding, upon taking off and unfolding the handkerchief, that ſome accident had undoubtedly befallen their ſon, they inſtantly ſet off in ſearch of him. The dog needed no invitation. Apparently ſenſible that the chief part of his duty was yet to be performed, he led the way, and conducted the anxious parents directly to the ſpot where their ſon lay. The young man was taken home; and the neceſſary aid being procured, he was ſoon in a fair way of recovery." *P.* 157.

"I will conclude this chapter with an obſervation or two concerning the effect which prejudice and error have upon the treatment of animals. Perhaps, taking one nation with another, they contribute as much to preſerve life as to deſtroy it; but in *this* country the prejudices and vulgar errors which operate to the deſtruction of animals are not only infinitely more numerous, but are alſo more powerful than thoſe which tend to their preſervation. Few people would think it prudent to diſturb the latter, until they could ſubſtitute a rational humanity in their ſtead; but I wiſh every one to notice the former whenever they occur, in order to correct them, and prevent their further operation. I think it worth while to put down the following here.

"Toads, and the whole race of ſerpents and lizards, are commonly thought to be poiſonous. I wiſh that my countrymen may in ſome degree relax the perſecution which this opinion has raiſed againſt theſe animals, when they are informed, that the lateſt and beſt naturaliſts have determined that the viper is the only poiſonous animal to be found in theſe kingdoms.

"The hedge hog lies under the unmerited imputation of ſucking cows, and injuring their udders. It is ſufficient to obſerve, that, from the ſmallneſs of its mouth, the thing is abſolutely impoſſible.

"It is uſual with the children in ſome places in the north of England, to diſtinguiſh red butterflies by the name of

rs, and white ones by that of
This prejudice, which is eaſily
d for, has occaſioned the de-
of thouſands of white but-

ſe may ſerve as ſpecimens of
dices and vulgar errors which
the deſtruction of animals."

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of this practice and forbear-
ſt be different in different
ſome of thoſe which I intend
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two or three of them cer-
e general.
:, then, a man who has made
ıgreſs in humanity will per-
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ıry, and not as an important
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in the idea of a man ſwal-
live, at one ſitting, thirty or
imals ſo large as an oyſter.
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r argue, that the oyſter is
eouſly killed by cutting it
m its ſhell. But, in the firſt
ſeems very improbable that
be entirely driven out of the
ın animal by any wound, even
ioſt mortal part, in ſo very
time as generally intervenes
the opening of an oyſter, and
ſwallowed; and in the next
has been, I believe, obſerved
lcroſcope, that, in an oyſter,
from both its ſhells, the cir-
of the juices had not entirely
t the diſtance of twenty-four
ter.
ſame perſon will perhaps re-
ım lobſters, becauſe they are
put into the water before it
ınd ſo left to ſuffer all the
of boiling gradually, writh-
making a moſt piteous noiſe."

ſome of theſe inſtances, it may
be objected, ſeem to regard
ıe feelings of the man than
the animal. What difference
can it make to an oyſter whether it be ſwallowed alive or dead? I anſwer, that if only the feelings of the man be concerned, it is enough for my purpoſe. The common feelings of our nature, or the peculiar feelings of individuals if they lean to the ſide of virtue, ought ever to be held ſacred. The violation of them has a ſtrong tendency to lead to the moſt dreadful enormities, and to none ſooner than of thoſe of cruelty." *P.* 192.

XXIX. *Ariſtotle's Ethics and Politics*, comprifing his practical Philoſophy. Tranſlated from the Greek: illuſtrated by Introductions and Notes; the critical Hiſtory of his Life; and a new Analyſis of his ſpeculative Works. By JOHN GILLIES, L. L. D. F. R. S. &c. 2 vols. 4to. pp. 832. With Indexes. 2l. 2s. *Strahan and Cadell.*

CONTENTS OF VOL. I.

PREFACE—Life of Ariſtotle—A new Analyſis of Ariſtotle's ſpeculative Works--Ariſtotle's Ethics, 10 Books, with Introductions.

VOL. II. Ariſtotle's Politics, 8 Books, with Introductions.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"ARISTOTLE is the moſt voluminous, and generally deemed the moſt obſcure, of all the Greek writers of claſſic antiquity. His imperfect yet copious remains, which are now rather admired than read *, and which were formerly much read and little underſtood, ſtill naturally arrange themſelves in the minds of thoſe capable of digeſting them, under their original form of an encyclopedy of ſcience; in many parts of which, the author's labours are, doubtleſs, excelled by thoſe of modern philoſophers; while in other parts, and thoſe of the moſt important nature, his intellectual exertions remain hitherto unrivalled. It ſeemed high time, therefore, to draw the line between thoſe writings of the Stagirite, which ſtill merit the moſt

except the Treatiſe on Poetry; the books on Rhetoric and the Hiſtory als; and the Organum, or Logic."

ſerious attention of the modern reader, and thoſe of which the peruſal is ſuperſeded by more accurate and more complete information. This line I have preſumed to draw in the preſent work, by endeavouring to the beſt of my abilities to tranſlate the former perſpicuouſly and impreſſively, while I contented myſelf with giving a diſtinct and comprehenſive analyſis of the latter.

"According to the Stagirite, men are, and always have been, not only moral and ſocial, but alſo political animals; in a great meaſure dependent for their happineſs and perfection on the public inſtitutions of their reſpective countries. The grand inquiry, therefore, is, what are the different arrangements that have been found under given circumſtances, practically moſt conducive to theſe main and ultimate purpoſes? This queſtion the author endeavoured to anſwer in his 'Politics,' by a careful examination of two hundred ſyſtems of legiſlation, many of which are not any where elſe deſcribed; and by proving how uniformly, even in political matters, the reſults of obſervation and experiment conſpire with and confirm the deductions of an accurate and full theory. In this incomparable work, the reader will perceive the 'genuine ſpirit of 'laws,' deduced from the ſpecific and unalterable diſtinctions of governments; and with a ſmall effort of attention, may diſcern not only thoſe diſcoveries in ſcience, unjuſtly claimed by the vanity of modern writers *, but many of thoſe improvements in practice, erroneouſly aſcribed to the fortunate events of time and chance in theſe latter and more enlightened ages. The ſame invaluable treatiſe diſcloſes the pure and perennial ſpring of all legitimate authority; for in Ariſtotle's 'Politics,' and HIS *only*, government is placed on ſuch a natural and ſolid foundation, as leaves neither its origin incomprehenſible, nor its ſtability precarious: and his concluſions, had they been well weighed, muſt have ſurmounted or ſuppreſſed thoſe erroneous and abſurd doctrines which long upheld deſpotiſm on the one hand, and thoſe equally erroneous and ſtill wilder ſuppoſitions of conventions and compacts, which have more recently armed popular fury on the other.

"In my work, throughout, I am ambitious of exhibiting fully, yet within a narrow compaſs, the diſcoveries and attainments of a man deemed the wiſeſt of antiquity; and to whom, even in modern times, it will be eaſier to name many ſuperiors in particular branches of knowledge, than to find any one rival in univerſal ſcience. Conſidered under this general aſpect, my 'Engliſh Ariſtotle' is the natural companion and fit counterpart to my 'Hiſtory of Ancient 'Greece;' ſince the learning of that country properly terminates in the Stagirite, by whom it was finally embodied into one great work; a work rather impaired than improved by the labours of ſucceeding ages."

EXTRACT FROM THE LIFE.

"ARISTOTLE, who flouriſhed in Athens, when Athens was the ornament of Greece, and Greece, under Alexander, the firſt country on earth, was born at Stagira, towards the beginning of the ninety-ninth olympiad, eighty-five years after the birth of Socrates, and three hundred and eighty-four before the birth of Chriſt. The city of Stagira ſtood on the coaſt of Thrace, in a diſtrict called the Chalcidic region, and near to the innermoſt receſs of the Strymonic gulf. It was originally built by the Andrians, afterwards enlarged by a colony from Eubœan Chalcis, and long numbered among the Greek cities of Thrace, until the conqueſt of Philip of Macedon extended the name of his country far beyond the river Strymon, to the confines of mount Rhodope. Stagira, as well as the neighbouring Greek cities, enjoyed the precarious dignity of independent government; it was,

* "Compare, for example, the works of the modern œconomiſts, not excepting thoſe of Hume and Smith, with the fifth book of the Ethics, and the firſt book of the Politics. Compare Monteſquieu's Spirit of Laws with books third, ſixth, and eighth, of the Politics throughout; and judge whether the admirable French work be, as the author boaſts, 'Proles ſine matre creata.' Compare, likewiſe, Machiavel's 'Prince' with the laſt chapters of book ſeventh of Politics, from which the Italian treatiſe is entirely copied. Yet none of all thoſe authors acknowledge their obligations to Ariſtotle."

the

of Athens in the Peloponne-
, and, like other nominal
perienced the ſtern dominion
yrannical republic. It after-
came ſubject to the city and
wealth of Olynthus, which,
ubdued Stagira and the whole
f Chalcidicé, was itſelf beſieged
p of Macedon, and with all its
ncies, reduced by the arms or
hat politic prince, in the year
o8th olympiad, and 348 years
he Chriſtian æra. That the
e of Stagira was obſtinate, may
rred from the ſeverity of its
ent; the conqueror raſed it to
nd. Ariſtotle, who was then
thirty-ſeventh year, had been
d from Stagira almoſt in his
od; and he appears not, in
g interval, to have ever reſided
even rarely to have viſited it.
misfortunes which fell on that
ve him an opportunity of ſhow-
ardent affection for his birth-
as is the indubitable proof of a
heart. Through his influence
lexander the Great, Stagira
built; both its uſeful defences
ornamental edifices were re-
its wandering citizens were
d, and reinſtated in their poſ-
; Ariſtotle himſelf regulated
overnment by wiſe laws; and
girites inſtituted a feſtival, to
morate the generoſity of Alex-
heir admired ſovereign, and the
ſm of Ariſtotle their illuſtri-
nſman." *P.* 4.

riſtotle's love of philoſophy did
ce that of Plato, ſet him at vari-
ith poetry. He frequently cites
ets, particularly Homer; and
pared for his pupil a correct
the Iliad, which that admirer
lred heroes always carried with
a caſket, whence this tranſcript
lled 'The Iliad of the Caſket.'
tagirite was not only the beſt
poetry, but himſelf a poet of
t eminence. Few of his verſes
have reached modern times;
e few which remain prove him
r of ſounding the lyre of Pindar;
is not the leaſt ſingularity at-
g this extraordinary man, that
e niceſt and moſt ſubtile powers
rimination and analyſis, he unit-
igorous and rich vein of poetic
" *P.* 21.

riſtotle died, in his 63d year. His
tened humanity was often ſea-
ſoned by pleaſantry. Many ſtrokes of genuine humour, little ſuſpected by his commentators, will be found in his political writings. His ſmart ſayings and quick repartees were long remembered and admired by thoſe incapable of appreciating his weightier merits.

"The extraordinary and unmerited fate of theſe writings, while it excites the curioſity, muſt provoke the indignation of every friend to ſcience. Few of them were publiſhed in his lifetime; the greater part nearly periſhed through neglect; and the remainder has been ſo groſsly miſapplied, that doubts have ariſen whether its preſervation ought to be regarded as a benefit. Ariſtotle's manuſcripts and library were bequeathed to Theophraſtus, the moſt illuſtrious of his pupils. Theophraſtus again bequeathed them to his own ſcholar Neleus, who carrying them to Scepſis, a city of the ancient Troas, left them to his heirs in the undiſtinguiſhed maſs of his property. The heirs of Neleus, men ignorant of literature and careleſs of books, totally neglected the intellectual treaſure that had moſt unworthily devolved to them, until they heard that the king of Pergamus, under whoſe dominion they lived, was employing much attention and much reſearch in collecting a large library. With the caution incident to the ſubjects of a deſpot, who often have recourſe to concealment, in order to avoid robbery, they hid their books under ground; and the writings of Ariſtotle, as well as the vaſt collection of materials from which they had been compoſed, thus remained in a ſubterranean manſion for many generations, a prey to dampneſs and to worms. At length they were releaſed from their priſon, or rather raiſed from the grave, and ſold for a large ſum, together with the works of Theophraſtus, to Apellicon of Athens, a lover of books rather than a ſcholar; through whoſe labour and expenſe the work of reſtoring Ariſtotle's manuſcripts, though performed in the ſame city in which they had been originally written, was very imperfectly executed. To this, not only the ignorance of the editors, but both the condition and the nature of the writings themſelves, did not a little contribute. The moſt conſiderable part of his acroatic works, which are almoſt the whole of thoſe now remaining, conſiſt of little better than

text-

text-books, containing the detached heads of his diſcourſes; and through want of connexion in the matter, peculiarly liable to corruption from tranſcribers, and highly unſuſceptible of conjectural emendation.

"What became of Ariſtotle's original manuſcript, we are not informed; but the copy made for Apellicon was, together with his whole library, ſeized by Sylla, the Roman conqueror of Athens, and by him tranſmitted to Rome. Ariſtotle's works excited the attention of Tyrannion, a native of Amyſus in Pontus, who had been taken priſoner by Lucullus in the Mithridatic war, and inſolently manumitted, as Plutarch ſays, by Muræna, Lucullus's lieutenant. Tyrannion procured the manuſcript by paying court to Sylla's librarian; and communicated the uſe of it to Andronycus of Rhodes, who flouriſhed as a philoſopher at Rome, in the time of Cicero and Pompey; and who, having undertaken the taſk of arranging and correcting thoſe long-injured writings, finally performed the duty of a ſkilful editor.

"Though the works which formed the object of Andronycus's labours had ſuffered ſuch injuries as the utmoſt diligence and ſagacity could not completely repair, yet in conſequence of thoſe labours the Peripatetic philoſophy began to reſume the luſtre of which it had been deprived ſince the days of Theophraſtus; and the later adherents to that ſect, as they became acquainted with the real tenets of their maſter, far ſurpaſſed the fame and merit of their ignorant and obſcure predeceſſors. From the æra of Andronycus's publication to that of the invention of printing, a ſucceſſion of reſpe writers on civil and ſacred ſ (not excepting the venerable fath the Chriſtian church) confirm, b citations and criticiſms, the au city of moſt of the treatiſes ſtill t Ariſtotle's name; and of mor ten thouſand commentators, wh endeavoured to illuſtrate differer of his works, there are incom fewer than might have been ex whoſe vanity has courted the pr ſuperior diſcernment by rejecti conſiderable portion of them as ous. According to the moſt c accounts, therefore, he cor above four hundred * differen tiſes, of which only forty-eigh been tranſmitted to the preſen But many of theſe laſt conſiſt of books, and the whole of his r together ſtill form a golden ch Greek erudition, exceeding fou the collective bulk of the Ili Odyſſey." *P.* 33.

(A ſpecimen of the tranſlation in ou

XXX. *Abbé Spallanzani's* in the Two Sicilies. (Con from Page 51.)

EXTRACT.

"SCYLLA and Charybdis, acc to the fables of the poets, a ſea-monſters whoſe dreadful ja continually diſtended to ſwallo happy mariners; the one ſitua the right, and the other on t extremity of the Strait of M where Sicily fronts Italy.

"Scylla is a lofty rock, twelve miles from Meſſina, whi

* "Diogenes Laertius (in Vit. Ariſtot.) makes Ariſtotle's volumes to four hundred; Patricius Venetus, a learned profeſſor of Padua, in t teenth century, endeavours to prove that they amounted to nearly doub number (Patric. Diſcuſſ. Peripat.). The laborious Fabricius employs or dred pages of his ſecond volume, in enumerating and aſcertaining Ar remains; which ſtill exceed four times the collective bulk of the Ili Odyſſey. The whole works of Ariſtotle, therefore, muſt have cont quantity of proſe, equal to ſixteen times 28,088 verſes; a fact the more ordinary, ſince the greater part of his writings are merely elegant and c henſive text-books, containing the heads of his lectures; laborious bu reaſoning; and often original diſcoveries in the moſt difficult branc ſcience. The following paſſage concerning him in the French Encycl article Ariſtoteliſme, muſt excite a ſmile of ſomething more than ſt 'Le nombre de ſes ouvrages eſt prodigieux; on en peut voir les ti 'Diogene Laerce, . . encore ne ſommes nous pas ſûrs de les avoir tous 'même probable que nous en avons perdu pluſieurs,' &c."

pedicularly from the ſea, on
of Calabria, and beyond
the ſmall city of the ſame
hough there was ſcarcely
I began to hear, two miles
ame to the rock, a murmur
like a confuſed barking of
on a nearer approach readily
the cauſe. This rock in its
: contains a number of ca-
: of the largeſt of which is
the people there *Dragara*.
, when in the leaſt agitated,
to theſe caverns, break,
w up frothy bubbles, and
on theſe various and multi-
ds. I then perceived with
truth and reſemblance of
mer and Virgil, in their
tions of Scylla, had pour-
s ſcene, by deſcribing the
ey drew as lurking in the
f a vaſt cavern, ſurrounded
ous, barking maſtiffs, to-
h wolves to increaſe the

lla bellows from her dire
s,
ous peſt! abhorr'd by man
ds!
her voice, and with leſs
s roar
lps of lions in the midnight
POPE.

Greek poet, when he pour-
ock which is the habitation
finiſhes the picture higher
Latin, by repreſenting it as
at its ſummit is continually
n the clouds; and ſo ſteep,
nd ſlippery, that no mortal
id it, though he had twenty
twenty feet.

three thouſand years ago,
ſo, appeared the rock of
cording to the obſervations
; and ſuch is nearly its ap-
t this day.

ccuracy of this truly 'firſt
ıter of antiquity,' which has
een obſerved by ſcientific
in other deſcriptions which
en, ſhows that the level of
of the ſea was at that time
he ſame height as at preſent,
it ſunk only a few fathom,
re left the foot of the rock,
ording to my obſervations is
eep, entirely dry. And this
as one among ſeveral ſtrong
, that the moſt remarkable
ſinkings of the ſea are anterior to the time of Homer.

"Such is the ſituation and appearance of Scylla: let us now conſider the danger it occaſions to mariners.—Though the tide is almoſt imperceptible in the open parts of the Mediterranean, it is very ſtrong in the Strait of Meſſina, in conſequence of the narrowneſs of the channel, and is regulated, as in other places, by the periodical elevations and depreſſions of the water. Where the flow or current is accompanied by a wind blowing the ſame way, veſſels have nothing to fear; ſince they either do not enter the Strait, both the wind and the ſtream oppoſing them, but caſt anchor at the entrance; or, if both are favourable, enter on full ſail, and paſs through with ſuch rapidity that they ſeem to fly over the water. But when the current runs from ſouth to north, and the north wind blows hard at the ſame time, the ſhip, which expected eaſily to paſs the Strait with the wind in its ſtern, on its entering the channel is reſiſted by the oppoſite current, and, impelled by two forces in contrary directions, is at length daſhed on the rock of Scylla, or driven on the neighbouring ſands; unleſs the pilot ſhall apply for the ſuccour neceſſary for his preſervation. For, to give aſſiſtance in caſe of ſuch accidents, four-and-twenty of the ſtrongeſt, boldeſt, and moſt experienced ſailors, well acquainted with the place, are ſtationed night and day along the ſhore of Meſſina; who, at the report of guns fired as ſignals of diſtreſs from any veſſel, haſten to its aſſiſtance, and tow it with one of their light boats. The current, where it is ſtrongeſt, does not extend over the whole Strait, but winds through it in intricate meanders, with the courſe of which theſe men are perfectly acquainted, and are thus able to guide the ſhip in ſuch a manner as to avoid it. Should the pilot, however, confiding in his own ſkill, contemn or neglect this aſſiſtance, however great his ability or experience, he would run the moſt imminent riſk of being ſhipwrecked. In this agitation and conflict of the waters, forced one way by the current, and driven in a contrary direction by the wind, it is uſeleſs to throw the line to diſcover the depth of the bottom; the violence of the current frequently carrying the

lead

lead almoſt on the ſurface of the water. The ſtrongeſt cables, though ſome feet in circumference, break like ſmall cords. Should two or three anchors be thrown out, the bottom is ſo rocky, that they either take no hold, or, if they ſhould, are ſoon looſened by the violence of the waves. Every expedient afforded by the art of navigation, though it might ſucceed in ſaving a ſhip in other parts of the Mediterranean, or even the tremendous ocean, is uſeleſs here. The only means of avoiding being daſhed againſt the rocks, or driven upon the ſands, in the midſt of this furious conteſt of the winds and waves, is to have recourſe to the ſkill and courage of theſe Meſſineſe ſeamen.

"In proof of the truth of this aſſertion, I might adduce many inſtances related to me by perſons deſerving of credit. But I was myſelf an eye-witneſs to the ſituation of a trading veſſel from Marſeilles, which had one day entered the Strait by the mouth on the north ſide, at the time that I was on a hill looking towards the ſea. The current, and a north wind, which then blew ſtrong, being both in its favour, the veſſel proceeded under full ſail into, and had paſſed one half of, the Strait, when, on a ſudden, the ſky became overcaſt with thick clouds, and violent guſts of wind aroſe, which in an inſtant changed the direction of the current, and turned up the ſea from its bottom. The mariners had ſcarcely time to hand the ſails, while the furious waves broke over the ſhip on every ſide. Whether they merely followed the practice uſual with ſhips in diſtreſs, or whether they were acquainted with the laudable cuſtom of the Meſſineſe, I cannot ſay; but they fired two guns: immediately upon which one of the barks employed on this ſervice haſtened to the aſſiſtance of the diſtreſſed veſſel, and, taking it in tow, began to make every exertion to carry it ſafely into the harbour.

"If I had ſeen with fear and ſhuddering the danger of the ſailors on board the veſſel, which I expected every moment to be ſwallowed up in the waves; I beheld with wonder and pleaſure the addreſs and bravery of the Meſſineſe mariners, who had undertaken to ſteer ſafely through ſo ſtormy a ſea the ſhip entruſted to their care. They extricated it from the current which impelled it towards deſtruction; changed the helm ſide or to that; reefed or let ſails, as the wind increaſed or avoided the impetuous ſhocks waves by meeting them wi prow, or oppoſing to them the either method appeared moſt to break their violence; and b and other manœuvres which I able to deſcribe, theſe brave m amid this dreadful conflict of and the winds, ſucceeded in th dertaking, and brought the ve into the harbour.

"But enough of Scylla:— now proceed to Charybdis. ſituated within the Strait, in th of the ſea which lies between a tion of land named *Punta Sec* another projection on which ſta tower called *Lanterna*, or the houſe, a light being placed at to guide veſſels which may en harbour by night.

"On conſulting the autho have written of Charybdis, that they all ſuppoſed it to be a pool. The firſt who has aſſert is Homer, who has repreſente rybdis as a monſter which thre in a day drinks up the wate three times vomits it forth.

"The Count de Buffon ado idea of Homer in full confiden places Charybdis among the m brated whirlpools of the ſea: 'rybdis, in the Strait of Meſſi 'ſorbs and rejects the water 'times in twenty-four hours.' tells us, that the fragments o ſwallowed up in this whirlpo carried by the current to the Tauromenium (the preſent Tao thirty miles diſtant from Cha In confirmation of this traditi amuſing though tragical anec related of one Colas, a M diver, who, from being able main a long time under the had acquired the ſurname of *Pe* fiſh). It is reported that F king of Sicily, coming to Meſſi poſely to ſee him, made trial abilities with a cruel kind of li by throwing a golden cup into C dis, which, if he brought it to be the reward of his reſoluti dexterity. The hardy diver having twice aſtoniſhed the ſpe by remaining under water a pro length of time, when he p the third time appeared no

ıe days after, his body was
n the coaſt near Taormina."

will now inquire what found-
ere is for the ſaying which
proverbial; that 'he who en-
ırs to avoid Charybdis, daſhes
cylla;' and which was appli-
e ancients to thoſe who, while
ght to ſhun one evil, fell into

this ſubject I likewiſe made
ı of the Meſſineſe pilots above
ed, and to what better maſters
apply for the elucidation of
›roverb? They told me that
fortune, though not always,
uently happens, unleſs proper
s are taken in time to prevent
ı ſhip be extricated from the
Charybdis, and carried by a
uthcrly wind along the Strait,
the northern entrance, it will
t ſafely; but ſhould it meet
/ind in a nearly oppoſite direc-
will become the ſport of both
nds, and, unable to advance or
be driven in a middle courſe
their two directions, that is to
upon the rock of Scylla, if it be
ıediately aſſiſted by the pilots.
lded, that in theſe hurricanes
wind frequently riſes, which
ı from a narrow paſs in Cala-
ıd increaſes the force with
ıe ſhip is impelled towards the

ore I began to write on Scylla
ırybdis, I peruſed the greater
the ancient authors who have
on the ſubject. I obſerve that
noſt all repreſent theſe diſ-
places in the moſt gloomy and
g colours, as continually the
tempeſts and ſhipwrecks.—
:errors and this deſtruction,
r, they are far from exhibiting
reſent times; it rarely happen-
any ſhips are loſt in this chan-
ıer becauſe their pilots poſſeſs
wledge requiſite for their pre-
n, or becauſe they apply for
ffiary aſſiſtance. Whence then
his great difference between
times and the preſent? Can
ıoſe that Scylla and Charybdis
anged their nature and become
gerous? With reſpect to the
we have ſeen that this hypo-
ı contradicted by fact; Scylla
naining ſuch as it was in the
Homer; and with regard to

the latter, from the Strait of Meſſina becoming narrower, Charybdis muſt be at preſent more to be feared than formerly, as it is well known that an arm, channel, or ſtrait of the ſea is the more dangerous in proportion as it is narrow. I am rather of opinion that this difference ariſes from the improvement of the art of navigation, which formerly, in its infancy, dared not launch into the open ſea, but only creep along the ſhore, as if holding it with its hand—

'Alter remus aquas, alter tibi radat arenas,
'Tutus eris; medio maxima turba mari.' PROPERT. lib. iii.

'To ſhun the dangers of the ocean, ſweep
'The ſands with one oar, and with one the deep.'

"But time, ſtudy, and experience have rendered her more mature, better informed, and more courageous; ſo that ſhe can now paſs the wideſt ſeas, brave the moſt violent tempeſts, and laugh at the fears of her childhood." *P.* 195.

"As a farther and ſtill more convincing proof that the dangers of Charybdis and Scylla, though in themſelves the ſame that they anciently were, have been diminiſhed, and the dread they inſpired removed, by the rapid advances to perfection which this art has made in modern times; I ſhall adduce an example in another ſea no leſs an object of terror from tempeſts and ſhipwrecks; I mean the Cape of Good Hope, called the Stormy Cape by the firſt diſcoverer, and by the mariners of thoſe times the Raging Lion. How dreadful were the dangers of this place, where the two oceans deſcending down the oppoſite ſides of Africa met and claſhed together; where contending winds, whoſe power was greater in the boundleſs ocean, where mountainous waves, rocks, and whirlpools threatened inevitable deſtruction! What preparations, what caution, were thought neceſſary for the ſhip which was to make this dangerous paſſage! Able pilots who had frequently made the voyage; maſts and yards ſecured by additional ropes; a large ſupply of ſails and cables, thicker and ſtronger than uſual; and a double rudder, that, in caſe one ſhould be damaged, there might be another to act. The mariners were

to be faſtened to their poſts by ſtrong ropes; the paſſengers ſhut down below, and the deck left clear for the crew; a number of whom ſtood with hatchets in their hands, ready to cut away the maſts, ſhould it be neceſſary. The guns were ſtowed in the hold as ballaſt; and the port-holes, windows, and every kind of aperture, carefully cloſed. Such were the precautions taken in the laſt century on doubling the Cape of Good Hope; but how few of them are now neceſſary to perform this voyage in perfect ſafety!

"The facility with which this paſſage may now be made, is therefore the conſequence of the perfection to which the art of navigation has arrived; and the ſame we may conclude with reſpect to Charybdis and Scylla, which, at preſent, have nothing terrible but the name, to thoſe who paſs them with the requiſite precautions." *P.* 200.

XXXI. *Conſiderations upon the State of Public Affairs*, at the Beginning of the Year 1798. Part the Firſt. France. By the Author of Conſiderations, &c. at the Beginning of the Year 1796. 8vo. pp. 69. 1s. 6d. *Rivingtons, Hatchard.*

EXTRACT.

"IT is now two years ſince I attempted to diſentangle the war from that labyrinth of fanaticiſm and folly, in which its cauſes and its objects were loſt or confounded, and to bring back the minds of men to the plain trodden path of common ſenſe and experience. It appeared deſirable at that time to ſeparate the cauſes of the war from the doctrines of the French revolution, and the objects of it from the eſtabliſhment of any particular form of government in France. It appeared important to ſhow, that we were ſtruggling for power inſtead of opinions, and for our commerce and marine, to which our independence is attached, inſtead of fanciful ſpeculations, and notions of piety and abſtract virtue, to which it is impoſſible for two men to attach the ſame ideas of right or importance. I wiſhed to ſhow the earth over-run rather than corrupted, and the fences of nations thrown down by cannon and ſoldiers, inſtead of governments di novelties and philoſophe perſe the fog and vapour c fics, and let the light fal real barriers of Europe, th or removed by the perfidy and the violence of arms; men of ancient limits, of rights, of national liberty a character; and to hold up monſtrous ambition of t which has drugged every pointed every crime.

"I know I have had, an the misfortune to differ authority; but even now th tion is come to the impend of deciſion, and that we a fight, perhaps in our own c for all that is dear to us; I any reaſon to induce me to opinion. I confeſs it is r French revolution that I the French greatneſs. I w full as willingly behold t conquered by the legions public, as by thoſe of Lew teenth. It is not the form ment in France, it is not h her ſpirit of plunder and c France herſelf, that I hol object of juſt apprehenſion who maintain the oppoſi would do well, I think, whether it does not follow, mode of reaſoning, that ancient form, and her old we might now ſubmit to ſions, and receive the law For if it be not her power tions againſt which we are but certain tenets and pr hers, it appears to me, th not for theſe tenets, we mi to thoſe uſurpations; an might behold the enormo of her power, without appr intereſt, if it were not ma tained by theſe principles. one, will never fight with of her cockade; and if i fate of theſe warlike kin this imperial crown, to ack maſter (which may nev would rather that it were as this, who ſhould cruſh a us at a blow, than the pol who might ſpare us for h or incorporate us with hi conſider conqueſt as a ful conſummation of things, be my eye and my imaginati

:. I ſee nothing beyond, nothing ɔtible of alternative and diſcri-ion. All the diſplay and cir-ance of terror, with which a in conqueror can ſurround him-:annot add a ſingle motive to a nd generous boſom, for a mortal nce, which it would not have f the ſame troops had been led Turenne or a Condé. I would r rouſe the ſpirit of the country ts fears; and I diſdain to treat on of ſoldiers like a little garri-iminated indeed to a brave reſiſt-bnt capable of being worn out, ıpitulating at the laſt." *P.* 1.

STATE OF FRANCE.

THINK nothing worth ſerious ry in the ſtate of France, but the I ſhe poſſeſſes; the fuel and ma-s of a war, doomed never to : but with the ſubſtance it con-. Having climbed her meridian ıf anarchy, and high in her mid-of rage and ruin, ſhe has ſet fire pillars of the earth, and decreed neral conflagration. Happy for nd that ſhe has nurſed the flame o much of *her own*. Happy that ns it ſtill from her own lungs, upplies it with her own cinders. the giants of antiquity ſhe has the war with her fields and ſoil, has hurled her foreſts and her tains at her enemy,—Here ſhe ed a navy, and there an army,— ſhe immolated her commerce, ſhe ſevered her colonies. Fever-th guilty fears, and haunted by ıries of her impiety, ſhe lopped vn members, and ſtruck at her itals;—one blow amputated her y, another her clergy, a third ıerchants, a fourth her fleets. reat meaſures, as ſhe called her crimes, required now a claſs of now a deſcription of citizens,— deſcription of property: and all ifices and victims; all integrant ns and members of herſelf, and evocably doomed and devoted. hat heard of bounties for the or the line,—who of lots for the militia? The requiſition ſwept off the population of the country, with-out detail or diſtinction. Who of finance and taxes? Confiſcation, plun-der, auctions, ſupplied every thing. The national property,—the emigrant property,—the church property,—the corporation property,—eſtates, villas, convents, woods, commons, every thing—has been ſold and reſold, plun-dered and replundered, till the fee-ſimple of the nation, till the very ſoil of all France together, has been ali-enated I know not how often. Is there any longer any property in France? that is to ſay, is there any law or any ſecurity for any poſſeſſion beyond the occupancy of the day? Has any man more in his lands than the uſufruct of them? Is there any ſpecies of wealth ſecure or permanent? —Is there any thing valuable but in proportion to its faculties of convey-ance and concealment? No: the whole is under the rapacious hand of the remorſeleſs kings;—under the ſovereign without law and above law. *The Whole* acknowledges and obeys his unlimited phyſical dominion; and in computing his power and means we have nothing to do but to ſubtract from his mighty whole, thoſe calami-ties and privations which he has in-flicted upon his ſtate, or which viſibly approach and hang over it.

"From the capital, therefore, of his population, deduct the flower of his fourteen armies, who have left their bones in the fields and hoſpitals of Lombardy and Germany, a capital he miſſes with faintneſs and debility, and which cannot be repaired from the ſheep's blood of Italy or Flanders, a vile experiment, and perhaps fatal. Deduct two-thirds at leaſt of his ma-nufacturers, and one of his huſband-men: above ſixty thouſand perſons once employed in the receiving and de-frauding of his revenue, five-ſixths of his military and mercantile marine: one half of his nobles and his prieſts, the deplorable and incalculable maſs of infants, of aged, and of women, who have periſhed for want of ſuc-cours*; deduct thoſe who have died in

* See the confeſſions of the Directory, June 1797, meſſage to the Council of Hundred. See alſo a book called The Cruelties of the Jacobins, publiſh-Paris in 1795. It is here ſtated, that two millions of perſons have been :red in France during the revolution, of which 250,000 are ſaid to have women, and 230,000 children. This calculation does not include any is killed in arms."

ARCHIVE

jails and hoſpitals of neglect and famine; deduct his murdered and his fled *." *P.* 37.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

"I HAVE carefully abſtained (excepting in one neceſſary inſtance) from preſenting the moral picture of the country; but when I behold the ſultans of the Luxembourg committing the ambaſſador of Portugal priſoner to their Seven-Towers, when I hear them refuſe to receive the miniſters of America till they have purchaſed their admiſſion at the price of 400,000 dollars, I cannot omit to remark, that their foreign relations are *nothing*, excepting thoſe alone where the terror of their arms and the corruption of their principles has unnerved and diſſolved the energy of the human character. When I ſee them pillage every magazine in every commune of their empire, of what they call Engliſh manufactures, and transfer, by a decree of their paramount authority over all the laws and conventions of nations, the neutral privilege from the ſhip to the cargo †, that is, effectually become privateers and pirates, cruiſing againſt every flag and every nation, then I am obliged to conſider theſe acts as a virtual renunciation of all legitimate intercourſe and commercial communication with the maritime powers of Europe, and to ſet down this article under the head of their privations.

"The plunder of the warehouſes is no mean inſtance of the phyſical dominion of the directory; it affords a ſtrong confirmation of the poſition I have laid down, and leads by rapid ſteps to the agent of government from the counter and the magazine into the vineyard and the farm. It is in vain for the French orators to contend, and it would be uſeleſs to ſucceed in that abſurdity, that the meaſure is not of a revolutionary nature, and that it is lawful in war to ſeize the goods of an enemy. Theſe merchandiſes have long ceaſed to be the property of Engliſhmen. They have been paid for long ſince by the Swede, the Dane, or the American, who had undertaken to ſupply the neceſſities of France with commodities with which ſhe is not able to diſpenſe. How many decrees, meſſages, arrêtés, aſſociations, and menaces, have already proved nugatory upon this object alone? The property, however, is either neutral or French: French, if it has been paid for to the importer; if not, neutral. I am ſpeaking of the thing itſelf, not of the right, which is French in either caſe. The executive government enters into every warehouſe throughout the whole empire upon the ſame day ‡, and plunders every commodity which its officers are pleaſed or directed to call Engliſh, and the meaſure is not revolutionary? No, cer-

* "Many foreigners have been deceived in this reſpect by the abundance of population in Paris; that capital has, I believe, conſiderably increaſed: in a proclamation of the Directory, February 16, 1796, it is aſſerted that it has increaſed by 150,000 ſouls. The numerical diſproportion of the ſexes, however, is acknowledged by every one I have converſed with, native or foreigner, who has lately been at Paris, to be very ſtriking. But the increaſe of Paris is one of the ſureſt ſigns of the general depopulation. Lyons, Nantes, Rouen, &c. have diminiſhed in a ratio of one-third; and the whole of the departments preſent a very viſible ſpectacle of ſolitude and deſertion: all public works are abandoned; the roads infeſted with robbers: all ſigns, effects, and cauſes of depopulation. The divorces in Paris alone, for the laſt year, amount to 1043; the marriages, which is extraordinary, conſidering that name now embraces every kind of concubinage, to no more than 6538. What cauſes of depopulation!"

† "The late edict of the five lawgivers takes away the protection of the neutral flag altogether, and confiſcates the ſhip's bottom, if it has enemies' property on board. Every mercantile veſſel of every nation, therefore, is good prize; for it is impoſſible they can return without cargoes, though they ſhould bring nothing Engliſh with them. We manufacture for almoſt all Europe, even for France herſelf: the Eaſt and Weſt-India commodities are almoſt entirely Britiſh property, and will now ſubject every ſhip to condemnation. How fortunate for Europe that France has no navy!"

‡ "4th January 1798."

tainly,

it is conſtitutional, in the trueſt
leſt ſenſe: it is of the very nature
ence of the conſtitution itſelf;
egular, not eccentric, not ex-
nary; it is the true legitimate
ted iſſue of a conſtitution of
terror, rapine, and baniſhment;
vernment of uſurpers and rob-
of a ſyſtem of armed fraud and
us deſpotiſm. It is the law of
pated France, and the privi-
victorious Frenchmen." *P.* 55.
me, I confeſs, the menaces of
nch appear like thoſe of other
n. The ravings of the Luxem-
are like the ravings of the
—Do this, or give me that, or
ab or drown myſelf. Yield to
s France, or—what? I will
and periſh on your ſhores:—
down your arms, or I will daſh
upon your coaſts;—worſhip
I will devote hecatombs of my
ildren;—acknowledge my ſupe-
, or I will tear out my own
This I conſider as the real
nd meaning of her ſtate papers,
public declarations, if that can
ed ſenſe and meaning, which is
ry paroxyſm of delirium and
—I cannot dread the madneſs of
my, I think it rather our own
and our own arms. Can I ſee
repidation or regret his legions
in the marſhes of Calais and
, or blighted upon the bleak
f Normandy? Can I regard
rmy of England,' but as our
nd our prize, if ever (I know
what help from heaven or from
were to be embarked upon the
l? Shall we heſitate to pro-
and call, with our prayers at
hat glorious iſſue of the war,
ch we may all partake; but
without ſome power above us
ſcure and worſe-confound, and
the enemy upon his ruin, we
ot hope for? When the firſt
was at the foot of the Capitol,
the ſenate and the people, the
and the gods of Rome were
d in a ſingle citadel, and the
ame of a nation, deſtined to the
of the world, hung doubtful
the iſſue, the Roman did not
d to meet him there; but wait-
h ardent hope till he had climb-
glacis, then drove him down
ep Tarpeian with reſiſtleſs im-
nd accumulating ruin; and muſt
have courage to expect him on
theſe fatal ſhores, where the armada
was wrecked, and from every cliff of
which we have beheld his fleets led
captive towards our harbours, and
the ocean covered with his fragments
and his ſhame?

"We hear of Rome and Carthage
every day and in every debate, even
to puerility and pedantry, but without
profiting much, I think, either as to
policy or magnanimity, from their ex-
ample. It ſeems, however, certain,
that if Carthage could have anticipated
events, or have lived over again her
own hiſtory, ſhe would not have been
ſubdued and extirpated a ſecond time.
We, therefore, who have the advan-
tage of her experience, and can con-
template along with her ruin the cauſes
of it, ought to bring this war to a very
different iſſue and concluſion than ſhe
did; our enemies too, thoſe dottrels
and apes of Rome, might at leaſt pro-
fit enough by the ſame knowledge, to
deſpair of ſucceſs by the preſent
means: for had Carthage diſplayed
that vigour before ſhe had given up
her hoſtages, her fleets, and her arms,
which ſhe did after, the event of the
conteſt could not have been the ſame.
The modern Romans, therefore, have
acted with impolicy and abſurdity, in
pawning our lands, and aſſigning our
revenues, and raiſing loans upon our
commerce and our property, and
dooming our crown and liberty, be-
fore we have made thoſe ſurrenders
which Carthage made; becauſe they
have placed us in the ſituation in
which Carthage would have been if
Rome had made theſe declarations to
her; in which Carthage would have
kept, like us, her fleets, her arms,
her fortreſſes, and her Hannibal; and
in which the event of the Carthaginian
war muſt have been different from
what it was.

"Theſe, therefore, are the objects
to which I would direct the attention
of Engliſhmen at the preſent moment.
When they hear the loud and lofty
threats of their intemperate enemy,
they ſhould hear his groans alſo; when
they ſee his hoſts gather on the hills
of Brittany, they ſhould ſee, at the
ſame time, the hollowneſs of his cen-
tre: they ſhould *deſpiſe with prudence*,
as their fathers did, the vanity and
inſolence of a people, whoſe coloſſal
greatneſs has hitherto been equalled
and ſubdued by the moral greatneſs of
their own country; they ſhould con-

ſider

ſider their impotent menaces but as a challenge to the ſolid and ſober virtues which have ſo often defeated them; and contraſt once more, with confidence and pride in heaven, and in themſelves, the ſterling ingenuous worth and valour of the Britiſh character, to the drunken cries and fury of a multitude, deſtined to feed the fiſhes of our ſeas, or to take nothing from us but our priſons and our graves." *P.* 61.

XXXII. *Eſſays on the Pictureſque*, as compared with the Sublime and Beautiful; and on the Uſe of ſtudying Pictures, for the Purpoſe of improving real Landſcape. By UVEDALE PRICE, Eſq. Vol. II. 8vo. pp. 432. 6s. *Robſon.*

CONTENTS.

ESSAY on Artificial Water, and on the Method in which Pictureſque Banks may be practically formed.—On Decorations—On Architecture and Buildings.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE PREFACE.

"THE three Eſſays which I here offer to the public, though detached from each other, and from the Eſſay on the Pictureſque, are, in reſpect to the matter they contain, and the ſuite of ideas they preſent, perfectly connected. In all that I have written I have had two chief purpoſes in view: the one, to point out the beſt method of forming our taſte and judgment in regard to the effect of all viſible objects, univerſally; the other, to ſhow that the ſame method, and the ſame principles, may be applied to the improvement of thoſe particular objects, with which each man is individually concerned.

"The firſt ſtep towards acquiring an exact taſte and judgment in reſpect to viſible objects, is to gain an accurate knowledge of their leading characters; I therefore, in my firſt Eſſay, traced the character of the Pictureſque, its qualities, effects, and attractions, as diſtinct from thoſe of the ſublime and the beautiful, through the different works of nature and art.

"The next ſtep was to ſhow, that not only the effect of pictur jects, but of all viſible obje ever, is to be judged of by leading principles of paintir principles, though they a founded in nature, and tot pendent of art, are, howe eaſily and uſefully ſtudied i tures of eminent painters. two points, which, I truſt never loſt ſight of in any p work, reſts the whole force gument. If I have ſucceed bliſhing them, the ſyſtem c gardening, which, beſides all pictureſque effects, ha every principle of painting, i demoliſhed." *P.* v.

"There are perſons, for nion I have a very high reſp though they agree with me in character of the pictureſque the term itſelf; on the gro from its manifeſt etymolog ſignify *all* that can be repr pictures with effect. I ha myſelf with having ſhown, cording to that definition, can hardly be ſaid to have appropriate meaning: by p matter in a different, poſſib convincing light, I may enough to obviate their only It has occurred to me, tha (which is in effect the ſame French, and Italian) was invented by painters to quality, not merely eſſenti art, but in a manner pecu the treaſures of the ſublim beautiful, it ſhares in com ſculpture; but the picture moſt excluſively its own. eminence lays great ſtreſs vantage which painting poſ ſculpture, in being able to to inſignificant objects, ar thoſe which are offenſive: objects are highly pictureſq of their offenſive qualities degree, that has ſometime to be imagined, that they dered ſo by means of th member a picture of Wove which the principal objects w cart, juſt loaded; ſome ca on the dung; a dirty fellow ſhovel; the dunghill itſelf; exhibited in an attitude th to add to it. Theſe moſt materials the painter had with ſo much ſkill, that

ewed by every one with delight. ne all this in marble ever ſo ſkil- executed; it would be deteſtable. certainly does tend to prove, culpture cannot repreſent with objects merely pictureſque. I t mean to ſay, that the grave dig- f that noble art does not admit nixture of the pictureſque; it is however, that the ancients ad- l it with a caution bordering upon ty. The modern ſculptors, on her hand, have perhaps gone as into the other extreme; and to e probably owe the magnificent s of Michael Angelo, the affect- of Bernini, and the panto- s of ſome of his followers. It rs to me, that if the whole of e conſidered, it completely takes every objection to my uſe of the ; for if what I have ſtated be t proves that by pictureſque is t, not all that can be expreſſed effect in painting, but that which ng can, and ſculpture cannot ex-

It is, in reality, a very juſt tion between the powers of the wo arts imitative of viſible ob- with reſpect to one claſs of thoſe s; and the etymology of the as I have accounted for it, in- of contradicting, ſanctions the have made of it, and the diſ- on I have given to the charac- *P.* xii.

CTS OF WATER IN LANDSCAPE.

"HE effects of water are always ractive, that wherever there is ppearance of it in a landſcape, er real or painted, to that part ye is irreſiſtibly carried, and to t always returns. All the objects diately round it are conſequently examined: where they are ugly, ſipid, the whole ſcene is diſ- l; but where they are intereſt- heir influence ſeems to extend the whole ſcenery, which thence es a character of beauty that does aturally belong to it.

his ſtrong attractive power of wa- while it ſhows how much the im- ate banks ought to be ſtudied, ſts, likewiſe, another conſider- , with regard to its poſition in eneral view from the houſe. In s where the views are confined to earer object, the water (as at ſeim) frequently occupies a very conſiderable portion of the ſcenery, and mixes with almoſt every part of it. But where, from a high ſtation, the eye ſurveys a more extended country, the appearance of water which may be produced by art, bears no proportion to that extent, though it may greatly enliven parts of it. In ſuch ſituations, therefore, the placing of the water ought very much to be guided by the objects (both the near and diſtant ones), to which it will ſerve as a ſort of focus. It may happen, for inſtance, that the parts which would be moſt eaſily floated, are placed amidſt open common fields, or amidſt hedges without trees, or, what is worſe, with ſtripped elms, or pollard willows; that they are backed by hills of bad ſhapes, and divided by ſquare map-like incloſures. A piece of water in that ſituation would infallibly draw the attention towards thoſe objects, which otherwiſe might have eſcaped notice; and the eye, though it might be hurt by them, will ſtill be forced towards that part: for our eyes, like moths, will always be attracted by light, and no experience can prevent them from returning to it. On that account, the poſition of water can never be a matter of indifference. If the ſize of it be conſiderable, and the objects in that direction ugly, or unintereſting, it will make their effects more conſpicuous, but by no means compenſate thoſe defects. On the other hand, the ſmalleſt appearance of water, a mere light in the landſcape, may anſwer a very eſſential purpoſe—that of leading the attention to thoſe parts which are moſt worthy of notice: and, therefore, wherever there are the happieſt groups of trees, or buildings, the richeſt diſtances, the moſt pleaſing boundaries of hills, or mountains, in that direction the water, if poſſible, ſhould be placed, ſo as to blend with them into one compoſition. It will then ſerve, not merely as a brilliant light in the landſcape, but likewiſe as a bond which unites all thoſe parts together; whereas, if it be placed at a diſtance from them, the eye is diſtracted between objects which it would like to fix upon, and a faſcinating ſplendour, the influence of which it cannot reſiſt." *P.* 59.

ON THE FORMS OF LAKES.

"EXCELLENT hints with regard to the general forms of lakes, might be

taken from pools, on a ſcale ſo very diminutive, as to excite the ridicule of thoſe who attend to ſize only, and not to character. But as Gainſborough uſed to bring home roots, ſtones, and moſſes, from which he formed, and then ſtudied fore-grounds in miniature; and as Leonardo da Vinci adviſed painters to enrich and vary their conceptions by attending to ſtains and breaks in old walls, that is, to the lucky effects and combinations, which in the meaneſt objects are produced by accident and neglect,—I may venture to recommend many of the pools in old gravel-pits on heathy commons, as affording moſt uſeful ſtudies in this branch of landſcape-gardening. Such lakes in miniature ſtrongly point out the effect of accident and neglect, in creating varied and picturesque compoſitions, with the advantages that might be taken of ſuch accidents; and they likewiſe ſhow, what is by no means the leaſt inſtructive part, the proceſs by which ſuch forms and compoſitions are undeſignedly produced. The manner in which theſe pits are formed ſeems to be nearly this: after a certain quantity of gravel has been dug out, and it becomes leſs plentiful, the workmen very naturally purſue it wherever it appears; leaving heaps of mere mould in the middle, and projections of it on the ſides: and, as they want the gravel and not the ſurface, they pick it from under the turf, which by that proceſs is undermined, and falls in, in different degrees, and in various breaks. Sometimes the turf and the upper mould are taken off, in order to get at the gravel which lies beneath, and are caſt upon the ſurface of another part, the height of which is conſequently raiſed above the general level; while in places where roads had been made to carry out the gravel, the ground is proportionably low, and the deſcent gradual. By means of theſe operations, in which no idea of beauty or picture poſition was ever thought c varieties of ſmooth turf, o ground, of coves, inlets, p iſlands, are often formed; w broom, furze, and low buſh vary the ſummit, are in pro the ſcale of the whole: and is a lake in miniature, of t water, ſurrounded by the n banks. I have often thoug ſuch a gravel-pit with clear near a houſe, the banks of with great propriety and dreſſed with kalmeas, rhodo azaleas, andromedas, witl ſhrub too large for its ſcale; ſo beautiful a lake in miniat be made, with every thin exact proportion, as to pref image of what one might be a full-ſized lake in Lilipu

"But there are likewiſe o on a ſcale equally diminutiv racter of which forms a fin traſt to ſuch as I have juſt n for as in thoſe, a great p beauty ariſes from the prop tween the ſize of the water its accompaniments; ſo, in the ſtriking effect is produce diſproportion. Theſe laſt in foreſts, and in wōody where the ground is bold an In ſuch places it often hap high broken bank enriched vegetation, ſometimes witl tree upon it, ſometimes wi of them, hangs over a ſm in a ſcene of that kind, the cumſtance of the ſmallne water gives a conſequen objects immediately round a larger expanſe would d proportion to that expanſe. great ſource of effect ariſe large maſs of ſhadow, whic overhanging bank and tre flected in ſo ſmall a mi alſo from the tints of veg

* "This ſtyle of ſcenery is very poetically and characteriſtically d Mr. Maſon in the firſt book of his Engliſh Garden:

"——Nature here
Has with her living colours form'd a ſcene
Which Ruyſdal beſt might rival—cryſtal lakes,
O'er which the giant oak, himſelf a grove,
Flings his romantic branches, and beholds
His reverend image in the expanſe below."

broken ſoil, and of the ſky, which are revived in it*. All theſe circumſtances give a ſurpriſing richneſs and harmony to every thing within the field of viſion, as you look at ſuch a compoſition; the water being as it were the focus in which that richneſs and harmony are concentred, and whence they again ſeem to expand themſelves on all that ſurrounds it. In many gentlemen's places there are opportunities of producing ſuch effects of water with little expenſe or difficulty, in no part of which a good imitation of a lake or river on a large ſcale could be made at any expenſe. There are hollows, for inſtance, in ſequeſtered ſpots, partly ſurrounded by ſuch banks as I have deſcribed, which might eaſily be made to contain water: there is often a ſmall ſtream near ſuch a ſpot, running without any particular beauty in its own bed, but which, by an eaſy change in its courſe, might be made to fall into the hollow; and thus appear to be, and really become, the ſource of the ſtill water beneath. Theſe eaſy and cheap improvements would give a new and lively intereſt to the moſt intereſting woodland ſcenery, and would afford opportunities of trying a variety of picturesque embelliſhments." *P.* 90.

GRAVEL AND TERRACE WALKS COMPARED.

"A BROAD dry walk near the houſe is indiſpenſable to the comfort of every gentleman's habitation: in the old ſtyle ſuch walks were very commonly paved; in the modern, they are generally gravelled. The character and effect of walks, like that of rivers (though not in the ſame degree), depend very much on their immediate boundaries; that of a gravel walk is of pared ground, than which nothing can be more meagre or formal, or have a poorer effect in a foreground; and however the line may be broken and diſguiſed by low ſhrubs partially concealing its edge, it ſtill will be meagre; and if the graſs be ſuffered to grow over thoſe edges more ſtrongly than in the other mowed parts, it will look ſlovenly, but neither rich nor picturesque. But the paved terrace, in its leaſt ornamented ſtate, is bounded by a parapet; and the ſimple circumſtance of hewn ſtone and a coping, without any farther addition, has a finiſhed and determined form, together with a certain maſſiveneſs, which is wanting to the other; on which account, and from the oppoſition of its colour to the hue of vegetation, ſuch mere walls are ſometimes introduced as parts of the foreground by the greateſt painters. When the walk before the door is of gravel, and that gravel is ſucceeded by the mowed graſs of the pleaſure-ground, and that again by the graſs of the lawn, nothing can be more inſipid: if broken by trees and ſhrubs only, however judiciouſly they may be diſpoſed, ſtill the whole makes a comparatively flat and un-

* "The circumſtance of tints being *revived* by means of water, is little attended to but by painters. It is a rule in their art, that no tint ſhould be introduced into a picture, without its being revived again in other places; in ſhort, that it ſhould in a manner echo from one part of the compoſition to another, and that no conſiderable part ſhould be without it: a rule, by no means founded on the mere practice of the art, but on repeated obſervations of the moſt harmonious combinations in nature. Now, water, by repeating not only the brilliancy, but the hue of the ſky, acts as a powerful harmonizer in reſpect to colour, and for that reaſon few compoſitions are totally without it. A ſmall quantity, however, will anſwer that purpoſe; often better than a larger expanſe, the brilliancy of which might be too powerful for the reſt of the picture. This will account for the ſeemingly inſignificant bits of water that we ſee in pictures, and alſo for the pleaſure which lovers of painting feel, when, after viewing any natural ſcenery deficient in that reſpect, they catch a glimpſe of water, however trifling: a pleaſure, which ariſes not merely from its brilliancy, but alſo from that revival and renewal of colour, by means of which the beauty and harmony of the whole is ſo greatly augmented.

"Theſe remarks may be ſaid to belong more immediately to the art of painting; but whatever tends to add new pleaſures to thoſe which we already receive from the common objects and effects of nature, cannot be foreign to the purpoſe of this work."

varied foreground, whether it be looked at from, or towards the houſe. But when architectural ornaments are introduced in the garden immediately about the houſe—however unnatural raiſed terraces, fountains, flights of ſteps, parapets, with ſtatues, vaſes, baluſtrades, &c. may be called—however our anceſtors may have been laughed at (and I was much diverted, though not at all convinced by the ridicule), for 'walking up and down 'ſtairs in the open air*,'—the effect of all thoſe objects is very ſtriking; and they are not more unnatural (that is, artificial) than the houſes which they are intended to accompany. Nor is their effect, taken alone, to be conſidered, for it extends to other objects; whatever trees are mixed with them, whether pines and cypreſſes, or the many beautiful varieties with which our gardens abound, the value they give to the tints of vegetation and receive from them again, is quite of another kind from that which trees of different ſorts give to each other; and this is a conſideration of no ſmall moment. The contraſt that ariſes from the tint of ſtone, either worked, or in its natural ſtate (and the ſame may be ſaid of many tints of broken ground), is, with reaſon, highly eſteemed by the painters; it is a contraſt which has the great advantage of detaching objects from each other by a marked difference of form, tint, and character, but without the ſmalleſt injury to general harmony; whereas, ſtrong contraſts in the colours of foliage, of flowers, and of bloſſoms, deſtroy harmony, without occaſioning either the ſame degree or kind of diſtinction.

"I have already mentioned the defects of the common gravel walk in the immediate foreground, compared with the old terrace walk, conſidering them both in their ſimpleſt ſtate: the terrace with a mere parapet; the gravel walk with a paved edge. And here I muſt mention another eſſential defect in the gravel walk, namely, that its boundary is not only meagre and formal, but incapable of receiving ornament, or being varied with any effect. The parapet, on the contrary, is capable of admitting a thouſand ornaments and variations in its form; and, what is very material, of thoſe which ariſe from a mixture of the looſe forms, and freſh tints of vegetation, united with the works of art. Should the ſolid wall be thought too heavy—a baluſtrade, without deſtroying the breadth, gives a play of light and ſhadow of the moſt ſtriking kind, which occurs in the works of all the painters: on the top of the coping, urns, vaſes, flower-pots, &c. of every ſhape and ſize find their place; vines, jaſmines, and other beautiful and fragrant climbing plants, might add their looſe feſtoons to the ſculptured ones, twining round and between the baluſters, cluſtering on the top, and varying the height of the wall in every ſtyle and degree the planter might direct. In the ſummer,—oranges, myrtles, and 'each plant of firm and 'fragrant leaf,' would moſt happily mix with them all; and if, inſtead of common pots and tubs, vaſes of more elegant forms were ſubſtituted, they, as well as the plants contained in them, would add to the general richneſs and variety." *P.* 160.

ROMAN, FLORENTINE, AND VENETIAN MASTERS.

"MANY of the firſt great maſters of the revived art, Leonardo da Vinci, M. Angelo, Raphael, G. Romano, and others, were architects as well as painters; and ſeveral buildings were executed after their deſigns, and under their inſpection. But I am now conſidering architecture as it appears in pictures, and mixed with other objects; and among theſe great artiſts Raphael is the only one, who has left a number of hiſtorical compoſitions in which buildings and architecture form ſo principal a part, as may enable us to form a judgment of the reſult of the whole. The general character of his architecture, like that of his figures, is a ſedate and ſimple grandeur, equally free from ſuperfluous ornament, and from ſtrongly marked contraſts. Neither in his works, nor thoſe of his followers, ſhall we find many inſtances of thoſe ſingular effects of perſpective, of thoſe groups and cluſters of buildings croſſing each other in various directions, of thoſe ſplendid artifices, which may be called the picturesque of regular and entire architecture, in

* Mr. Walpole on Modern Gardening.

contra-

contradiſtinction to ruins*. I may obſerve on this occaſion, that the landſcape-painter makes uſe of ruins of every kind without ſcruple, and without much danger of impropriety; but hiſtory-painters are more confined, for there are, comparatively ſpeaking, but few hiſtorical ſubjects where a back-ground of ruins would be ſtrictly proper. As they are, therefore, in ſome degree precluded from buildings in their moſt pictureſque ſtate (that is, where the variety of forms, tints, and effects, are moſt ſudden and ſtriking), thoſe painters who were fond of ſuch varieties, and of all that is termed pictureſque, have ſought for them by means not incompatible with what is due to the dignity and propriety of the hiſtorical ſtyle. This will clearly appear to any perſon, who compares the architectural back-grounds of ſuch artiſts, with thoſe of other maſters who ſtudied the higher parts of the art; as for inſtance, the back-grounds of Raphael and Pouſſin, with thoſe of P. Veroneſe and Rubens. In the works of the two laſt-mentioned painters, thoſe artifices, and that pictureſque diſpoſition I mentioned, appear in all their brilliancy; and are perfectly ſuited to what has very properly been termed the ornamental ſtyle, as oppoſed to the ſeverer character of the Roman and Florentine ſchools.

"I am at preſent conſidering buildings and architecture in their relation to hiſtory, not to landſcape-painting; for in the ſpecimens of landſcape which Raphael has given us in his back-grounds, he has in few inſtances completely overcome the dryneſs of his maſter, P. Perugino; nor could he, in that branch of the art, enlarge his ideas from any works of his great inſpirer, M. Angelo. That branch, in which the moderns have the beſt claim to ſuperiority over the ancients, was brought to its higheſt perfection, in point of grandeur of ſtyle, and richneſs of colouring, by the artiſts of the Venetian ſchool, and more particularly by their chief boaſt, the divine Titian. As far as I can recollect, Titian has ſeldom, if ever, introduced any finiſhed pieces of architecture, into the near parts of his mere landſcapes; nor indeed any buildings as principal objects occupying a large part of the picture, ſuch as we ſee in the landſcapes of ſome other painters, and particularly of Claude Lorraine: but in his hiſtorical pictures (to uſe a very common, but improper term of diſtinction) columns, arches, baluſtrades, ſerve as magnificent frames to thoſe back-grounds, which have been models to all ſucceeding painters.

"It ſeems to me that the character of the architecture made uſe of by the Roman and Florentine ſchools, taken in a general view, and with the exceptions which in ſuch views will occur, is a ſedate, ſolemn grandeur. That of the Venetians, taken in the ſame general manner, a gay and ſplendid magnificence. Such general characters will of courſe vary in each ſchool according to the diſpoſition of the particular maſter; and I think in moſt inſtances it may be obſerved, that the ſtyle of architecture is in uniſon with that of the figures. Titian, in whoſe figures and general conceptions there is often a ſimplicity unknown to Paul Veroneſe, or to Tintoret, has the ſame comparative ſimplicity in his architecture; ſtill, however, it is of a very different caſt from that of either of the ſchools I have mentioned. But of all the painters who have flouriſhed ſince the revival of the art, none have equalled Paul Veroneſe, in the feſtive pomp, in the theatrical ſplendour and magnificence of his buildings. The profuſion of columns, open galleries, baluſtrades, balconies; of buildings ſeen acroſs and behind other buildings, with various and ſingular effects of lineal and aerial perſpective

* "The following paſſage from the Abbé Winkleman's Hiſtory of the Art of Deſign, plainly ſhows, that the ancients, according to his interpretation, made a diſtinction between the beautiful and the pictureſque:

" 'Il piu generale, e piu rimarchevole diſtintivo del diſegno del nudo in 'quel primo ſtile degli Egizj ſi è, di non incontrarſi mai nelle loro figure ſe non 'linee rette, o preſſo che rette; proprietà, che le loro fabbriche diſtingue, e i 'loro ornate. Perciò a lavori egiziani, ſecondo l'eſpreſſione di Strabone, man-'cavano e l'aria pittoreſca, e le grazie, divinità in Egitto non conoſciutte. 'Πολυστυλος οικος εν Μεμφει' dic' egli parlando d'un tempio di Memfi, ουδεν εχει 'χαριεν—ουδε γεγραπται.' "

—admirably accord with the profuſion of figures with which he has peopled them, and with the ſtudied contraſts of groups and attitudes, and the richneſs of their dreſſes. As his ſubjects were frequently feſtivals and banquets, to theſe may often be added the rich tints and ornaments of gold and ſilver plate, of urns, cups, vaſes, &c. The immenſe ſcale of his pictures, the facility with which the whole is conducted, and the extreme clearneſs and brilliancy of that whole, have ſo captivated his countrymen, that his works are more celebrated at Venice, than even thoſe of his more exalted rival, Titian.

"Tintoret, leſs dignified in his figures than either of his cotemporaries, was full of ſingular and capricious inventions; and his architecture partakes of the ſame character *." *P.* 312.

GAINSBOROUGH AND SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

"I MAY, perhaps, be thought by many of my readers, to have indulged myſelf too long in my paſſion for village ſcenery. I muſt repeat as my excuſe, what I ſaid when I firſt entered on the ſubject, that 'there is no ſcene where ſuch a variety of forms and embelliſhments may be introduced at ſo ſmall an expenſe, and without any thing fantaſtic or unnatural, as in a village; and where the lover of painting, and the lover of humanity, may find ſo many ſources of amuſement and intereſt.' All the liberal arts are juſtly ſaid to ſoften our manners, and not ſuffer them to be fierce and ſavage. None, I believe, has a juſter claim to that high praiſe, than the art of painting. Whoever has looked with delight at Gainſborough's repreſentations of cottages and their inhabitants; at Greuze's intereſting pictures; at the various groups and effects in thoſe of the Dutch maſters, will certainly feel, from that recollection, an additional delight in viewing ſimilar objects and characters in nature: and I believe it is difficult to look at any objects with pleaſure (unleſs where it ariſes from brutal or tumultuous emotions), without feeling that diſpoſition of mind, which tends towards kindneſs and benevolence: and ſurely whatever creates ſuch a diſpoſition, by increaſing our pleaſures and enjoyments, cannot be too much cultivated. I have juſt mentioned Gainſborough's pictures; when he lived at Bath, I made frequent excurſions with him into the country. He was a man of an eager irritable mind, though warmly attached to thoſe he loved; of a lively and playful imagination, yet at times ſevere and ſarcaſtic; but I have frequently remarked, that when we came to cottage or village ſcenes, to groups of children, or to any objects of that kind which ſtruck his fancy, his countenance would take an expreſſion of particular gentleneſs and complacency. I have often too obſerved Sir Joſhua Reynolds, when children have been playing before him; the moſt affectionate parent could not gaze at them with a look more expreſſive of kindneſs and intereſt. He was indeed the mildeſt and moſt benevolent of men; but

* "No painter, whoſe ſubjects were ſerious, ever placed the human figure ſo much, and ſo frequently out of the perpendicular, as Tintoret. The ſame liberty could not ſo well be taken with architecture; but there is a drawing of his, that was in Sir Joſhua Reynolds's collection, and is now in my poſſeſſion, where the ſubject has enabled him to indulge his favourite propenſity on a building. He has repreſented the dream of a pope; who is lying in a ſtately bed adorned with a canopy, and ſupported by emblematical figures: his attendants are ſleeping in the room in various and ſingular attitudes. Over the door, a cathedral church ſeems to be tumbling toward the Pope, while a monk on his knees, with his hand ſtretched towards the portico, appears in the act of ſupporting it. Rays of light iſſue from the church, and, illuminating the face of the Pope, glance upon the different ornaments of the bed, and on the ſleeping attendants. Two other figures are at the door, the one lifting up the curtain of it, and diſcovering part of an inner room, in which is a ſtrong effect of ſunſhine; the other advancing into the bed-chamber. The whole compoſition, in point of ſingularity and richneſs of invention, of no leſs ſingular effects of light and ſhadow, of the ſtyle and diſpoſition of the ornaments of the bed, the tables, and of all the furniture, is in the higheſt degree characteriſtic of that wild and capricious, but truly original painter."

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. *Narrative of the Shipwreck*
Juno, on the Coaſt of Ara-
nd of the ſingular Preſerva-
f Fourteen of her Company
he Wreak, without Food,
g a Period of Twenty-three
: in a Letter to his Father,
the Rev. Thomas Mackay, Mini-
ſter of Lairg, Sutherlandſhire. By
WILLIAM MACKAY, late Second
Officer of the Ship. 8vo. pp. 59.
2s. *Debrett, Sewell.*

SKETCH OF THE NARRATIVE.

THE Juno, Captain Alexander Bremner, a ſhip of 450 tons burden, ſailed 29th May 1795, from Rangoon, the chief town of Pegu, with a cargo of teak wood for Madras: her crew conſiſted of fifty-three men, chiefly Laſcars, with a few Europeans, the captain's wife, her maid, and ſome Malays, in all ſeventy-two ſouls. From the damage the veſſel ſuſtained by ſtriking on a hard ſand-bank, ſhe ſprung a leak, and on the 18th of June became a wreck. June 25th, two perſons died of want, and from that period the greater part of the ſhip's crew ſucceſſively ſhared the ſame fate. July 12th, the wreck drifted to the coaſt of Aracan, where the ſurvivors, from their weak ſtate, were landed with the utmoſt difficulty. On recovering their ſtrength they were conducted by the natives to Ramoo, one of the Eaſt India Company's ſettlements, and humanely treated by Lieutenant Towers, the commandant. Mrs. Bremner, Thomas Johnſon the gunner, and the narrator W. Mackay, were the only Europeans that were ſaved.

EXTRACTS.

"ON the morning of the eleventh day (July 1), Mrs. Bremner found her huſband dead in her arms, and our ſtrength was ſo reduced it was with the utmoſt difficulty we threw his body over-board, after ſtripping off part of his clothes for the uſe of his wife. In the courſe of this day two others died in the mizen, and two more in the fore-top, with which we had of late little or no communication, being no longer able to come down the rigging, or ſpeak loud enough to be heard at that diſtance. After the gale abated, ſeveral of the Laſcars went forward, and our number was now

now ſo diminiſhed, the two tops held us all.

"I can give very little account of the reſt of the time. The ſenſation of hunger was now loſt in that of weakneſs; and when I could get a ſupply of freſh water, I was comparatively eaſy. Hitherto we had occaſionally found the nights chilly, and as our ſtrength decreaſed, ſo did our ability to endure the cold. The heavy rains by which we were drenched (though beneficial in other reſpects) rendered it more ſevere, in ſo much that after ſun-ſet our limbs were quite benumbed, our teeth chattered, and we ſometimes feared we ſhould die of extreme cold under a vertical ſun. As the heat increaſed, it diffuſed its influence throughout our whole frames; we expoſed firſt one ſide, then the other, until our limbs became pliant; and as our ſpirits revived we indulged ourſelves in converſation, which ſometimes even became cheerful. But as the meridian heat approached, the ſcorching rays renewed our torments, and we wondered how we could have wiſhed the rain to ceaſe.

"Of thoſe who were not immediately near me I knew little, unleſs by their cries. Some ſtruggled hard, and died in great agony; but it was not always thoſe whoſe ſtrength was moſt impaired that died-the eaſieſt, though in ſome caſes it might be ſo. I particularly remember the following inſtances: Mr. Wade's boy, a ſtout and healthy lad, died early, and almoſt without a groan; while another of the ſame age, but a leſs promiſing appearance, held out much longer. The fate of theſe unfortunate boys differed alſo in another reſpect, highly deſerving of notice. Their fathers were both in the fore-top when the boys were taken ill. The father of Mr. Wade's, hearing of his ſon's illneſs, anſwered with indifference, 'that he could do no-'thing for him,' and left him to his fate. The other, when the accounts reached him, hurried down, and watching for a favourable moment, crawled on all-fours along the weather gunwale to his ſon, who was in the mizen rigging. By that time, only three or four planks of the quarter-deck remained, juſt over the weather quarter-gallery; and to this ſpot the unhappy man led his ſon, making him faſt to the rail to prevent his being waſhed away. Whenever the boy was ſeized with a fit of reaching, th lifted him up, and wiped a foam from his lips: and if came, he made him open his n receive the drops, or gently ſ them into it from a rag. In thi ing ſituation, both remained fou days, till the boy expired. fortunate parent, as if unwi believe the fact, raiſed the gazed wiſhfully at it, and could no longer entertain an watched it in ſilence till it wa off by the ſea, then wrapping in a piece of canvas, ſunk do roſe no more, though he m lived two days longer, as w from the quivering of his lim a wave broke over him.

"This ſcene made an in even on us, whoſe feelings w manner dead to the world, an to ourſelves, and to whom the miſery was now become ha *P.* 18.

"ABOUT noon we obſerve party of natives coming al beach to the ſpot where the and it was now our attent rouſed to obſerve in what man treated our companions. The diately kindled a fire, which ly concluded was for dreſſi ſoon afterwards they came the water's edge, waving handk as a ſignal for us to come aſh is utterly impoſſible to deſc emotions at this moment. hope and fear we were in a diſtraction; though we ſaw no boats, and if they had, would prevent their making them. ſtill we entertained ho would deviſe ſome means of off to us. My life, which ſo before was a burden to me, came infinitely precious; and I obſerved pieces of plank flo from the ſhip, I was afraid to ſelf on one of them. I pro the gunner and Serang to aſſiſt my boy in trying to get out they at firſt conſented, but af time gave up the attempt. W difficulty myſelf and my bo tumbled into the water, and faſt with a rope; after which hold of a ſhort piece of plank floating paſt, and ſecured it ſame manner. We had now

ood with which to make an. ıeſitated ſome time, but was vailed on by my boy, and to ſet off together. After n his piece of plank my re- iled me; however, when I the people might leave the : night, and that I ſhould ſtrength to-morrow, I felt led on to make the at- therefore took my leave of ıner, who, as I have already , was unable to make the ion for herſelf, and even ſo ot to admit of our making er with effect. It was with ; obliged to leave her, but if I reached the ſhore, I vail on ſome of the natives) her relief. She gave me a pa: ting, and diſmiſſed me ɔuſand good wiſhes for my ıſt as I was recommending the divine protection, the wood got looſe and floated pauſed for a moment, and g up all my reſolution, ıto the ſea. Though I could ve a joint before, when ver the water my limbs became d I ſoon ſwam to the ſpar, not long keep hold of it. :en flat, it would have con- one ſide, but being a perfect turned round with every f the water, and rolled me This exhauſted me ſo much to put an end to my hopes; lly let it go in deſpair, but I found myſelf ſinking, I ɔld of it again, and graſped my might. I obſerved that get any nearer the ſhore, but a direction almoſt parallel to ı. Foreſeeing that I ſhould ɔle to hold out much longer, ery method to keep the ſpar ning, and at laſt lay along with one hand and one leg ile with the other arm and ıggled hard to guide it to- ſhore. For ſome time I ſuc- lerably well, but all at once vhelmed with a tremendous h broke over me, and tore ſpar. I now thought all was d, after a ſhort ſtruggle, was ; to ſink, when another ſurf right acroſs the ſpar, which ied back with conſiderable force by the reflux of the ſea. I was almoſt breathleſs with the ſhock, yet I inſtinctively graſped it with both my arms and legs, and was ſeveral times rolled round and round along with it. I was alſo ſcratched with the ſand and ſhells which the ſurf had carried back from the beach, but this I conſidered as a ſign that I was near the ſhore (though I could not ſee it), which greatly animated my hopes. One or two more ſurfs threw me violently on the rocks, and to prevent the returning ſurf from carrying me back, I laid faſt hold of them.

" The only clothes I had when I left the ſhip were a flannel waiſtcoat, part of a ſhirt, and a pair of trowzers. The two firſt being ragged, I tied in a bundle at my back to prevent their encumbering me, but I loſt them in the ſurf. The trowzers I ſtill had on: finding them entangled in the rocks, when the ſurf had retreated, I tore them off, and made ſhift to crawl on all-fours (for I could not ſtraighten my back) beyond the reach of the ſurf. Being now perfectly naked, I found the wind extremely cold, and therefore laid myſelf down under the lee of a rock, where, in a few minutes, though I obſerved ſome of the natives coming towards me, I fell aſleep.—Three or four of them ſoon wakened me, ſpeaking in the Moore language, at which I was overjoyed, for I feared we were beyond the Company's territories, and in thoſe of the king of Ava.—They told me we were only ſix days journey from Chittagong, that they were Company's ryots (or peaſants), and ſhould take care of me if I would accompany them.—I anſwered, as well as I could, that I was ſo exhauſted with fatigue, and the bruiſes I had received, that I could not ſtir, but begged to have a few grains of raw rice. Wretched as my condition was, I felt diſtreſſed at being ſeen without clothes, which they no ſooner obſerved, than one of them, a Burma * (to whoſe humanity we were all afterwards much indebted) took his turban from his head, and tied it round my middle, after the cuſtom of the country. Seeing me make ineffectual efforts to riſe, two of them laid hold of my arms, and bore me along, my feet ſeldom touching the ground. Coming to a little ſtream, I begged to

* A particular caſte or tribe ſo called.

be

be allowed to drink, from which they endeavoured to diſſuade me, but as I would take no denial, they let go my arms, and dropped me on my feet. I immediately fell on my face in the water, but, inſtead of endeavouring to riſe, I began to gulp it up as faſt as I could, and ſhould certainly have drank to exceſs had I been permitted.—I felt greatly revived by bathing in the freſh water, as well as by what I had taken into my ſtomach, and walked the reſt of the way, leaning on the arms of my conductors. We ſoon arrived where their fire was kindled, and there I found the ſix Laſcars, my boy, the gunner, and Serang *. The Laſcars had gained the ſhore, as already mentioned, the preceding day, and the gunner and Serang, though they had left the ſhip later, as well as my boy, who had ſet off about the ſame time with me, being all more expert ſwimmers, had reached the ſhore before me.

"My joy at finding my companions ſafe, and at the accounts they gave of the humanity of our deliverers, quite overcame me, and for a while I believe my mind was deranged. I could not comprehend how the gunner and Serang had got on ſhore, as I had left them on board, and their explanations ſerved only to bewilder me the more. I waited patiently about ten minutes till the rice was boiled, and did not aſk for any raw; nor, when a little of the boiled was brought me on a leaf, would I touch it till they aſſured me it was not too much. I then put ſome into my mouth with my fingers, but, after chewing a little, I found I could not ſwallow it. One of the natives, obſerving my diſtreſs, daſhed ſome water in my face with his hand, which, waſhing the rice down my throat, at firſt almoſt choked me, but it cauſed ſuch an exertion of the muſcles, that I ſoon recovered the power of ſwallowing, though for ſome time I was obliged to take a mouthful of water with every one of rice. My lips, and the inſide of my mouth, were ſo cracked with the heat, that every motion of my jaws ſet them a bleeding, and gave me great pain.

"I never could exactly recollect what paſſed from this time till I awoke in the evening, after a moſt refreſhing ſleep.—I then repreſented to the natives the ſituation in which I Mrs. Bremner, and her fello ers; and well knowing the inf money on ſuch minds, hinte they would ſave her life, ſhe liberally to reward them. them promiſed to watch du night, as the tide is then hig in the day-time, and would bring the wreck nearer to the

"After my nap I found my hungry, and was importunate deliverers for more rice, but they ſhould have no more dr night. I therefore went to ſle and at midnight was awakene news that the lady and her n ſafe on ſhore. I roſe imme welcome my fellow-ſufferers, found by the fire, after havi ſome rice, and I think I neve more ſtrongly painted than that inſtant on the emaciate nance of Mrs. Bremner.

"I afterwards underſtood t to the Burma's humanity ſhe ſafety. Finding that ſhe had pees about her, the natives ha begun to form plans for div ſpoil, which this worthy m hearing, he watched his opp and, with the aſſiſtance of c followers, ſaved the women ſtipulating for any reward."

XXXIV. *A Review of Mr ſorce's Treatiſe*, entitled, A View of the prevailing Syſtem of Profeſſed Chriſ In Letters to a Lady. By Belsham. 8vo. pp. : *Johnſon.*

EXTRACT.

LETTER XVII.

"THE immediate tendenc eſtabliſhment of relig obſtruct the progreſs of chri ciples, and of ſound morals. ſyſtem, whether true or fal eſtabliſhed, and the profeſ is paid for out of the public inquiry is at an end. Inte the love of truth, yield to i pride, and bitter zeal aga who attack, not, the doctri ligion, but thoſe of the pul

* Native boatſwain.

liſhed prieſthood is, in its very
a perſecuting order. There
no exception to this rule.
and chriſtian, jew and maho-
papiſt and proteſtant, epiſco-
d preſbyterian, when in power,
breathed the ſame fiery, in-
e ſpirit; a few enlightened in-
only excepted. Men who are
to defend an eſtabliſhed ſyſtem
that very circumſtance, en-
diſcourage inquiry, and to
ruth, unleſs (which is not
caſe) truth ſhould happen to
ablished doctrine.

W. proceeds, p. 371, to ex-
hypothetical delineation' of
of religion, which might be
to take place, in a country
nced like our own, and con-
. 376, with an appeal to facts,
ng his gloomy apprehenſions.
where,' ſays he, 'we may ac-
race the effects of increaſing
and luxury, in baniſhing one
the habits, and new model-
e phraſeology, of ſtricter
and in diffuſing throughout
dle ranks, thoſe relaxed mo-
diſſipated manners, which
rmerly confined to the higher
of ſociety.'

ity the man' (to borrow our
own words upon another oc-
who can travel from Dan to
ba, and cry, It is all barren;'
en he views the moral con-
his fellow-creatures, can diſ-
ing but depravity of nature,
reſſion in vice. It is indeed
the maſs of mankind, in
nt age, pay too little atten-
eligion; but at what period
y more pious, and virtuous,
now are? I doubt the juſ-
well as the wiſdom, of the
clamation, that the 'former
ere better than theſe.' In
nt age there is indeed an un-
dency to infidelity, but it may
doubted, whether the moral
nces of modern ſcepticiſm be
rious, than the old habit of
aith, and its uſual accompa-
bigotry and perſecution.
chriſtianity was, probably,
ter underſtood in this coun-
more generally practiſed than
t. Perſons who conceive that
conſiſts in antiquated phraſeo-

logy, in attachment to unſcriptural doctrines and creeds, and to ſabbatical obſervations, or in the number and length of religious exerciſes, will of courſe imagine that religion is now much on the decline. But they who place the eſſence of chriſtianity, in active benevolence, and habitual ſelf-government, from a regard to God, and under the expectation of a future life, may perhaps ſee reaſon to think that there is as much real religion *now* as *formerly*, when there was more parade of it. If love to God be in any degree diminiſhed, it may in part be attributed to the unamiable repreſentations, which the popular ſyſtem exhibits, of the Supreme Being. We cannot take pleaſure in meditating upon God, nor feel proper regard towards him, till we have learned to conceive of him as perfectly wiſe, benevolent, and juſt; and to regard him as our father, and our friend.

"Amongſt other inſtances of national degeneracy, Mr. W. mentions, p. 377, 'giving up to vanity and diſſipation the portion of the week ſet apart 'to the ſervice of religion,' and likewiſe, 'availing ourſelves of the certainty of an interval from public 'buſineſs on a day of national humiliation, to ſecure a meeting for convivial purpoſes.'

"That perſons who are prohibited by law from following their uſual occupations on the Sunday, and who have no taſte for the ſervices of religion, paſs that day in idleneſs, and diſſipation, highly prejudicial to their morals, is a fact too obvious to be denied; and which every ſincere friend to virtue and religion muſt deeply lament. And it is evidently owing, entirely, to the folly of attempting to enforce the ſuppoſed laws of God, by civil ſanctions. Men may be compelled to be idle, but they cannot be compelled to be good. And the natural and neceſſary conſequence of idleneſs, is vice. Without pretending to the gift of prophecy, I will venture to predict, that as long as the preſent injudicious laws, enforcing the ſabbatical obſervation of the firſt day of the week, remain in the ſtatute-book, the national morals will be more corrupted on that day, than upon all the others taken together. Happily for the intereſt of good morals, the legiſlature wiſely declined

to adopt a propoſition introduced, not long ſince, by ſome well-meaning, but ill-adviſed, members of the Houſe of Commons, for enforcing a ſtricter obſervation of the Lord's day. But the public morals will never be entirely freed from an unfavourable bias from this quarter, till the apoſtolical canon becomes the law of the land: 'As 'one man regards one day above ano- 'ther, and another regards every day 'alike, let every one be fully per- 'ſuaded in his own mind, and freely 'enjoy his own opinion *.'

"A religious diſtinction of days having been expreſsly aboliſhed by the chriſtian law, no human authority hath any juſt right to revive it, much leſs is any one at liberty to condemn another, for devoting a day to innocent cheerfulneſs, which he chuſes to dedicate to rigorous auſterity. But this cenſorious ſpirit is the natural conſequences of ſuch voluntary ſervices. The puerile notion, that occaſional abſtinence from food is acceptable to God, any farther than it may be conducive to health or temperance, or, that it is more agreeable to the Almighty that a man ſhould dine upon fiſh rather than upon fleſh, is inconſiſtent with the manly genius of chriſtianity, and even with common ſenſe. A national faſt, therefore, is at beſt an unauthorized, and an inſignificant inſtitution. But if ſuch a ceremony is ever appointed by a body of men, who, notoriouſly diſregarding all appearances of religion themſelves, make uſe of it as a mere engine of ſtate, to ſubſerve their own ſiniſter purpoſes, it behoves every one, who is really concerned for the honour of chriſtianity, to treat ſuch an inſtitution with neglect, as an affront to religion and decency †." *P.* 199.

MR. WILBERFORCE'S ADVI
LIEVERS AND TO SCEP

"MR. W.'s advice to b
contained in his ſecond ſectic
And 'he warns theſe men,
'464.) to beware leſt they b
'chriſtians of another ſort.'
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tween different ſorts of nom
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nevertheleſs the author's
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mental error, is a miſappre
chriſtian doctrine, and that
and more venial one, is a
chriſtian practice.

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author, when I ſtate him a
that miſconception of chriſti
is the 'fundamental pract
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he does not mean to rep
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is indeed difficult to believe,
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ſable duty of all to exerciſe
vigilance, and to ſet a ſp
againſt thoſe vices, to whi
reſpective circumſtances, t
culiarly expoſed." *P.* 24

* "Rom. xiv. 5."

† "Mr. W. takes ſome pains in the note, p. 377, to exculpat
Mr. Pitt, from the heinous offence of giving a dinner on the faſ
worthy author does not ſeem to be aware, that the world is now tc
lightened to ſuppoſe, that ſtateſmen are themſelves ſerious in ſuch
The public are fully ſenſible that faſts are intended for the ſwiniſ
and not for cabinet miniſters."

N

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EXTRACTS.

ESS OF A RUSSIAN MERCHANT.

ERE would be no exagge- affirming, that it would be pojnt out a people that have the ſpirit of trade and mer- induſtry than the Ruſſians. their darling purſuit: every Ruſſian, if he can but by any e up a trifling ſum of money, y poſſible for him to do, by and poor way of living, tries e a merchant. This career y begins as a *raſnojchik*, or things about the ſtreets; the iſing from this ambulatory his parſimony ſoon enable re a *lavka*, or ſhop; where, ; of ſmall ſums at large in- taking advantage of the exchange, and by employing ices of trade, he in a ſhort mes a pretty ſubſtantial man. uys and builds houſes and ich he either lets to others, es with goods himſelf, pur- erſons to manage them for es; begins to launch out into ive trade, undertakes pod- tracts with the crown, de- f merchandiſe, &c. The inſtances of the rapid ſucceſs eople almoſt exceed deſcrip- theſe methods, a Ruſſian named Sava Yacovlef, who many years ago, from a fiſh about the ſtreets be- apitaliſt of ſeveral millions. theſe favourites of fortune ſt vaſſals, who obtain paſſes r landlords, and with theſe it the towns, in order to ſeek ndition of life, as labourers, s, and carpenters, than they e to find at the plough-tail ntry. Some of them con- er fortune has raiſed them, with great riches, ſtill ſlaves; eir lord, in proportion to mſtances, an *obrok*, or yearly Among the people of this eterſburg are many who be- unt Sheremetof, the richeſt an in Ruſſia, and pay him for their paſs a thouſand and les. It often happens that chants, when even in ſplen- mſtances, ſtill retain their abit and their long beard; y no means rare to ſee them driving along the ſtreets of the reſi- dence, in this dreſs, in the moſt ele- gant carriages. From all this it is very remarkable, that extremely few Ruſſian houſes have ſucceeded in getting the foreign commiſſion trade; a ſtriking proof that there is *ſomething* beſides induſtry and parſimony requiſite to mercantile credit, in which the Ruſſians muſt hitherto have been deficient." *P.* 79.

EARLY TRAITS OF CATHARINE II.

"THE princeſs Sophia, of whom we are now to ſpeak, and whom fortune early called to act a part upon a higher ſtage than that of Zerbſt, was born at Stettin, the 2d of May 1729; conſequently four years after the death of Peter the Great, and two years after that of the firſt Catharine, and in the territory of Frederic, with whom ſhe afterwards ſhared the renown of the preſent century. Her mother took the care of her education on herſelf. Burghers are ſtill living in Stettin, who remember in their childhood to have played with the princeſs; for ſhe was brought up in the ſimpleſt manner, and was called by her parents, in the common diminutive of her name, Fiéke. Good-humour, intelligence, and ſpirit were even then the ſtriking features of her character. Whatever was the play, ſhe always took upon herſelf the principal part, and made her little companions know theirs, ſometimes with the full emphaſis of command. A lady of quality, who frequently ſaw her, deſcribes her in the following manner: 'Her deportment from her earlieſt 'years was always remarkably good; 'ſhe grew uncommonly handſome, 'and was a great girl for her years. 'Her countenance, without being 'beautiful, was very agreeable: to 'which the peculiar gaiety and friend- 'lineſs which ſhe ever diſplayed gave 'additional charms. Her education 'was conducted by her mother alone, 'who kept her ſtrictly, and never 'ſuffered her to ſhow the leaſt ſymp- 'toms of pride, to which ſhe had ſome 'propenſity; accuſtoming her from 'her earlieſt infancy, to ſalute the 'ladies of diſtinction, who came to 'viſit the princeſs, with the marks of 'reſpect that became a child; an 'honour which my mother on all ſuch 'occaſions enjoyed, and which ſhe was

'obliged never to omit, by the expreſs 'command of the princeſs.'

"Theſe days, which Sophia paſſed in eaſy ſecluſion, were always recollected by Catharine with pleaſure. While arbitrary ſovereign of the Ruſſian empire, ſhe ſtill retained ſentiments of affection for the place of her birth, and for ſeveral perſons of her former acquaintance. She annually ſent to the magiſtrate of Stettin the medals ſhe cauſed to be ſtruck in commemoration of the events of her reign, as well in gold as in ſilver. Shortly after her coming to the crown, ſhe ſent to the ſociety of markſmen of the town a preſent of 1000 ducats. In her youth ſhe had frequently attended the amuſement of theſe burghers, and at times even ſhot at the mark. Soon after her arrival in Peterſburg, ſhe ſent the lady who waited upon her, and gave her the firſt leſſons in the French language, ſome beautiful furs; and to her writing-maſter, a ſum of money. In the very late years of her life, ſhe tranſmitted her picture, accompanied with the moſt flattering expreſſions of eſteem, to a lady formerly her playmate. This lady, who has permitted herſelf to be named as the communicator of theſe anecdotes of the early life of Catharine, is the counteſs von Mellin, at Gartz. The particulars, though trifling in themſelves, yet, as authentically relating to the illuſtrious ſubject of theſe memoirs, are of conſequence enough to be inſerted here." *P.* 121.

EMPRESS ELIZABETH.

"THE caſineſs and indolence of Elizabeth's character ſubjected her to the humours of favourites, who made a bad uſe of her authority. Her devotion often rendered her impious, and her clemency cruel. At the commencement of her reign ſhe made a vow never to puniſh a malefactor with death: the judges, therefore, who could not decapitate criminals, deprived them of their lives by the barbarous puniſhment of the knout; and never were there more tongues cut out, and more wretches ſent to Siberia, than under the reign of this princeſs, ſo unjuſtly extolled for her clemenc..

"It is ſuppoſed that her government coſt every year to the empire at leaſt 1000 of her ſubjects by private impriſonment, which, during t ty years and upwards that ſhe makes the number amount t 20,000. Nothing was more e to obtain a ſecret order for this by the flatterers of all ra ſwarmed about her perſon. ſufficient for one of the maid nour to think herſelf ſligh getting an order to have a perſ out of bed in the night, carr blindfolded, and gagged, and ed under ground, there to dra remainder of life in a ſolit loathſome dungeon, without ing charged with any crime, knowing in what part of the he was. On the diſappearan ſuch perſon from his family, relatives, from the circle of quaintance, it was highly d to make any inquiries after hi 'has diſappeared,' was held ent anſwer to queſtions of tha Many of theſe were known miſerably wearing out exiſten the baſtions and towers of Schl and other fortreſſes, ſo late winter of 1780, not to men exiles to Siberia. To all th be added, that her reign w marked by a ſingle act that co fy the revolution that place head the crown of Ruſſia, I ſhe was fitter to have vegeta ſloth of a convent, than to on the throne of one of the the chief empires of the wo 210.

PRELIMINARY SKETCH T FOLLOWING EXTRAC

AN open rupture enſuing the Empreſs and her huſban reſolves to repudiate Cath baſtardize the Grand Duke, clare Prince Ivan (dethroned beth) his ſucceſſor. Catha her party (Princeſs Daſhk gory Orloff, &c.), by their trigues render Peter unpopu by ſeducing the military, compliſh the Emperor's ove

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PETER III. DETHRON

"THEY who plan a cy have always more zeal, lance and activity, than h

it is directed. Accordingly the
of Catharine were carefully
ed of all that paſſed about the
hile he was ignorant of all their
dings. Expecting, in indolent
, the feſtivities of Peterhoff,
eſty was gone to paſs ſome days
ountry palace of Oranienbaum,
r he had taken with him ſome of
ndſomeſt women of the court.
occaſion a report was ſpread,
wanted to demand divorces for
omen, that he might marry
ſome of his courtiers. It was
ided, that beds had been or-
for theſe pretended nuptials;
ame, contempt, and jealouſy,
him new enemies, and pro-
s many partizans to Catharine.
nder pretext of leaving the
ents free for the feſtival that
be celebrated at the palace, and
bling herſelf, in reality, to be
n readineſs to eſcape, Catharine
lged in a remote ſummer-houſe,
foot whereof runs a canal that
unicates with the Neva, and
ſhe had cauſed to be faſtened,
ithout deſign, a ſmall boat, that
it occaſionally be of ſervice in
ret viſits of her favourites, and
litate her own eſcape into Swe-
the conſpiracy ſhould be diſco-

Gregory Orloff having given
other a key to this ſummer-
inſtructed him in the methods
ſt employ for getting thither;
nceſs Daſhkoff truſted him with
note, to engage the empreſs to
them without loſs of time.
was now two o'clock in the
g. The empreſs, not expect-
body, had retired to reſt, and
profound ſleep, when ſhe per-
herſelf ſuddenly rouſed, and
ding at the ſide of her bed a
whom ſhe knew nothing of.
it delivering her the note from
s Daſhkoff, the ſoldier ſaid to
ne:—'Your majeſty has not
nent to loſe; get ready to fol-
ne:' and immediately diſap-

itharine, aſtoniſhed, terrified,
vanovna. They dreſſed them-
in haſte, and diſguiſed them-
n ſuch manner that they could
known by the ſentinels about
ce. Scarcely were they ready,
e ſoldier returns, and tells the
s that a carriage is waiting for
it the garden-gate. It was a coach which, under pretext of having change of horſes for an excurſion into the country, princeſs Daſhkoff had kept for ſeveral days in readineſs at a houſe inhabited by one of her peaſants a few miles from Peterhoff, and which Alexèy Orloff had ſent one of his comrades to fetch.

"The empreſs reached the carriage without difficulty. She got into it. Alexèy Orloff took the reins, and ſet off at full ſpeed. Suddenly the horſes, being over-driven, ſtopped ſhort, and fell down. They were obliged to get out. Alexèy Orloff and his companion employed every effort to cheer the horſes, but in vain. The diſtance from Peterſburg was ſtill conſiderable, in the midſt of the night, in the greateſt confuſion, and the danger was every moment becoming more imminent: they reſolved to proceed the reſt of the way on foot. They had not gone far, when by good luck they met a light country cart. Alexèy Orloff ſeized hold of the horſes, the empreſs got in, and they ſet off again as before. They preſently heard the ſound of another carriage coming after them with unuſual rapidity. It was Gregory Orloff, who, calculating the moments, was alarmed at not yet ſeeing the empreſs. Immediately knowing her, he cried out, that they only waited for her; and without ſtaying for her anſwer, drove on before to receive her at Peterſburg. At length, Catharine, worn out with fatigue and anxiety, but ſufficiently maſtreſs of herſelf to aſſume a ſedate and tranquil air, arrived in the city at ſeven in the morning, the 9th of July 1762.

"She proceeded directly to the quarter of the Iſmaïloffsky guards, of which three companies had been already won over; but the conſpirators would not permit them to leave the barracks till Catharine appeared, for fear of failing in their aim by too great precipitancy. At the report of the arrival of her majeſty, about thirty of the ſoldiers, half dreſſed, ran out to receive her with clamorous ſhouts of joy. Surpriſed and alarmed at ſeeing ſo ſmall a number of ſoldiers, ſhe kept ſilence for a moment, and then told them, in a tremulous voice, 'that 'her danger had driven her to the 'neceſſity of coming to aſk their aſſiſt-'ance; that the tzar had intended to 'put her to death that very night, to-'gether with her ſon; that ſhe had no 'other

'other means than by flight of eſcap-
'ing death; and that ſhe had ſo much
'confidence in their diſpoſitions as to
'put herſelf entirely in their hands.'

All who heard her ſhuddered with indignation, and ſwore to die in her defence. Their example, and the hetman Razumoffſky their colonel, who was not long ere he appeared, ſoon collected other ſoldiers, led by curioſity, in great numbers about the empreſs, who with one conſent declared her ſovereign. The chaplain of the regiment of Iſmaïloff was immediately called, who, fetching a crucifix from the altar, received on it the oath of the troops. Some voices were heard in this tumultuous concourſe, proclaiming Catharine regent; but theſe ſounds were preſently ſtifled by the threats of Orloff and the more numerous cries of 'Long live the em-
'preſs!'

"The Simeonosky and the Préobaginſky guards had already imitated thoſe of Iſmaïloff. The officers, with the utmoſt docility, put themſelves at the head of their companies, as though they had been engaged in the plot. Two alone, of the regiment of Préobaginſky, had the boldneſs to counteract their ſoldiers: but they were ſuddenly arreſted; and among thoſe who had been gained over, there were only wanting the major Tſchapeloff and the lieutenant Pouſhkin, whom the empreſs had ſent orders to have put under arreſt, obſerving with coldneſs that ſhe had no further occaſion for them.

"While the hetman Razumoffſky, prince Volkonſky, counts Bruce and Stroganoff, ſeveral other general officers, and princeſs Daſhkoff, remained about Catharine, and ſhe was completely ſecuring the three regiments of guards, Gregory Orloff ran to the regiment of artillery, to draw it into the revolt, and march it to the empreſs. But though he was treaſurer of that corps, and well enough beloved of the ſoldiers, they unanimouſly refuſed to follow him, and inſiſted on ſeeing the orders of their general Villebois. That officer for ſome time ſeemed to be favourably regarded by Catharine, and thought that he was ſo ſtill; but as ſhe diſcerned in him a probity too auſtere to allow her to hope that he would take part in the conſpiracy, ſhe had never ventured to diſcloſe it to him; and when one of the friends of Orloff appeared, and told him that her majeſty commanded him to come and join her at the barracks of the guards at the head of his regiment, he aſked whether the emperor was dead. The friend of Orloff, without anſwering his queſtion, repeated the order; and Villebois, in utter aſtoniſhment, went alone to the empreſs.

"Villebois, ſeeing Catharine ſurrounded by an immenſe crowd of people, found no difficulty in divining what it was ſhe expected of him; but, ſtill withheld by the fidelity he had ſworn to the emperor, or by the danger to which he thought her majeſty was expoſing herſelf, he preſumed to ſpeak to her of the obſtacles which yet remained for her to ſurmount; and added, that ſhe ought to have foreſeen them. She haughtily interrupted him; and replied, 'that ſhe had not ſent for
'him to aſk him what ſhe ought to
'have foreſeen, but to know how he
'intended to act.'

"'To obey your majeſty,' returned Villebois in confuſion; and went to put himſelf at the head of his regiment, and to deliver the arſenals to the friends of Catharine.

"So many advantages coſt the empreſs no more than two hours. She ſaw herſelf already ſurrounded by 2000 warriors, and a great part of the inhabitants of Peterſburg, who mechanically followed the motions of the ſoldiers, and were eager to applaud them.

"The hetman Razumoffſky adviſed her then to repair to the church of Kaſan, where every thing was prepared for her reception. She accordingly ſet out, attended by her numerous ſuite. The windows and doors of all the houſes were filled with ſpectators, who mingled their acclamations with the ſhouts of the ſoldiers. The archbiſhop of Novgorod, who, apparelled in his ſacredotal robes, and accompanied by a great number of prieſts, whoſe long beards and hoary heads gave them a venerable appearance, ſtood at the altar to receive her, ſet the imperial crown on her head, proclaimed her in a loud voice ſovereign of all the Ruſſias, by the name of Catharine the Second; and declared at the ſame time, the young grand duke Paul Petrovitch her ſucceſſor. A Te Deum was then chanted, accompanied with the ſhouts of the multitude." *P.* 297.

PETER

TEMPTS TO GAIN POSSES-
N OF CRONSTADT.

ING the firſt hours of the
n, and in the meaſures that
arily taken for enſuring its
ot one of the conſpirators
ed a thought upon the port
idt. It was not even till
that ſomebody, reflecting on
ance of that place, remarked
te they had committed in
it ſo long. Admiral Tali-
the offer to go and take poſ-
it. It was accepted. He
in his long-boat, expreſsly
rowers to mention whence
, and arrived at Cronſtadt.
devier, who kept on the
as he expected every mo-
emperor, ran forward to
ezin, and artfully endea-
diſcover whether he was of
s party; but Taliezin, more
he, pretended ignorance of
of the revolt; ſaying, that
is country-houſe, and hear-
ſuſed account of ſome diſ-
at had happened at Peterſ-
as hurrying to get on board
whither his duty called him.
lieved the ſtory, and went

Taliezin immediately re-
the quarter of the ſailors,
them, told them of the ſuc-
e empreſs, that they could
ter than to declare for her,
among them brandy and
id engaged them to follow
eſt the commandant. Some
ned themſelves to the ſailors.
s inſtantly thrown into pri-
Taliezin remained maſter, in
of the empreſs, of a place,
on whereof would have been
on of the tzar, or at leaſt
ſhed him with the means of
tout reſiſtance.

ſely while this ſcene was
, Peter preſented himſelf
mouth of the harbour. Ta-
already made the diſpoſi-
preventing his coming on
part of the garriſon, under
d the coaſt. The cannons
lled, the matches lighted,
moment when the foremoſt
anchor, the ſentinel called
o comes there?'—'The em-
anſwered from the yacht,
no emperor,' replied the
Peter ſtarted forward; and,
back his cloak, to ſhow the
badges of his order, exclaimed:
'What! do you not know me?'—
'No,' ejaculated a thouſand voices at
once; 'we know of no emperor. Long
'live the empreſs Catharine!' Then
Taliezin threatened to ſink the yacht if
he did not put off in an inſtant. Peter
retired in great conſternation: but
Goudovitch took him by the arm; and,
laying hold of one of the timbers at the
entrance of the mole; 'Put your
'hands by the ſide of mine,' ſaid he,
'and let us leap on ſhore. None will
'dare to fire upon you, and Cronſtadt
'will ſtill belong to your majeſty.'

"Munich ſeconded the advice of
Goudovitch; but in vain. In his diſ-
may, Peter III. would conſent to no-
thing but flight, and ran to hide him-
ſelf in the cabin of the yacht, among
the terrified women. They did not
even give themſelves time to raiſe the
anchor; but cut the cable, and went
off by the uſe of their oars." *P.* 321.

PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF
PETER III.

"HE is generally thought to have
been aſſaſſinated; and the manner of
his aſſaſſination is related as follows:
—A chief of the conſpirators, accom-
panied by an officer, came to him with
the news of his ſpeedy deliverance, and
aſked permiſſion to dine with him.
According to the cuſtom of that coun-
try, wine-glaſſes and brandy were
brought previous to dinner; and while
the officer amuſed the tzar with ſome
trifling diſcourſe, his chief filled the
glaſſes, and poured a poiſonous mix-
ture into that he intended for the
prince. The tzar, without any diſ-
truſt, ſwallowed the potion: on which,
he preſently experienced the moſt cruel
pains; and on his being offered a ſe-
cond glaſs, on pretence of its giving
him relief, he refuſed it with re-
proaches on him that offered it.

"He called aloud for milk; but the
two monſters offered him poiſon again,
and preſſed him to take it. A French
valet-de-chambre, greatly attached to
him, now ran in. Peter threw him-
ſelf into his arms, ſaying in a faint tone
of voice, 'It was not enough then to
'prevent me from reigning in Sweden,
'and to deprive me of the crown of
'Ruſſia! I muſt alſo be put to death!'

"The valet-de-chambre preſumed
to intercede for his maſter; but the
two miſcreants forced this dangerous
wit-

witneſs out of the room, and continued their ill-treatment of the tzar. A third perſon now came in, and joined the two former. One threw down the emperor, and repeatedly ſtruck upon his breaſt with both his knees, firmly griping his throat with his hand. The unhappy monarch, now ſtruggling with that ſtrength which ariſes from deſpair, the two other aſſaſſins threw a napkin round his neck, and put an end to his life by ſuffocation." *P.* 341.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

"THAT prince had perſevered, while in priſon, in the pernicious habit of drinking to exceſs: the anxiety of his mind and the want of occupation led him to indulge it more than ever. Thoſe who were placed over him* often kept him company; they were young men. Dull and diſpirited with this irkſome kind of life, in a ſort of baniſhment from their numerous acquaintance, waſting thoſe hours which might elſewhere be more agreeably employed; this diſcontent was much more ſtrongly marked in one of theſe young perſons, namely Orloff. One day, after dinner, ſitting alone with the emperor, both of them heated with the fumes of wine, one lamenting his abſence from the pleaſures of the city, the other complaining, more juſtly, of the loſs of a crown; an altercation aroſe, the particulars whereof are uncertain and of little importance: but Orloff forgot himſelf ſo far as to lift his hand againſt the prince. Peter, though dethroned, could not ſubmit to this outrage, and made an attack upon Orloff, who, ſtill doubtful concerning the durability of a revolution, only, as yet, one week old, dreading the natural conſequence of an unpardonable tranſport of paſſion, if Peter ſhould find means of mounting again the throne of his anceſtors, determined, in one moment, to put an end to his own ſuſpenſe and the apprehenſions of the empreſs. The unl influence enjoyed by his bro abſolute power, and, above incredible attachment of her for him, were infallible vouch only for impunity, but for an tion proportionate to the ſer ſhould render his ſovereign, portance of which ſhe would no acknowledge. All theſe refl previouſly made, without dou which then recurred to his mi ed on this young man with force, that he threw down the and attempted to ſtrangle him: endowed with uncommon ſtrength, he could not effect poſe alone: too far advanced able to retreat, he ſaw no othe of completing the buſineſs, calling to his help the two b his companions; they came in; ſtill keeping his hold of the prince, explained to them th as clearly as his preſent poſitio allow, and aſſured them of im Theſe, incited by his horrid e combined their ſtrength with Alexey, and the unfortunate after a long time contending equal force, at length expired heap of mattreſſes." *P.* 346.

(To be continued.)

XXXVI. *Memoirs of the L Adminiſtration of Sir Robe pole, Earl of Orford.* Wi ginal Correſpondence and tic Papers, never before pu By WILLIAM COXE, M.A. &c. 3 vol. 4to. pp. 2089. With Index to the Memoirs *and Davies.*

PLATES.

PORTRAIT of Sir Robert W from a painting in en Zinck, engraved by M. Bou oval.

* "Her majeſty, from the very firſt, thought it neceſſary to commit ſo ant a charge as that of the dethroned emperor, to the cuſtody of pe whom ſhe could place the utmoſt confidence, and who were not liable to tion, rather than to mercenaries, who are never proof againſt briber three perſons whom ſhe deemed worthy of her confidence on ſo del occaſion, were count Alexius Orloff, brother of prince Gregory, and brothers Baratinſky, of whom one was marſhal of the court, and the ot ſince envoy from Ruſſia to the court of France. All the three were l the year 1797."

plates of autography of ſeveral perſons mentioned in the work.

ETCH OF THE PREFACE.

e plan of this work is to give nterrupted narrative of the adminiſtration of Sir Robert e, illuſtrated by original cor- ence and authentic papers. emoirs, which are contained irſt volume, are divided into riods, comprehending a term -nine years, from his birth , to his death in 1745. The ndence, which occupies the and third volumes, is, for of reference, alſo divided into riods, applying to the ſubjects correſponding periods in the e. The authorities are de- om printed, oral, and manu- uformation: *viz.* from Tin- ontinuation of Rapin, prin- written by Dr. Birch; A cri- iſtory of the Adminiſtration Robert Walpole, collected from the Debates in Parlia- &c. 1743; Hiſtoire du Mi- lu Chevalier Walpool, devenu d'Angleterre, Amſt. 1764, the writings of Bolingbroke, , and Cheſterfield; Craftſ- olitical State of Great Bri- iſtorical Regiſter; Annals of ; Gentleman's and London es; and Chandler's Parlia- Proceedings. — *Oral and pt information.* WALPOLE , conſiſting of 140 folio vo- containing the correſpondence tio, the firſt Lord Walpole, of Sir Robert, and ambaſſa- ance and Holland: ORFORD , conſiſting of letters and its of importance; numerous s of Sir Robert Walpole, icated by the late Earl of TOWNSHEND PAPERS, by Charles, the ſecond Vif- Townſhend, plenipotentiary ague, and principal ſecretary ; conſiſting of letters to I.; notes between him and II. &c. Alſo the various ndence of the following per- II.—No. IV. ſonages with Sir Robert Walpole, &c.; Hon. Thomas Townſhend; the firſt Earl of Waldegrave; firſt Earl of Harrington; the firſt Lord Grantham; Stephen Poyntz, Eſq. confidential ſecretary of Lord Townſhend; Benjamin Keene, Eſq.; Archibald Duke of Argyle, and William Duke of Devonſhire; papers of Rev. Henry Etough, rector of Hersfield, Hertfordſhire, containing ſketches of the reigns of William, Anne, George I. and II. and numerous accounts of Sir Robert Walpole; papers of Edward Weſton, Eſq. Under-Secretary of State, and Speaker Onſlow; communications from Thomas Aſtle, Eſq. keeper of the Tower records; papers of the firſt Earl of Stanhope, Lord Chancellor Middleton; Lord Melcombe, &c. &c.

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EXTRACT.

ACCOUNT OF THE SOUTH SEA INFATUATION.

"SOON after the appointment of Townſhend and Walpole, the king departed for Hanover; having previouſly named a council of regency, compoſed of ſeveral high officers of ſtate, contrary to the general expectation, which in conſequence of the ſuppoſed union between the King and Prince of Wales, looked to him as regent in the abſence of his father.

"At this criſis the general frenzy in favour of the South Sea ſpeculation had riſen to an enormous height. The compenſation to the South Sea company, for the immediate payment of the 7,567,500*l.* ſeemingly for no value received, was to be drawn from the profits of their ſcheme. Theſe profits were to ariſe from, 1. The excluſive advantages of the trade, which although precarious, and depending on a peace with Spain, were ſtated at no leſs than 200,000*l.* a year. allowance for the charge of r ment, which was to be prop to the augmentation of thei 3. The difference of receivin *cent.* for the money expended chaſing the public debts, wh uſual intereſt was only 4 ſ 4. The great addition to their from the conſtant riſe in the the ſtock, in conſequence of fices uſed to enhance its va which the whole ſucceſs of the depended.

"The company could not engagements with governme pay ſo large a ſum as betwee and eight millions, without ta vantage of the general infa and availing themſelves of th of pecuniary enterpriſe, wh ſeized the public mind. Ir advantages were according forth; groundleſs and myſ reports were circulated co valuable acquiſitions in the Sc and hidden treaſures; divi 10, 30, and even 50 *per ce* voted, which the directors kn never be paid, and for whi was no foundation.

"The promoters of the highly exaggerated the pro mours were at the ſame tim that the company, by mon the fund of the whole natio would reduce government t ceſſity of applying to them f which would be advanced on terms; and it was even in that the proprietors would o the weight of their wealth, a in the Houſe of Commons, and depoſe miniſters. The ing intoxicated with theſe i ſtock, which, at the cloſe of at Chriſtmas 1719, was onl roſe, at the opening of the ſcription, on the 14th of above 300*l.* the market-price that day 325; in other w

* "To theſe myſterious hints and fancied treaſures, a ballad on the alluded:

'What need have we of Indian wealth;
'Or commerce with our neighbours?
'Our conſtitution is in health,
'And riches crown our labours.
'*Our South Sea ſhips have golden ſhrouds,*
'They bring us wealth, 'tis granted;
'*But lodge their treaſure in the clouds,*
'To hide it till it's wanted.'

s of the nation made over a
100 for 33½ in South Sea ſtock.
frenzy ſpread, and the deſire
ng rapid fortunes became con-
the ſtock ſucceſſively roſe to
000 *per cent.* at which price
ks were opened for the fourth
tion the 24th of Auguſt; and
ſcription, though the market-
the eſtabliſhed ſtock was below
ſold the ſame day for a pre-
30 and 40 *per cent.*
ſanguine cupidity, which
this ſpeculation, was not con-
the South Sea ſcheme: the
ition became ſtock-jobbers and
rs: every day produced new
*, ſome of apparent im-
and utility, others ſo abſurd
e, that their ſucceſs was mat-
urpriſe, and almoſt exceeds
ty. So prevalent was this
nongſt perſons even of the
ank, that the Prince of Wales
iced to become governor of
ver company. In vain Wal-
Compton endeavoured to
him from this act of degra-
by repreſenting that he ſub-
imſelf to a proſecution, that
be reviled in parliament, and
Prince of Wales's bubble would
ed about in Change Alley.
emonſtrances had no effect,
ice became governor, but
ls, on receiving notice that a
on would be commenced
he company, withdrew his
th a gain of 40,000*l.*
ſe deluſive projects received
t check from the power to
ey owed their birth: the
of the South Sea company,
f their ſucceſs, and deſirous
olize all the money of the
rs, obtained writs of *ſcire*
inſt the conductors of bub-
thus put an end to them.
ening the eyes of the deluded
, they took away the main
their own tottering edifice.
Suſpicion once excited was not to be ſuppreſſed, and the public, no longer amuſed by pompous declarations, and promiſes of dividends, which they were convinced could never be realized, declined all farther purchaſes of ſtock, which fell in leſs than three weeks to 400, and thoſe who had bought at large premiums were involved in diſtreſs and ruin. Amongſt the numbers who ſuffered by theſe ſpeculations, were not only perſons of the firſt rank, but merchants and traders of every claſs, and bankers, who having advanced the monies committed to them on the ſubſcription receipts, by their temporary ſtoppages augmented the general calamity.

"When the public diſtreſs was arrived to a moſt alarming height, and deſpair pervaded all ranks of people, to Walpole every eye was directed, as the only perſon capable of affording aſſiſtance, under the preſſure of immediate neceſſity. When the aid of the Bank became neceſſary to preſerve the South Sea company from ruin, he was called from the country, and importuned to uſe his intereſt with the governors, to perſuade them to accept a propoſal made by the South Sea company, to circulate a number of their bonds. At this awful moment the clamour of diſtreſs was irreſiſtible, and the Bank, after great reluctance, ariſing from a natural dread of being involved in the ſame ruin which threatened the South Sea company, was at length induced to liſten to the propoſals. Walpole was preſent at ſeveral conferences between the committees of the two companies, and drew up, in the firſt conference, a minute, well known afterwards by the name of the Bank contract, ſpecifying the agreement of the Bank, to circulate three millions of South Sea bonds for one year, on certain conditions, which were ſpecified at a ſubſequent meeting. The report of his interference, and the intended aid to be given by the

e reader will find near two hundred of theſe bubbles enumerated in 's Hiſtory of Commerce, vol. iii. p. 103. Amongſt the moſt abſurd entioned, projects for tranſmuting quickſilver into a malleable and l; for importing a number of large jack-aſſes from Spain, in order ate a large breed of mules; and for trading in human hair. But the ident and bare-faced deluſion, was that of a man who advertiſed, that ment of two guineas, the ſubſcribers ſhould be entitled to a hundred are, in a project which would be diſcloſed in a month; the extreme he public was ſuch, that he received a thouſand of theſe ſubſcriptions y, and then went off."

Bank, occaſioned a temporary riſe in the South Sea ſtock; but the public was in ſuch a ſtate of terror and agitation, and ſo deſperate was the ſituation of the South Sea company, that any community of intereſts between the two companies was conſidered as fatal to both. In conſequence of this notion, ſuch a demand was made on the Bank, that the governors refuſed to abide by the terms of their agreement; alleging, that it was deficient in legal validity.

"The critical ſtate of the nation having rendered the immediate preſence of the King neceſſary, he haſtily quitted his German dominions, and landed at Margate, on the 9th of November. But his preſence had not the deſired effect. South Sea ſtock, which at the King's arrival was at 210, fell in a few days to 135. The public now looked with anxious expectation for the aſſembling of parliament, which was to meet on the 25th of November; yet ſuch were the difficulties under which the miniſtry laboured, to form a proper ſcheme for remedying the national diſtreſs, which daily increaſed, that it was farther prorogued to the 8th of December.

"Nor is it a matter of wonder that the miniſtry were alarmed, and uncertain what meaſures to purſue. England had never experienced ſo total a deſtruction of credit, never was any country in ſo violent a paroxyſm of deſpondency and terror. The South Sea company was conſidered as the ſole cauſe of all the national misfortunes, the directors were indiſcriminately loaded with execrations, and devoted by the public voice to condign puniſhment. Thoſe who had promoted the ſcheme were involved in the ſame general deteſtation. The King, in addition to the odium of being a foreigner, and governed by foreign counſels, and of increaſing his own dominions in Germany at the expence of England, was now moſt virulently reviled for having favoured the South Sea act. Well-founded ſuſpicions were formed, that his German miniſters and miſtreſſes had received enormous largeſſes in ſtock to recommend and promote the project. Moſt of the principal miniſters of the Engliſh cabinet, Townſhend excepted, were accuſed of being implicated in the ſame ſcandalous traffic, either by themſelves or their re and had totally forfeited the opinion.

"Idle reports were circulat believed, that Sunderland was vouring to prevail on the K marry the Ducheſs of Kendal, view to diminiſh the influence Prince of Wales; and that he lowing the example of his fath James the Second, in driving h ter to ſuch acts of unpopula might cauſe a depoſition, and e a republic on the ruins of the A general outcry prevailed, t King and miniſters had leagu the South Sea company to d nation, and that the remedy f enormous evils would be mo gerous than the diſorder itſelf.

"The public diſcontents w creaſed to ſo great a height, th of his Hanoverian counſello geſted the raſheſt meaſures. adviſed the King to affect a reſ of the crown to the Prince of and inſinuated, that William, h predeceſſor, had ſurmounted tions of the time by threate retire, and leave the countr fate. As a laſt and deſperat he was recommended to appl army, to ſound the officers, n whom it was ſaid had declare rather than ſubmit to the eſtabl of a commonwealth, or a popi petitor, they would aſſiſt to re King abſolute. Others were a and dreaded a miſunderſtand tween the King and the parl deprecated any attempt to the army, oppoſed the reſign the crown, by inſinuating, th not the firſt time that a king land had ruined himſelf by with the hope of quelling the the populace; adviſed rather, cret applications ſhould be ma Emperor, and the other al troops, if neceſſary, to defend h againſt any rebellious attempt

"In this alarming criſis, t was penſive and deſponding, u how to act, and by whom to be d

"Fortunately, in this mo ſuſpenſe and agitation, the pub called forth Walpole, as the o calculated to ſave the nation f pending deſtruction. In con with Townſhend, he ſtood at t of a large party, highly reſpe

ied integrity; among whom the of Cavendiſh and Ruſſel were onſpicuous, who had uniformly vith him; while the Dukes of ſtle, Bolton, Grafton, and many Whigs, who had united with land, were now ready to join ndard. He was attached to go- nt by the office of paymaſter forces; but as he had ſcarcely any part in public tranſactions, not ſhare with adminiſtration neral odium. He had acquired popularity by his uniform op- n to the South Sea act, and by predicted the evils which were oft ſeverely felt.

Walpole now poſſeſſed the power, e poſſeſſed the inclination, to he South Sea company, the rs of which had treated him many marks of contempt and y, and to wreak his vengeance ts principal contriver, Sunder- who by his cabals in 1716, had him and Townſhend from the of government. He was not nt that the Hanoverian junto iſſatisfied with Sunderland. The es which he had made of ob- the repeal of the incapacitating were not fulfilled; and when he proached for the breach of his he had excuſed himſelf by al- that Walpole, on whom he lied for carrying the meaſure h the Houſe of Commons, was ger in adminiſtration. Walpole, ire, was ſecure of their co- on, if he had deigned to make res to them. He alſo well knew, nderland had principally pro- the South Sea act, for the pur- ſecuring, by largeſſes of ſtock, rity in both houſes of parlia-

He was aware that the miniſter ever cordially coaleſced with d Townſhend, and that as ſoon had ſtrengthened his party by eans, he had formed a reſolution in their diſmiſſion.

he affairs of the South Sea ny were in ſo deſperate a ſitua- he popular outcry againſt the rs ſo violent, and the general ſo urgent, that he did not excuſes for juſtifying a refuſal ertake this arduous buſineſs.

it Walpole was not of a vin- temper; he cheerfully ſacrificed n reſentment, and though fully l of Sunderland's inſidious and overbearing character, came forward to aſſiſt in relieving his country from the general calamity. He was fully aware of the numerous embarraſſments which oppoſed his ſucceſs. To him was enjoined the difficult taſk of preſerving the honour of the King, which ſeemed contaminated by the notorious avarice and venality of his German followers; of counteracting the unpopularity of the miniſter, by whoſe authority and influence the South Sea bill had been framed and carried; of ſatisfying the ſufferers, who loudly appealed for indemnification, without detriment to the public; of drawing the difficult line between too much lenity and too much ſeverity; of reconciling the people to the King, and of calming the diſcontents, which threatened tumults and inſurrections. He did not, however, ſhrink from the trial; but engaged in the taſk with that ardour and aſſiduity which marked his character. After examining various propoſals, which were ſubmitted to his conſideration, he adopted a plan for ingrafting a certain portion of the South Sea ſtock in the Bank and Eaſt India company; the firſt hint of which was ſuggeſted by Jacombe, under-ſecretary at war. Having amended the ſcheme in ſeveral inſtances, and prepared it for public deliberation, he referred it to the King in a letter, in which, after expreſſing his ſtrong ſenſe of the difficulties which he had to encounter, he declared, that he engaged in the undertaking ſolely in obedience to his Majeſty's command. The King and cabinet having ratified the ſcheme, and the monied part of the nation having ſanctioned it with their approbation, he came prepared to ſubmit it to parliament.

"The moment in which it was publicly known that Walpole, in conjunction with Townſhend, was employed on a ſcheme for the reſtoration of public credit, a new ſpirit and reſolution ſeemed to be infuſed into the nation. The country revived from its late deſpondency; and his ability for finance was ſo thoroughly appreciated, that a propoſal which he made to the miniſter on the 19th of November, being agreed to, had ſuch an inſtantaneous effect, as again to raiſe the ſtock from 125 to 200.

"On the meeting of parliament, Walpole had many difficulties to ſurmount before he could venture to lay his

his plan before the Houſe. One of the greateſt aroſe from the zeal of thoſe who were more remarkable for their integrity than their judgment, and whoſe indignation excited them to adopt ſuch violent reſolutions, as, without producing any eſſential benefit to the ſufferers, would have occaſioned a total deſtruction of public credit.

"This vindictive ſpirit diſplayed itſelf in the firſt debate which took place on the King's ſpeech. Pulteney having moved for an addreſs, aſſuring his Majeſty that the commons would at this critical juncture proceed with all poſſible care, prudence, and temper, to inquire into the cauſes of thoſe misfortunes, and apply the proper remedies for reſtoring and fixing public credit upon ſuch ſolid foundations, as might effectually give eaſe and quiet to the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects; Shippen propoſed an addition, after the words 'for reſtoring public credit,' 'as far as it is conſiſtent with the ho-'nour of parliament, the intereſts of 'the nation, and the principles of 'juſtice.' This amendment was warmly ſeconded, and occaſioned a violent debate; in the courſe of which the directors were ſtigmatiſed with every opprobrious appellation which language could ſuggeſt. Several of the members urged the moſt bitter invectives againſt the act for veſting too large powers in a ſet of men, whom they called miſcreants, the ſcum of the people. Sir Joſeph Jekyll hoped that all the directors were not equally culpable, but ſure he was, that ſome who were not directors were highly criminal; and truſted that a Britiſh parliament would not want a vindictive power to puniſh great national crimes. Lord Moleſworth owned, that there were no laws in being to puniſh the South Sea directors, but contended, that the example of the Romans ought to be followed, who, becauſe their laws were defective, in not having provided a penalty for parricide, made one to puniſh the crime after it had been committed, and adjudged the guilty wretch to be ſewed up in a ſack and thrown alive into the Tyber. He concluded, 'that as he looked upon 'the contrivers and executors of the 'South Sea ſcheme as the parricides of 'their country, he ſhould be ſatisfied 'to ſee them undergo the ſame fate.'

"In the height of this altercation, Walpole remarked, that it was imprudent to begin the ſeſſions w ritating inquiries before they ex the cauſe; that if the city of L was on fire, all wiſe men wou forwards to extinguiſh the flame prevent the ſpreading of the con tion, before they inquired wh the incendiaries. In like m public credit having received dangerous wound, and being ſt bleeding condition, they ought ply a ſpeedy remedy; and afte they might inquire into the c the calamity. 'For my part,' tinued, 'I never approved the 'Sea ſcheme, and am ſenſible 'done a great deal of miſchie 'ſince it cannot be undone, it 'duty of all good men to aſſiſt 'trieving it: with this view, 'already beſtowed ſome though 'propoſal to reſtore public 'which, in a proper time, I wi 'mit to the wiſdom of Parli This mild exhortation calme Houſe, and the amendment w gatived by a majority of 261 103. But although he carri point at this time, yet on the ne the temper of the Houſe ap more inclined to ſeverity, he attempt to oppoſe the prevailing and an addition to the addre 'puniſhing the authors of our 'calamities,' being moved, w ried without a diviſion.

"In theſe debates, it appear the firſt time, that party had cern; Whigs and Tories could diſtinguiſhed by their votes. partialities were ſuſpended, and annihilated by various other which produced numberleſs int Many of the commons were ſi touched with the public calami moved by their own private others, diſſatisfied with the and court, were pleaſed to have portunity of covering their with the ſpecious pretence of and the public good: ſome view, by their loud and bitte plaints, to increaſe their own ance, or draw the attention of poſite party; others, engaged ſecret practices of the Sout hoped, by an affected ſever prevent ſuſpicion. A few ther who concealed, under the app of zeal and indignation, their d to ſome of the principal ma The party hoſtile to the eſta

ment took advantage of the indignation, and excited the iolent clamours againſt thoſe ke Walpole, oppoſed extreme , and laboured to mitigate the f revenge. Their views were d to increaſe confuſion and in-liſcontent, with the hopes of ng a majority of the diſaffected in parliament, and by means of inſurrections, to haſten the re- of the Pretender, which they oked up to as a certain event. ere the views and temper of n the Houſe of Commons, which le had to encounter, and ſuch ſpirit of diſcontent which he allay, before he could carry eme into execution; and yet it the midſt of theſe diſcordant nts, and petulant oppoſition, means of conſummate prudence nagemen', he gradually brought uſe to reaſon and diſcretion.

committee was appointed, on of December, to take into con- on the ſtate of public credit on h, but on the 12th it was moved, directors ſhould forthwith lay the Houſe, an account of all rocee lings: this motion being ſecon ied and ſupported, was d by Craggs, Lord Hinchin- and the two Walpoles. The is queſtion being called for this delay, Sir Richard Steele , that this nation, which two go poſſeſſed more weight and credit than any other nation in , was reduced to its preſent by a few cyphering cits, a ſpe- men of equal capacity, in all s (that of cheating a deluded only excepted), with thoſe ani- ho ſaved the capitol, who were be ſcreened by thoſe of greater for what reaſon they beſt knew, were at liberty to judge. In an argument againſt the queſ- hat this vindictive juſtice ſo contended for, would not be d, becauſe it would be impracto procure a true account of the ents' eſtates, another urged that laws againſt bankrupts enacted e againſt the directors (for ſo ld call them, as a word that ed more oblequy than any other on) would, in his opinion, at- end propoſed. Horace Wal- in ſpeaking for the previous n, confeſſed that the South Sea ſcheme was weak in its projection, villainous in its execution, and calamitous in its end; but that, in his opinion, they ought to begin with applying a remedy to the evil. Walpole himſelf did not attempt to make any defence of the directors; but ſaid, 'that as he 'had already declared, he had paſſed 'ſome time upon a propoſal for that 'purpoſe; he was, however, appre-'henſive, that if they went on in a 'warm, paſſionate way, the ſcheme 'might be rendered altogether impracticable: and therefore, he deſired 'that the Houſe would proceed regu-'larly and calmly, leſt by running pre-'cipitately into odious inquiries, they 'ſhould exaſperate the diſtemper to 'ſuch a degree, as to render all reme-'dies ineffectual.'

"In reply to this exhortation to mildneſs, Sir Joſeph Jekyll enforced, with uncommon animation, the neceſſity of an immediate inquiry. He urged, that it was abſurd to attempt a cure before they were acquainted with the diſorder; and was convinced that the wiſdom of the Houſe would not want ſchemes to apply proper remedies. Walpole, finding that this ſpeech had made a deep impreſſion, did not inſiſt on the previous queſtion, and ſuffered the original motion to paſs without a diviſion. Several reſolutions were accordingly carried, ordering the directors to deliver in an account of all their proceedings in relation to the execution of the South Sea act." *P.* 133.

CABALS OF THE DUCHESS OF KENDAL AND BOLINGBROKE TO REMOVE WALPOLE.

"AT this period, Walpole ſtood in the higheſt eſtimation with the king and nation; and his pacific ſentiments were ſo well known, that all who deſired the bleſſing of peace, wiſhed for his continuance in office; yet rumours of a change in adminiſtration were believed and circulated; and a formal attempt was made by Bolingbroke, in co-operation with the Ducheſs of Kendal, to obtain his removal, and to ſubſtitute himſelf in his place. A full account of this intrigue, which has occaſioned various conjectures and uncertain ſpeculations, is here given from undoubted authorities.

"The Ducheſs of Kendal, who, by the death of Lady Darlington, remained

ed without a rival in the confidence of the King, had, in conſideration of 11,000*l.* aſſured Lord Bolingbroke that ſhe would obtain his complete reſtoration; but having failed in effecting her promiſe, ſhe threw the whole blame on Sir Robert Walpole, as the perſon who obſtructed the King's deſigns in his favour; and though ſhe was inclined to ſecond all attempts for the purpoſe of obtaining his diſgrace, yet many circumſtances prevented her from exerting her influence in favour of Bolingbroke.

"She was become timid and cautious; fearful of diſtreſſing the mind of the King, who was declining in years and health, and eaſily depreſſed. She was unwilling to offend the miniſters, who, beſides the payment of a penſion of 7,500*l.* from the exchequer, which it depended on their punctuality to diſcharge, ſecured her good-will by private preſents, and ſupplied her with various means of gratifying her rapaciouſneſs. She affected great concern for the intereſt of England, and ſacrificed to her own tranquillity the concerns of the Hanoverian junto. Under theſe circumſtances, it was no eaſy taſk to rouſe her active exertions; but Bolingbroke paid aſſiduous court; his wife was no leſs conſtant in her attendance, and both anxiouſly watched for a favourable opportunity, which at length ſeemed to preſent itſelf.

"The eldeſt ſon of Sir Robert Walpole had been appointed ranger of Richmond Park, and the miniſter, while a new lodge was building, took a ſmall tenement on Richmond Hill, where the King, after ſhooting, occaſionally dined with him, and paſſed the afternoon drinking punch, of which he was exceſſively fond, in an eaſy and convivial manner. The Ducheſs, alarmed at this familiar intercourſe, and anxious to render theſe viſits leſs frequent, attempted, by means of ſome of her German friends, who were generally of the party, to break up the meeting ſooner than the uſual time of retiring; but their attempts having no effect, the Ducheſs liſtened to the overtures of Bolingbroke, who artfully fomented her jealouſy againſt Sir Robert Walpole, and prevailed on her to ſecond his efforts.

"He drew up a long memorial, full of invectives againſt the miniſter, which the Ducheſs of Kendal ſecretly delivered to the King. After ſtating in various inſtances the miſcon adminiſtration, he concluded, queſting an audience, and un to demonſtrate that the kingdc inevitably be ruined, ſhould bert Walpole continue at the the treaſury. The King put t morial into the hands of the n who concluded, that the perſ conveyed it, could not be ign its contents: after ſome inqu traced it to the Ducheſs of who, on being interrogated, a ledged that ſhe had delivered attempted to juſtify her conc frivolous excuſes. Walpole, i only entreated her as a fav ſecond the inſtances of Bolin and to procure for him that a which he ſo earneſtly ſolicited Ducheſs, after ſeveral endeav excuſe herſelf, promiſed com and at a proper interval, Wal ſought the King to grant an a to Bolingbroke; and urged t priety, by obſerving, that if this was rejected, much clamour w raiſed againſt him for keep King to himſelf, and for pe none to approach his perſon wh tell unwelcome truths.

"The King declined comp ſo poſitive a manner, that could not venture to preſs it ther in perſon; but waited Ducheſs to renew his applicati found Lady Bolingbroke on and when ſhe retired, was in that the King was unwilling t Bolingbroke, on a ſuppoſition would make him uneaſy. repeated his earneſt entreati declared that he could not until the audience was granted preſſing ſolicitations finally ha effect; and Bolingbroke was a into the cloſet.

"While Walpole was atten an adjoining apartment, Lord mere came, and demanded a for the ſignature of papers, w had brought as chancellor of th of Cornwall. He was inform Bolingbroke was with the Ki that Walpole was alſo waitin the midſt of his ſurpriſe, Boli coming out, Letchmere inſtant ed into the cloſet, and without any apology, or entering upon buſineſs, burſt out into the m lent invectives againſt Walpol he reviled as not contented wit

mſelf, but had introduced
vas, if poſſible, worſe than
be his aſſiſtant. The King,
with this miſtake, calmly
if he would undertake the
rime miniſter. Letchmere
ply, but continued pouring
nvectives, and finally de-
hout having offered any of
to ſign. Walpole found
highly diverted and occu-
this incident, that it was
before he had an opportu-
quiring the ſubject of Bo-
converſation. The King
wered, '*Bagatalles, baga-*

was this formidable attack
the prudence and firmneſs
iſter; the King continued
ntial viſits, and on his de-
Hanover, ordered him to
lodge in Richmond Park
ainſt his return.

the account of this extra-
anſaction, given by Wal-
lf; yet other reports have
ated, which deſerve conſi-
Bolingbroke ſo confidently
edly aſſerted, that on the
rn from Hanover, he ſhould
ed miniſter, that this opi-
ned belief, not only from
and partiſans, but from
were leſs inimical to the
nd leſs deſirous of his fall.
eſſes his hopes on the ſub-
his uſual freedom, in a
Dr. Sheridan, May 13th,
Atterbury drew up a me-
Cardinal Fleury, in which
the fall of the miniſter as
event. Pelham alſo told
nſlow, that at this period
as ſo convinced of Boling-
ended elevation, as to have
e reſolution of reſigning and
peerage, but was deterred
nonſtrances of the Duke of
, and the repreſentations
nceſs of Wales, who diſ-
from a ſtep, which would
e him for taking his accuſ-
in the Houſe of Commons.
other hand, Horace Wal-
y Walſingham, and the
f Kendal herſelf, in a con-
with Sir Matthew Decker,
at the King did not intend
to diſmiſs Walpole. It is not difficult, however, to reconcile theſe contradictory reports. It was natural for Bolingbroke to propagate an opinion tending to exalt his own importance; it is probable that Walpole, in a peeviſh moment of diſſatisfaction, might have expreſſed a reſolution of retiring; and the whole account might poſſibly have received its greateſt authority from Walpole's own declaration, that, knowing the venality of the Ducheſs of Kendal, her aſcendency over the King, and the influence of Bolingbroke over her, he was not without apprehenſions that her efforts might have finally ſucceeded." *P.* 262.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF GEORGE I. AND ANECDOTES OF HIM.

"THE King departed for Hanover on the 3d of June; he enjoyed perfect health till he arrived at Delden. He was entertained by the Count de Twittel, at a country houſe about twenty miles from that town. The King ate ſome melons after ſupper, which probably cauſed the indigeſtion of which he died. He returned that evening to Delden, and ſet out early the next morning, after having breakfaſted on a cup of chocolate. On his arrival at Bentheim, the King felt himſelf indiſpoſed, but continued his journey in oppoſition to the repeated entreaties of his ſuite. His indiſpoſition increaſed, and when he arrived at Ippenburen, he was quite lethargic; his hand fell down as if lifeleſs, and his tongue hung out of his mouth. He gave, however, ſigns of life, by continually crying out, as well as he could articulate, Oſnabrug, Oſnabrug. This impatience to reach Oſnabrug induced the attendants not to ſtop at Ippenburen, but to haſten on, in hopes of arriving at that city before he died. But it was too late. The exact time and place of his death cannot be aſcertained; but it is moſt probable, that he expired either as the carriage was aſcending the hill near Ippenburen, or on the ſummit. On their arrival at the palace of his brother, the biſhop of Oſnabrug, he was immediately bled, but all attempts to recover him proved ineffectual *. A

this account of the King's death, I am indebted to my friend Nathaall, Eſquire, who obtained it from perſons at Hanover and Oſnarecollected the event."

courier had been diſpatched to the Ducheſs of Kendal, who had remained at Delden, with the account of the King's dangerous ſituation; he met her on the road, about two miles on the other ſide of the Rhine; but as ſhe was haſtening on, another courier announced his death. She beat her breaſt, tore her hair, and gave ſigns of extreme grief; and then, diſmiſſing the Engliſh ladies who accompanied her, took the road to Brunſwic, where ſhe continued three months *.

"Lord Townſhend, who was on his journey to Hanover, repaired inſtantly to Oſnabrug, where he arrived on the 22d, early in the morning; but finding the King demiſed, he wrote a letter of condolence and congratulation to the new ſovereign, and taking poſt, purſued his journey to England.

"Before I conclude the reign of George the Firſt, one remarkable fact muſt not be omitted: as the King could not readily ſpeak Engliſh, nor Sir Robert Walpole French, the miniſter was obliged to deliver his ſentiments in Latin; and as that was a language in which neither could converſe with readineſs and propriety, Walpole was frequently heard to ſay, that during the reign of the firſt George, he governed the kingdom by means of bad Latin. It is a matter of wonder, that, under ſuch diſadvantages, the King ſhould take pleaſure in tranſacting buſineſs with him, a circumſtance which was principally owing to the method and perſpicuity of his calculations, and to the extreme facility with which he arranged and explained the moſt abſtruſe and difficult combinations of finance." *P.* 265.

ANECDOTES OF PRINCESS SOPHIA AND COUNT KONIGSMARK.

"IT has been already obſerved, that George the Firſt had, by a left-handed marriage, eſpouſed the of Kendal, at the time his the unfortunate Sophia Doro ſtill alive. She was the only William Duke of Zell, by d'Emiers, of the houſe of Olb France; was born in 1666, hand was courted by the mo ful princes of Germany. Erneſt Auguſtus had once him for the Princeſs Anne, a Queen of England; he actu to England to pay his addre was well received and appr the whole court. But he wa by his father, who had ſudde cluded a match for him with h

"Sophia, at the time of t riage, was only ſixteen year and was a princeſs of great charms and mental endowm her attractions did not retain tions of her huſband. Afte brought him a ſon and a dau neglected his amiable conſort tached himſelf to a favourite

"Such was the ſituation o when Count Konigſmark †, a nobleman, arrived at Hano was a man of good figure, feſſed gallantry; had been enamoured of Sophia at Zell, ſuppoſed to have made ſome ſion on her heart. On the ſigh his paſſion, which had been di by abſence, broke out with i violence; he had the imprud licly to renew his attentions George was abſent at the a made his ſolicitations with r ardour. Information of hi ment, and of his ſucceſs, was ed to Erneſt Auguſtus; and o ing, as the Count came ou apartment, and was croſſing a he was put to death by perſo to intercept him, in the pr the Elector; and tradition ſti the ſpot where this murder mitted. Sophia was immedi

* "The Ducheſs of Kendal was ſiſter of Frederic Achatius, C Schulenburgh and Hedlen. Petronelle Meleſina, the Counteſs of Wal who afterwards married the Earl of Cheſterfield, was ſuppoſed to daughter by George the Firſt, though ſhe was conſidered as her niec Ducheſs returned to England, and died at a very advanced age. Sh pally reſided at Kendal Houſe, near Twickenham, which was after h converted into a tea-garden. Her immenſe property was divided amc German relations, and the Counteſs of Cheſterfield."

† "Brother of Count Konigſmark, who was accuſed of having ſ aſſaſſins to murder Thomas Thynne, and of Counteſs Konigſmark, m Auguſtus the Second of Poland."

rreſt; and though ſhe ſolemnly
d her innocence, yet circum-
ſpoke ſtrongly againſt her.
orge, who never loved his wife,
plicit credit to the account of
delity, as related by his father;
ed to her impriſonment, and
d from the eccleſiaſtical con-
a divorce, which was paſſed on
h of December 1694. And
r father, the Duke of Zell,
ated on his only daughter, does
m to have entertained any
of her guilt, for he always con-
upon the ſtricteſt terms of
ip with Erneſt Auguſtus, and
in-law.
e unfortunate Sophia was con-
the caſtle of Alden, ſituated
mall river Aller, in the duchy
She terminated her miſerable
e, after a long captivity of
wo years, on the 13th of No-
1726, in the ſixty-firſt year of
e, only ſeven months before
th of George the Firſt; and
announced in the Gazette,
he title of the Electreſs Dowa-
Hanover.
ring her whole confinement,
aved with no leſs mildneſs than
; and on receiving the ſacra-
ce every week, never omitted,
awful occaſion, making the
emn aſſeverations, that ſhe was
lty of the crime laid to her
Subſequent circumſtances have
light, which appear to juſtify
nory; and reports are current
over, that her character was
efamed, and that ſhe fell a ſa-
o the jealouſy and perfidy of
nteſs of Platen, favourite miſ-
Erneſt Auguſtus. Being ena-
of Count Konigſmark, who
her overtures, jealouſy took
n of her breaſt; ſhe determin-
crifice both the lover and the
to her vengeance, and circum-
favoured her deſign.
e Prince was abſent at the
Erneſt Auguſtus was a man of
paſſions and violent temper,
ritated, and, when irritated, in-
of control. Sophia herſelf
ated Count Konigſmark with
and attention, and the lover
-headed, ſelf-ſufficient, priding
on his perſonal accompliſh-
and accuſtomed to ſucceed in
f gallantry.
oſe who exculpate Sophia, aſſert
either that a common viſit was conſtrued into an act of criminality; or that the Counteſs of Platen, at a late hour, ſummoned Count Konigſmark in the name of the Princeſs, though without her connivance; that on being introduced, Sophia was ſurpriſed at his intruſion; that on quitting the apartment, he was diſcovered by Erneſt Auguſtus, whom the Counteſs had placed in the gallery, and was inſtantly aſſaſſinated by perſons whom ſhe had ſuborned for that purpoſe.

"It is impoſſible, at this diſtance of time, to diſcover and trace the circumſtances of this myſterious tranſaction, on which no perſon at the court of Hanover durſt at that time deliver his opinion; but the ſudden murder of Count Konigſmark may be urged as a corroboration of this ſtatement, for had his guilt, and that of Sophia, been unequivocal, would he not have been arreſted and brought to a trial for the purpoſe of proving their connection, and confronting him with the unfortunate Princeſs?

"Many perſons of credit at Hanover have not ſcrupled, ſince the death of Erneſt Auguſtus and George the Firſt, to expreſs their belief that the imputation caſt on Sophia was falſe and unjuſt. It is alſo reported, that her huſband having made an offer of reconciliation, ſhe gave this noble and diſdainful anſwer of haughty virtue, unconſcious of ſtain: 'If what I am 'accuſed of is true, I am unworthy of 'his bed; and if my accuſation is falſe, 'he is unworthy of me. I will not 'accept his offers.'

"George the Second, who doated on his mother, was fully convinced of her innocence. He once made an attempt to ſee her, and even croſſed the Aller on horſeback, oppoſite to the caſtle, but was prevented from having an interview with her by the Baron de Bulow, to whoſe care the Elector, her huſband, had committed her. Had ſhe ſurvived his acceſſion, he intended to reſtore her to liberty, and to acknowledge her as Queen dowager. Her memory was ſo dear to him, that he ſecretly kept her portrait in his poſſeſſion; and the morning after the news of the death of George the Firſt had reached London, Mrs. Howard obſerved (in the anti-chamber of the King's apartment) a picture of a woman in the electoral robes, which proved to be that of Sophia.

"George the Second told Queen Caroline, that in making ſome repairs in the palace of Hanover, the bones of Count Konigſmark were found under the floor of the anti-chamber which led to the apartment of Sophia. The Queen mentioned this fact to Sir Robert Walpole, and in various converſations which ſhe held on this ſubject, ſhe appeared fully convinced of her innocence; an opinion which the miniſter* himſelf conſtantly adhered to." *P.* 267.

(To be continued.)

XXXVII. *A Tour in Switzerland;* or, a View of the preſent State of the Governments and Manners of thoſe Cantons: with comparative Sketches of the preſent State of Paris. By HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS. 2 vol. 8vo. pp. 706. 12s. *Robinſons.*

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* "The account of Sophia of Zell is derived from the MS. jou N. W. Wraxall, Eſq. Etough's Papers, and various communications received at Hanover, and Polnitz's Memoirs. A pretended hiſtory is pu under the title of *Hiſtoire ſecrete de la Ducheſſe d'Hanovre, Epouſe de George I Roi de la Grande Bretagne. Les malheurs de cette infortunée Princeſſe, ſa p Chateau d'Ahlen où elle a fini ſes jours; ſes intelligences ſecrettes avec le C Konigſmark, aſſaſſiné à ce ſujet,* which is a mere romance."

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Chap. XL. Reclamation of the Guarantee of the Privileges of the Pays de Vaud by France—Hiſtory of that Treaty—Griefs of Switzerland againſt the French Republic—Griefs of the French Republic againſt Switzerland—Remedies propoſed by the popular Party—Reflections on the Progreſs of the French Revolution.

Appendix. Obſervations on the Glacieres, and the Glaciers, by M. Ramond.

EXTRACT.

SPIRIT OF COMMERCE IN FRANCE BEFORE AND SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

"IN France, a country ſo near Switzerland in its geographical ſituation, but ſo diſtant in the character and diſpoſition of the people, things in this reſpect are managed better; and although the French are lately become in ſome ſort alſo a nation of uſurers and ſtock-jobbers, their mode of toiling for wealth, and their mode of ſpending it, are altogether different from the plodding uſages of their neighbours.

"The revolution which deſtroyed monarchy in France, overthrew at the ſame time the empire of ancient prejudices and habits. Before that event, vanity

"George the Second told Queen Caroline, that in making some repairs in the palace of Hanover, the bo[dy] Count Konigsmark were found the floor of the anti-chamber to the apartment of Soph Queen mentioned this fact to Walpole, and in various c[on]versations which she held on this su[b]ject appeared fully convinced cence; an opinion whic[h] herself constantly adhe[red]

(To be conti[nued]

XXXVII. *A Tou[r]* or, a View of the Governme[nt] those Cantons Sketches of Paris. By [MI]LIAMS. 2 *R. Lifons*

CHAP. —B[ri]tain— of the *Ch[ur]* the bet[ter] Par[is] C[ha]

I

C'

[illegible] are re[ad]
[illegible] visions of th[e]
[illegible]ance that th[e]
[illegible]tive talents [by]
[illegible]r for the good [of]
[illegible]d as the ideas wh[ich]
[illegible]has awakened, have
[illegible]dividual in France for
[illegible]ions of his own impo[r]
[illegible] man, however ignorant
[illegible], boldly brings forward
[illegible]ble plan, insists upon his
[illegible]ng heard by his fellow-c[i]
[illegible]and calls upon every capitalist
to him with his funds, and e[n]
if he can, the enthusiasm
terest with which the wings o[f]
moment will be loaded.

"Those who decline setti[ng]
inventors, and adventurers, th[at]
by discoveries, either in the
to travel through unknown ways
commercial enterprise, at least
more beaten; and soon [after]
out the wide extent of the
Gothic palaces are transformed
manufactories, cloisters become
fields, chapels are converted in
houses, the recesses of solitar
fishers are invaded, and the
echoes of the [illegible] to man
which were once only to rep
the solemn flow [illegible]
reverberate rude dull noise of
busy tools. A strange confu
ideas is excited in the man
given to contemplation of thes
edifices, which imagination
accustomed to appropriate to
inhabitants, gazing silently a
endless pageant of floating
formed of which every now
succeeded, draws off his
ideas of solemn finness vani
the rich parade of his mod
No doubt an artisan is far m
than a visionary, but he looks
picturesque when placed b
his work, and gazed at
spectator.

"While speculators in the
are converting old convents into m
ries, speculators in Paris are
on a surer principle of ca
transforming palaces into
public amusement. So new, so
and so Grecian in all their
delegations, that to trace
sketch of them will require o
whole following chapters.

of paper-money con- the new ſpirit of ice, by ſuffering the ve amidſt ideal regions alth. The moſt trifling tranſaction, at that pe- nething in it of founding pair of ſhoes coſt a thou- an ell of riband five d as the women in France ore active ſpirits than y lady who had fifty, or thouſand livres in her conſidered herſelf as a aliſt; and hearing inceſ- ll parts, and in all direc- nmerce was the infallible th, immediately ſet up olid funds ſome ſpecies of dy provided herſelf with ket handkerchiefs, ano- ſſortment of ſhoes; ſome ndles, ſome wax; ſome ler, and others in ſnuff; eir little traffic, all were the ſame reſtleſs ſpirit of ecies of commerce, how- leeting duration. Sterne , that Frenchmen con- than they combine; ſtill may this obſervation be e French women; who, came adventurers in the f traffic, exulted in the tation of their wealth; niſhed to find that the which was to replace the no longer be purchaſed e capital; till at length d, that their magnificent rofits were a ſort of fairy- when touched, turned that it was not the mer- h had increaſed in price, ats that had diminiſhed

the moſt beautiful, and iguing of the fair Pari- the agents and emiſſaries ds, lovers, or huſbands, offices; and the marine, the home-departments, th female contractors and who, for the moſt part, ublican committees made nce than poliſhed courts, formidable artillery of gay ſmiles, lively ſallies, graces; artillery which n know better how to he women of any other niſters and commiſſaries felt the energy of arguments uttered by ruby lips, and the claims of a petition offered by a ſoft hand, of which the naked well-ſhaped arm was gracefully ſtretched out; and, upon the whole, the women of France, to whom, by the Conſtitutional Act, all rights have been denied, find that they ſtill hold a tolerably deſpotic empire over their lords and maſters, the ſovereign people.

"Of a different claſs from theſe female negotiators and merchants, were thoſe women, who, once poſſeſſed of all that rank and fortune could beſtow, were now reduced to ſupply the preſſing wants of the moment, by a melancholy ſpecies of traffic; by ſelling various pieces of ornamental needle-work, which they had once been taught to execute as an amuſement, or by making a profeſſion of thoſe arts which they had once acquired as the accompliſhments of an elegant education. Above all, drawing has proved an uſeful reſource in theſe circumſtances. Many a lady has found in her pencil, a means of ſubſiſtence for herſelf and family; many a finiſhed landſcape, deſtined to grace a cryſtal *boudoir*, or decorate a gilded pavillion, has ſerved to furniſh the fair artiſt with the cruſt of bread which, in ſome lonely garret, ſhe moiſtens with her tears. What a long and mournful page of tranſitions the domeſtic annals of a revolution contain!" *Vol. p.* 17.

AMUSEMENTS OF PARIS—DRESS, &c.

"IF the morning at Paris is devoted to buſineſs, the evening at leaſt belongs to pleaſure: over thoſe hours ſhe holds an undivided empire, but is worſhipped at innumerable altars, and hailed by ever-varying rituals.

"During the laſt winter the amuſements of twenty-four theatres, which were opened every night, were every night ſucceeded by public and private balls, in ſuch numbers, that there were no leſs than two thouſand ball-rooms inſcribed on the regiſters of the police, which keeps its wakeful vigils over every ſort of amuſement, in all their gradations, from the bright blaze of waxen tapers which diſplays the charms of nymphs dreſſed *à la ſauvage*, or *à la grec*, who grace the ſplendid ball *de Richlieu*; to the oily lamp which lights up the ſeventh

ſtory,

ſlory, or the vaulted cellar, where the blind fidler's animating ſcrape calls the ſovereign people to the cotillon of wooden ſhoes.

"Theſe two thouſand ball-rooms of the capital afford ample proof that no revolution has taken place in the manners of the French, and that they are ſtill a dancing nation. They have indeed of late fully demonſtrated to the world that they are capable of greater things; and that when the energies of their ſouls are called forth, they can follow Buonaparte acroſs the bridge of Lodi; but when their minds return to their natural poſition, every barrack has a room appropriated for dancing, and the heroes of Arcole, as well as the *muſcadins* of Paris,

'All knit hands, and beat the ground
'In a light fantaſtic round.'

"The fetes of the court, it is aſſerted by the few perſons remaining in France, by whom they were frequented, were but tawdry ſplendour compared with the claſſical elegance which prevails at the fetes of our republican contractors. As a ſpecimen of theſe private balls, I ſhall trace a ſhort ſketch of a dance lately given by one of the furniſhers of ſtores for fleets and armies, in his ſpacious hotel, where all the furniture, in compliance with the preſent faſhion at Paris, is antique; where all that is not Greek is Roman; where ſtately ſilken beds, maſſy ſofas, worked tapeſtry, and gilt ornaments, are thrown aſide as rude Gothic magnificence, and every couch reſembles that of Pericles, every chair thoſe of Cicero; where every wall is finiſhed in arabeſque, like the baths of Titus, and every table, upheld by Caſtors and Polluxes, is covered with Athenian buſts and Etruſcan vaſes; where that modern piece of furniture a clock is concealed beneath the claſſic bar of Phœbus, and the dancing hours; and every chimney-iron is ſupported by a ſphinx, or a griffin. The dreſs of his female viſitors was in perfect harmony with the furniture of his hotel; for although the Pariſian ladies are not ſuſpected of any obſtinate attachment to Grecian modes of government, they are moſt rigid partiſans of Grecian modes of dreſs, adorned like the contemporaries of Aſpaſia—the looſe light drapery, the naked arm, the bare boſom, the ſandaled feet, the circling zone, the golden chains, the twiſting treſſ diſplay the moſt inflexible conf to the laws of republican co The moſt faſhionable hair-dre Paris, in order to accommodate ſelf to the claſſical taſte of h cuſtomers, is provided with a v of antique buſts as models; and he waits on a lady, inquires chuſes to be dreſt that day *à la patre*, *la Dianne*, or *la Pſyche?* times the changeful nymph is a ſometimes a Venus; but the laſ has been the *Niobé*; of late fa lean, gay and grave, old and y have been all *à la Niobé*; an many-curled periwig, thrown ali the faſhionable claſs, now dec the heads of pretty ſhop-keepers.

"The fair Grecians being mined not to injure the contour forms by ſuperfluous incumbr no faſhionable lady at Paris wea pockets, and the inconvenience ing without is obviated by ſtickin fan in her belt, ſliding in a flat of morocco leather, only large e to contain a few louis, at the her neck, and giving her ſnuf and her pocket-handkerchief t care of the gentleman who attend and to whom ſhe applies for whenever ſhe has occaſion.

"For a ſhort time during the ter, in defiance of froſt and ſnow coſtume of a few reigning belle not *à la grec*, but *à la ſauvage*. dreſſed *à la ſauvage*, was to ha that part of the frame which w left uncovered clad in a light dr of fleſh colour. The boddice, which no linen was worn (ſhifts an article of dreſs long ſince reje Paris, both by the Greeks an Savages), the boddice was ma knitted ſilk, clinging exactly t ſhape, which is perfectly diſpla the petticoat was on one ſide t up by a light feſtoon; and the which were either bare, or co with a ſilk ſtocking of fleſh colo woven as to draw upon the toes glove upon the fingers, were deco with diamonds. Theſe gentle ſav however, found themſelves ſo r treated whenever they appeared the ſovereign multitude, that at l the faſhions of Otaheite were th aſide, and Greece remains the f ing order of the day.

"But to return to the contra and his ball—after ſeveral hour

n dancing cotillons, which the
; women of Paris perform with a
e of perfection—a light nymphiſh
unſeen elſewhere—and after the
which is now never forgotten
Paris ball, had proved that the
heads of Niobés were not to be
giddy, the company were led to
er furniſhed with Eaſtern magni-
, and decorated with Attic taſte.
ſupper the folding doors of the
were thrown open to a garden
ſiderable extent, beautifully illu-
d with coloured lamps, and its
ending with laviſh cluſters of
of every ſeaſon and every cli-
formed of ice, while fountains
l forth ſtreams of orgeat, lemo-
and liqueurs.
at while theſe imitators of Greece
ome are revelling in Aſiatic
, you hear them lamenting moſt
ically the ſubverſion of the an-
regime; that regime, which
at leaſt have had thus much of
, that it would have retained
erſonages in the antichambers
ſaloons they now occupy; to
antichambers they would with
ter-revolution moſt probably
. One is obliged to offer up an
tion to patience, when con-
d to liſten to their declamations
, that new order of things to
ſolely they owe their elevation.
here is indeed one claſs of per-
efore whoſe complaints of the
tion, however bitter, the mind
es itſelf in ſympathetic ſorrow.
oor *gentier*, while he ſips his
n black-broth, which he is
to procure by parting, in ſad
ion, with all the relics of his
ſplendour, with watches, rings,
re, and clothes: he indeed, if
nplains, is to be pitied, and if
ears complaint, is to be revered!
as! there is ſo much of tragical
n the pages of the *great book*, a
vhich has long ſince been called
t evil, that we muſt give it at
whole chapter to itſelf.
t preſent I ſhall only obſerve,
e reign of terror has acted upon
untry like ſome mighty peſti-
which not only ſweeps away de-
millions in its fury, but leaves
oxious taint upon every object
it has paſſed. The reign of
has given a fatal wound to the
s of public ſpirit; ordinary
have miſtaken the execrable

abuſes of liberty for an effect of the generous principle itſelf: the victims of revolutionary government have lifted up their complaining voice; all the emotions of ſympathy, and all the feelings of indignation, have been called forth; and the partiſans of the ancient regime have left no art unpractiſed, no ſeduction untried, to take advantage of thoſe diſpoſitions in favour of their own ſyſtem.

"Thoſe who have been too rapidly enriched by the revolution have endeavoured to hide the obſcurity of their origin, by mimicking the tones of thoſe who have titles and honours to regret, till ariſtocracy has deſcended ſo low, that it will ſoon perhaps be exploded, like any other faſhion, when taken up by the vulgar. Many of the fair wives of titled emigrants, or blooming widows of murdered nobles, who have made ſuch ſecond marriages, that we might well apoſtrophize them in the language of Hamlet:

'Such an act
'That blurs the grace and bluſh of modeſty,
'Calls virtue hypocrite,
'Makes marriage vows
'As falſe as dicers' oaths—'

Theſe very ladies, who have taught their new-made liege-lords to ape their counter-revolutionary follies, will at length be aſhamed of their ariſtocracy, when they find how ſucceſsfully they are rivalled in thoſe ſentiments by their milliners and mantua-makers. A writer of a late political pamphlet has given an admirable reaſon why our Pariſian belles will ſoon lay aſide the tone of eternal lamentations for the overthrow of deſpotiſm; 'Seven years,' ſays he, 'have already 'elapſed ſince the epocha of the revo-'lution: ſeven years is a period of 'ſome length in the hiſtory of a 'youthful beauty, and a lady will 'ſoon not be able to regret the mo-'narchy under the penalty of paſſing 'for old.' I believe every perſon who has ſtudied the female heart, will agree with this writer, that the republic has a tolerable chance upon this principle of obtaining ere long many fair proſelytes.

"The fans, ſparkling with ſpangled *fleurs de lys*, will then be broken; the rings, bearing the inſignia of royalty, will be melted down; and the *porte-feuilles*, and *bon-bonnieres*, with their

fliding lids displaying the forbidden images of regal greatneſs, will no longer be borne about in a ſort of triumphal manner, not from a ſentiment of ſorrow, by thoſe who, attendant on their perſons, and baſking in their ſmiles, are privileged to diſplay more than that general regret for their unhappy deſtiny which humanity feels; but from a ſenſation of vanity by thoſe, who perhaps never breathed the ſame atmoſphere; never, even at awful diſtance, gazed upon the originals of thoſe pictures which they now affect to cheriſh as the tender memorials of peculiar favour. Theſe relics, we may venture to predict, will be offered up in one mighty ſacrifice at the ſhrine of the republic, the moment it is well underſtood that to be a republican, is to be young.

"Public balls, as well as concerts, were held laſt winter at the *Theatre Français*, which, after having been long ſhut up, was repaired, embelliſhed, and baptized by the Greek name of the *Odeon*; and that no jealouſy might exiſt between the balls and concerts, on account of this claſſical nomenclature, the balls immediately received the appellation of *thiaſes*.

"But the moſt ſingular ſpecies of amuſement which the laſt winter produced, were ſubſcription-balls, entitled *des bals à la victime*. Such, and ſo powerful was the rage for pleaſure, that a certain number of its votaries, who, during the tyranny of Robeſpierre, had loſt their neareſt relations on the ſcaffold, inſtituted, not days of ſuch ſolemn, ſad commemoration, as is dear to the ſuperſtition of tenderneſs, when, in melancholy proceſſion, clad in ſable, and wreathed with cypreſs, they might have knelt, a mourning multitude, around the ſpot where the mutilated bodies of their murdered parents had been thrown by the executioner; and bathed the ſod with thoſe bitter tears which filial affection, or agonized love, ſhed over the broken ties of nature, or of paſſion—no!—the commemorative rites which theſe mourners offered to the manes of their maſſacred relations, were feſtive balls! To theſe ſtrange, unhallowed orgies, no one could be admitted who had not loſt a father, a mother, a huſband, a wife, a brother, or a ſiſter, on the guillotine; but any perſon with a certificate of their execution in his pocket-book, not only obtained admiſſion, but might dance as long, and as merrily as heart could wiſh. Had Holbein been preſent at ſuch a ſpectacle, no doubt he would have enriched his death-dance with new images, and led forward each gay nymph by an attendant headleſs ſpectre. The indignant cry of public opinion, however, was at length heard above the muſic of the waltz and the cotillon; and the *bal à la victime* exiſts no longer to bear its powerful teſtimony to a depravation, not merely of manners, but of the heart.

"If in the winter, conformably to our Grecian ideas at Paris, concert-rooms became *Odeons*, and the Niobés and the Titus's danced in a *thiaſe*, ſummer can boaſt of more than equal honours; ſince then we never tread but on Attic ground, and never ſuffer ourſelves to be pleaſed but when pleaſure preſents herſelf with a claſſical appellation. Witneſs ye gardens of Tivoli, ye bowers of Idalia, ye winding walks of Elyſium, ye grottos of Venus, ye vales of Tempe, ye groves of Theſſaly! witneſs with what fond alacrity the lovers of antiquity fly in multitudes to your enchanting receſſes, where the arching trees are hung with innumerable lamps of varying colours, where the ear is exhilarated with the ſounds of muſic, and the eye is cheered with the movements of the dance; and where every evening the hour of ten ſerves as a general ſignal, at which the whole city of Paris ſeems one vaſt theatre for the diſplay of fire-works. A ſtranger who ſhould enter this city at night by the bridge of Neuilly, might ſuppoſe that he had reached this ſcene of great events at ſome important epocha, which had occaſioned a general rejoicing. On his right he would diſcern the lights of *Bagatelle*, beaming through the *Bois de Boulogne*, and would paſs cloſe to the brilliant entrance of Idalia; on his left he would be dazzled by the illuminations of the Elyſium; while, as he advanced, he would diſcern, above every quarter of the town, the tall ſky-rockets darting their vivid flaſh, and would hear in all directions the light exploſions of enchanted palaces, with bright arcades and fairy columns;

'The crackling flames appear on high,
'And driving ſparkles dance along the ſky.'

"*Bagatelle* alone, the once gay retreat

treat of the Comte d'Artois, is ſuffered, by our Grecian amateurs, to retain its old appellation in favour of the regal images which it brings to memory. What food for the ramblings of the mind along the paths of hiſtory, when it contraſts the light French graces of Bagatelle, with the maſſy, Gothic gloom of Holyrood Houſe! It may be obſerved, that the perſons who are for ever lamenting the ſubverſion of the ancient regime, are not prevented by their regrets from giving all the encouragement in their power to thoſe, who convert one palace after another into ſcenes of public amuſement; and that they eagerly purchaſe for half a crown, the privilege of treading gaily every evening with the plebeian multitude, thoſe magnificent gardens and ſumptuous hotels, of which the poſſeſſors have, for the moſt part, as in former proſcriptions, paid for their beautiful retreats at Alba, with their lives. But while theſe lovers of deſpotiſm forget their regrets in their pleaſures, the philoſophic mind wanders often in muſing mood along theſe feſtive haunts, where the moſt ſingular combinations crowd upon reflection; and, amidſt the glowing enthuſiaſm of liberty, mourns thoſe partial evils that have clouded its brightneſs, and abhors thoſe cruel abuſes that have ſullied its cauſe!

"When the multiplied engagements of the evening do not offer leiſure for an excurſion to Tivoli, or a trip to Idalia, the gay world at leaſt find ſufficient time in the interval between the play and the *petit ſouper*, to lounge for half an hour at one of the faſhionable *glaciers*. A glacier is a ſort of coffee-houſe, eſtabliſhed in the fine hotels of emigrants, ſplendidly illuminated, open to perſons of both ſexes, and where you pay for your admiſſion by eating ices, for which there is now ſo extraordinary a demand in Paris, that if the following winter ſhould prove mild, the ice-purveyors will perhaps be forced to ſend to the department of Mont Blanc, in order to furniſh themſelves with means of ſupplying the enormous wants of their cuſtomers.

"But let me recall the images moſt dear to my imagination, by leaving for a while the glaciers of Paris, and the ſmoking-clubs of Baſil, and wandering amidſt the ſublime landſcapes of Switzerland. How delightful to bid adieu to every-day occurrences, occupations, cares, and pleaſures, for the contemplation of thoſe ſcenes of ſolemn grandeur, which form ſuch a contraſt to the littleneſs of ordinary life! Let me turn my ſteps towards the firſt auguſt object which ſtruck my eye in Switzerland, the cataract of the Rhine at Schaffhauſen, to which place I was obliged to travel by a long circuitous route to Zurich, ſince with French paſſports the Auſtrian territory was forbidden ground. A Balois told me before my departure, that the cataract of the Rhine was ſcarcely worth ſo much trouble; 'ſince,' 'after 'all,' ſaid he, 'it is but a fall of 'water'!'" *Vol.* i. *p.* 28.

VISIT TO THE ABBOT OF ENGELBERG.

"THE rain had confined us for ſome hours at this town (Lucerne), and we were fearful that the increaſe of the torrents would prevent our expedition to Engelberg; but a gleam of ſunſhine invited us to proceed. After leaving Stantz, we paſſed along a delicious valley, thickly ſown with cottages, hamlets, and farm-houſes, agreeably ſhaded with fruit-trees. Five miles beyond Stantz the valley cloſes, and we aſcended the mountain three leagues to Engelberg. Our path lay along a torrent ſtream overhung by foreſts of pine, and the ſcenery, without preſenting the ſtupendous grandeur of the Alps, was rich in the uſual wild and romantic appendages of Swiſs mountains.

"Having attained the ſummit, we paſſed by a winding deſcent into a valley ſeated within a circle of lofty hills, covered with wood, or paſture; beyond which riſe the majeſtic chain of mountains, whoſe tops are covered with perpetual ſnow. This valley, placed amidſt a chaos of rocks and glaciers, is about two miles in length, and one in breadth; in the centre are ſituated the village and abbey of Engelberg. The latter is an edifice of fine conſtruction, particularly the church, built in part with a kind of black marble, quarries of which are found in that country; this ſtructure, diſplaying the elegance of art, forms a ſtriking contraſt to the ſurrounding deſerts of nature.

"We arrived too late in the evening to preſent our letters to the Abbot, and therefore took up our reſidence at

the inn of the village; where, though accuſtomed to mountain air and accommodation, we paſſed a night of piercing cold, ariſing probably from the recent fall of rain, which had thrown a veil of ſnow over the ſurrounding hills.

"Early the next morning the Abbot, who is a prince of the empire, ſent his chancellor to invite us to repair to the monaſtery, where we accompanied him, and were introduced to a venerable-looking prieſt, who received us with the moſt cordial hoſpitality, kindly reproaching us for the late hour of our arrival, and lamenting, with the politeneſs of a man of the world, that I had been expoſed to the inconveniences of the homely inn.

"As it was Sunday, the duties of the morning, he informed us, compelled him to remit his attentions towards us for a ſhort time, which we might employ in viewing the library; this, however, we deferred, and accompanied the chancellor to a gallery in the church, which was crowded with villagers.

"In thoſe elevated regions, beyond which no human creature can exiſt, and where nature itſelf ſeems to expire, the inhabitant of the diſtant mountain, and he that dwells in ſome remote glen of the valley, ſecluded by their ſituation from the world, and by their daily occupations from the ſociety of each other, hail the return of the day ſet apart for religious obſervances, as a double feſtival, as a means of intercourſe with earth, and with heaven. The pomp and ceremonial of the worſhip muſt alſo be peculiarly ſtriking to the imagination of the peaſant, who, confined to a nook of his native hill, has never formed any comparative ideas of ſplendour or magnificence; and the Abbot has rendered the ſolemnities of the ſervice ſtill more affecting by the charm of delightful muſic.

"Nothing could be more congenial to thoſe finer emotions of the ſoul which riſe into devotion, than the harmonious ſymphonies that thrilled upon the ear, while the lifted eye fixed itſelf upon the vaſt perſpective ſweep of ſnow-covered Alps that form the ſtupendous horizon of the valley. In the foreground of this gigantic maſs ſtands the bold impending mountain from which the monaſtery takes its name *; and on which ſublime orcheſtra, not unworthy of the celeſtial choir, angels are fabled to have tuned to their golden harps the auſpicious hymn of its conſecration.

"The Abbot is ſovereign lord of Engelberg, under the protection of the four adjoining cantons. The number of his ſubjects, over whom he holds unlimited juriſdiction, amounts to about twelve hundred. The cares of his executive government devolve on four or five miniſters and officers; and the judicial power is entruſted to four judges, whom he chuſes out of twelve previouſly named by the people; theſe, with the miniſters abovementioned, form the civil and criminal tribunals of his ſtate, which are held in a room of the abbey, and of which his chancellor is ſecretary.

"Such is the form of government in this community; not indeed compoſed in the neweſt ſtyle of political organization, but ſuch as from the adminiſtration of the preſent ſovereign, is felt as a bleſſing by all who live under its influence. This prelate, whom the united voice of his people ſtamps with the honourable name of father of his country, has rendered tribunals, civil and criminal, of little uſe, by cheriſhing in his ſubjects the ſpirit of equity and forbearance, and reconciling their differences himſelf. The good Abbot is not only the healer of diviſions, but has introduced a ſyſtem of wealth and comfort to the lower claſſes, by employing them in manufactures, which beguile the length, and counteract the ſeverity of the ſavage winters.

"This prince is a conſiderable manufacturer himſelf, and carries on a very extenſive commerce in cheeſe. The profits of his trade, and his other revenues, which amount to upwards of one hundred and thirty thouſand livres, are expended in acts of beneficence and hoſpitality. Every wanderer has here his claims to protection allowed, and

* "Engelberg, in the language of the country, ſignifies the mountain of angels. Whatever intercourſe his predeceſſors might have had with theſe heavenly meſſengers, the prince, citing a line from an epiſtle of Horace, declared to one of my fellow-travellers his doubts reſpecting this celeſtial conſecration."

every

viſitor finds a welcome. We ſat to table a numerous family, ſed of French emigrant prieſts, nks of the convent, and occa- riſitors. The table was ſerved lenty and hoſpitality; and the is, the mountain veniſon, made a the repaſt; but what was moſt ble in the entertainment, was the nd courteous demeanour of the ble hoſt.

mong the treaſures of the con- the library holds a diſtinguiſhed and is valuable not ſo much number of the volumes it con- which do not amount to more n or twelve thouſand, as the and early date of the editions. ext valuable treaſure of the Ab- as the dairy, or repoſitory of ; for we neither heard nor ſaw ing of thoſe miſerable impoſi- n the faith and underſtanding, nly called relics, which had o often ſhown to us in catholic es and convents, as objects of able worth, compared with books, and even whole maga- f cheeſe, would weigh nothing balance. The Abbot, a man ſe and literature, as well as has thought it better for the eſs of his flock to ſtrengthen nderſtanding, and amend their than to add to the ſtock of their ices and follies.

e found the monks who formed iety, and the ſtudents who re- heir education in the ſeminary, overs of the liberal arts. For tertainment of the latter, the has converted a portion of the part of the convent into a . It was not in a monaſtery, amidſt the rocks and ſnows of rland, that we ſhould have ex- to find aſſembled ſo many of operties of Parnaſſus.

had almoſt forgot to mention, e Abbot had a private treaſure e from the convent, which con- in great varieties of artificial s, and other elegant works, were ſtowed in boxes in his ents. Theſe were the perform- of two emigrant nuns, to whom l'given an aſylum in the monaſ- and whom he reſcued from the nd penalties of idleneſs by this ſe of their talents. A part of theſe ents he reſerves for preſents to nale viſitors, the reſt are diſpoſed of at Lucerne for the profit of the artiſts.

"The mineral productions of the mountain conſtituted another part of his treaſure; many of the ſpecimens were rare and curious; as a female, the Abbot ought to have given me a noſegay of flowers, but, thinking probably the preſent more portable, he preſented me with two very fine ſpecimens of the pureſt rock-cryſtal.

"I ſhould gladly have accepted the preſſing invitation of the Abbot and his houſehold, to paſs ſome time at the monaſtery, but one of my fellow-travellers, who is now an envoy to a German court, and who was then on a private miſſion from the French government in Switzerland, had important engagements which compelled him to return. His preſence, indeed, occaſioned ſome little embarraſſment to part of the ſociety; the emigrants diſcovered him to be a Frenchman, but knew not in what claſs of emigrants he deſerved to be ranked, while, every time he took a pinch of ſnuff, he was careful to ſlide haſtily into his pocket the lid of his box, on which were painted the emblems of liberty, and the rights of man. French politics here, as below in the world, were the principal topics of converſation. The emigrants were loud in their invectives; but the Abbot obſerved that things were returning to order, and ſeemed more diſpoſed to ſooth the minds, and heal by gentle counſels and acts of beneficence the rankling wounds of his gueſts, than to animate them, like ſome of his brethren in Switzerland, to acts of deſperation and revenge.

"I have dwelt ſo long on this mountain of Angels, that it is high time to deſcend to the world. As it was found impoſſible for my fellow-travellers to prolong their viſit, the Abbot inſiſted that as my engagements were not ſo preſſing, I ſhould be left in hoſtage for their return. He promiſed me books, torrents, piny foreſts, ſnows, and glaciers in profuſion, expeditions even towards Tetlis, which raiſed its ſnowy head above the valley in the claſs of the loftieſt mountains; and the ſociety of the two French nuns, who appeared intereſting and amiable.

"I found it, indeed, a difficult taſk to ſtruggle againſt my own wiſhes, and this kind and urgent invitation; but compounded at length with both, by con-

conſenting to return to the celebration of the Abbot's feſtival, at ſome weeks diſtance, and ſtay as long as he would keep me.

"This engagement I was unable to fulfil; but if I ever return to Switzerland, it is not the danger of doubling the promontory on the lake of Lucerne, which never having paſſed without a ſtorm, I have called the promontory of tempeſts, or the fatigues of the mountain-journey, that ſhall prevent me from climbing up to Engelberg, and paying my reſpects to its venerable Abbot." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 94.

XXXVIII. *Ariſtotle's Ethics and Politics.* (Concluded from p. 81.)

EXTRACTS

FROM THE POLITICS, BOOK III. CHAP. 3.

"A CITIZEN is, as it were, one of a ſhip's company, and a ſharer with the reſt in one common concern. Different ſailors have different occupations. One ſteers the helm; another is boatſwain; many ply the oars. The accurate and complete definition of each individual muſt, doubtleſs, expreſs his particular employment and his appropriate duty. Yet one general definition is applicable to them all; ſince they are all alike concerned in promoting a proſperous navigation, and all alike intereſted in the ſafety of the common veſſel. The republic is the veſſel in which citizens are embarked; and the ſafety of the republic is, as we proved above, the ſafety of its form of government. To this the virtues of good citizens muſt always be relative; and as civil conſtitutions widely differ, the virtues neceſſary to preſerve them muſt differ as widely. They are virtues not abſolutely, but politically; and bear a reference to an end or purpoſe, independently of which they would not deſerve even the name of virtue. But the virtues of a good man are ultimately deſirable on their own account, as conſtituting in themſelves the perfection and happineſs of his rational and moral nature.

"In no country whatever have the greater part of mankind attained this conſummate excellence; but in majority in every country we tically virtuous, the commo muſt ſoon periſh, ſince its ſub can only be maintained whil or at leaſt the greater part of it bers, perform their proper offic in other words, exerciſe their tive virtues; virtues as differe each other, as are the vario gencies of human life to whi are reſpectively adapted. Ou pariſon of the chorus is here applicable. The office and th of him who leads the band gether different from the off the virtue of any other per But of the leader himſelf, who directs the chorus o what are the peculiar excel When he executes his office wiſdom and goodneſs are wi priety aſcribed to him. The education too, that befits men command, and them only; l war and horſemanſhip are give ſons of kings; and Euripides the perſon of a young prince,

'Teach me not frivolous arts,
'But teach me only how to f
country.'

There is an education, therefo coming a prince, and there fit for receiving none other. Pheræ declared, without a f ſpeech, that he was famiſhed of empire. Power, it ſeems, neceſſary to Jaſon, as food men; and if he had not g crown, he muſt have ceaſed This magnanimous Theſſali learned, forſooth, only how mand, but a citizen muſt al how to obey; and it is juſty o that, in the equality of free c wealths, men muſt be diſcip obedience, before they can entruſted with authority. In tion, therefore, as the form vernment approximates politi fection, the virtues of a g and of a good citizen will nearly coincide. In all ſuch ments, prudence in the g and right opinion in the g are eſſential and peculiar re other virtues are common but variouſly modified by office, and condition *." P.

* "I have tranſpoſed and compreſſed this paſſage, omitting ſom clauſes which are elſewhere more clearly expreſſed."

:T FROM BOOK IV. CHAP. 17.

lE nouriſhment of children is
ully ſupplied by nature in the
exuberance of milk, which
mple of warlike nations, and
wild animals, proves to be of
i of food the moſt congenial to
y, and the moſt favourable to
th and ſtrength. Wine, doubt-
es ſpirits and vigour, but the
vine in children might be pro-
of diſeaſe. All young ani-
:light in freely exerting their
motions; and this inſtinctive
ity is equally ſtrong and equally
to infants. Care, however,
taken that their delicate mem-
not diſtorted through too eager
ntion: in this view various
ical contrivances have been
l, and proved by experience
important uſe. Infants ſhould
y accuſtomed to bear cold;
will invigorate their ſtrength,
dually prepare their bodies for
the hardſhips of war. Some
us nations plunge their new-
fants into rivers. The Celts
their children in thin coverings
northern blaſt; and whatever
effected by cuſtom, ſhould be
arly, and carried on gradually.
preſent caſe, the firſt experi-
ill not be attended with dan-
the natural heat of children
m for ſurmounting the im-
s of cold. Such are the at-
required by our firſt years.

the following age, and until
i have completed their fifth
o painful taſk ſhould be im-
nd no violent exertion required
e mind or body, leſt health
be injured, and growth ob-
. All that utility demands,
:ep their faculties awake, and
:nt them from contracting any
of ſloth; which will be beſt
by ſuch plays and ſports as
ther illiberal, nor fatiguing,
:ntary. The tales and fables
are told them, ought to be
, at leaſt examined, by the
ite who preſides over educa-
nd their playful amuſements
in general, to be imitations of
rious tranſactions in which they
concerned when called to the
of life. Laws and contriv-
ave been deviſed and framed
venting thoſe compreſſions of
ith, and thoſe exertions of the
the voice, which are frequent with young children; but all ſuch attempts to counteract the deſigns of nature, we totally diſapprove. The contentions of the breath and ſpirits are known by experience to invigorate the exertions of men; and the crying of children, which occaſions ſimilar intenſions and remiſſions of their organs, is equally ſalutary to them, promoting their growth and augmenting their ſtrength.

"Until the age of ſeven complete, the ſchool for children ought to be the father's houſe; but during this early period, they muſt be ſtrictly guarded againſt the infectious communication of ſlaves; no illiberal geſture is to be preſented to their ſight; no illiberal image is to be ſuggeſted to their fancy. Lewd indecency of language ought to be reprobated and puniſhed in every well-regulated city; for, from uſing filthy expreſſions without ſhame, there is an eaſy tranſition to the practiſing of filthy actions without diſguſt. Obſcene ſtatues or pictures are never to be ſeen but in the temples of thoſe divinities, whom the law enjoins to be worſhipped under ſuch emblems, by fathers, in behalf of their wives and families; nor ought children to be ſpectators of comedy or farce, before the age of admiſſion to the public tables, when education, if well directed, will have confirmed their morals. Theodorus, the celebrated tragic actor, made it a rule never to allow any player, how inferior ſoever might be his talents, to occupy the ſtage before him; obſerving, that mankind were always governed by firſt impreſſions. If that be the caſe, how much care ſhould be taken to render the firſt impreſſions of children favourable to virtue, and to make them regard as ſtrange and monſtrous whatever might ſow the ſeeds of malice, cruelty, or turpitude? Let them behold in their tender years thoſe honourable occupations, and thoſe martial exerciſes, which they are deſtined in due time carefully to learn, and ſkilfully to practiſe. Above all, let thoſe important periods of life, preceding and following puberty, be the objects of moſt aſſiduous vigilance; but as this depends not entirely on age, we are leſs to regard the fanciful diſtinctions of numbers, than to watch the ſolid differences of nature; of which it is the ſole buſineſs of educa-

tion,

tion to ſecond the views, and to ſupply the defects.'' *P.* 274.

XXXIX. *The Hiſtory of London and its Environs.* Part IV. 4to. pp. 151. With Plates. 10s. 6d. Large Paper 1l. 1s. Containing Part of Middleſex, Surry, and Part of Kent. *Stockdale.*

LIST OF PLATES.

VIEW of Greenwich Hoſpital.
——— *Chelſea College.*
——— *London from Highgate.*
——— *the Seat of E. Clarke, Eſq.*
——— *Friern Houſe, the Seat of John Bacon, Eſq.*
Map of Middleſex.
——— *Surry.*

EXTRACT.

CANONS, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF CHANDOS.

"IT is at Canons, in this pariſh (Stanmore), that Mr. Brydges, afterwards Duke of Chandos, about the year 1712, erected a manſion of extraordinary magnificence. It was built entirely of ſtone, in the form of a large ſquare, preſenting one of its corners to the extremity of the grand avenue, in ſuch a manner, that at a ſmall diſtance the two viſible ſides appeared like a front of amazing extent. The profuſion of buſts, of ſtatues, and marble ornaments of various kinds; of painted ceilings and ſtaircaſes, and all the luxury of architecture; of viſtas, lakes, canals, and terraces, conſumed the enormous ſum of 200,000*l.* James of Greenwich was the architect; and Dr. Alexander Blackwell, author of a treatiſe on agriculture, was director of the pleaſure-grounds. In this palace the Duke reſided with all the ſtate and ſplendour of a ſovereign prince. The want of taſte, however, and vanity diſplayed in this vaſt undertaking, provoked a ſevere criticiſm from Pope in the fourth of his Moral Eſſays, under the deſcription of Timon's villa, the concluding lines of which have proved to be ſingularly prophetic:

'Another age ſhall ſee the golden ear
'Imbrown the ſlope, and nod on the parterre;
'Deep harveſts bury all his pr
plann'd,
'And laughing Ceres reaſſu
land.'

For, on the death of the dul manſion, being ſuppoſed to den eſtabliſhment diſproportionate income of his ſucceſſor, after fruitleſs endeavours to diſpo entire, was pulled down an piecemeal. The equeſtrian ſt George I. was removed from t to its preſent poſition in L Square; and the grand ſtairca adorns the houſe of the Earl of C field in May-fair. The preſe at Canons was built of part materials, by William Hallet who purchaſed the park and c lands, and is now in the poſſe Patrick O'Kelly, Eſq. nep Denis O'Kelly, a character well at Newmarket, and poſſeſſor famous horſe Eclipſe, whoſe are depoſited in the park.

"The magnificence, howe the Duke was not confined to manſion. He rebuilt about t 1715, the pariſh church, an pleted its internal ornaments year 1720. It was opened wi pomp on the 29th of Augu which occaſion there is reaſon poſe that Handel compoſed hi drama of Eſther. The altar- painted by Belluchi, the ceil walls by Laguerre. During the reſidence at Canons, the chu celebrated for the perfection of and inſtrumental harmony. Th were compoſed by Handel, wh ated at Canons as chapel-maſ the morning and evening ſervi ſet to muſic by Pepuſch; at t time, the celebrated Deſagul rector. This vanity of devo not eſcaped the notice of the poet above-mentioned:

'And now the chapel's ſilver
hear,
'That ſummons you to all t
of prayer:
'Light quirks of muſic, bro
uneven,
'Make the ſoul dance upon
heaven.
'On painted ceilings you
ſtare,
'Where ſprawl the ſaints o
and Laguerre,

ilded clouds in fair expanſion lie,
bring all Paradiſe before your
re.
eſt, the cuſhion and ſoft Dean
vite,
never mentions hell to ears
olite *.'

ver the family vault, at the
end of the church, is a large
er paved with marble, and con-
ſeveral monuments of the
es family, eſpecially that of
Duke of Chandos, of whom we
een ſpeaking." *P.* 104.

HIP OF WAR IN THE LAST CENTURY.

[ANY of our largeſt ſhips of
from the time of Elizabeth to
eſent period, have been built at
wich; one in particular, called
hat ſovereign, is mentioned by
: in his Annals. Another built
17, is deſcribed with every cir-
ince of minute particularity by
ood the comedian. The fol-
extract is curious enough to
e inſertion: — 'She was one
ſand ſix hundred and thirty-ſeven
burden, beſides tonnage; one
lred and twenty-eight feet long,
forty-eight feet broad; from the
end of the beak head to the
end of the ſtern, one hundred
ifty-two feet; from the bottom
e keel to the top of the lan-
ſeventy-ſix feet. She had five
rns, of which the biggeſt would
ten perſons, ſtanding upright;
fluſh-decks, a forecaſtle, half-
, quarter-deck, and round-
e. The lower tier had ſixty
, the middle one thirty, the
twenty-ſix, the forecaſtle twelve,
deck fourteen, and as many
within, beſides ten pieces of
ordnance forward, and ten
aft, as well as many loop-holes
e cabin for muſkets. She had
eleven anchors, one of which
hed four thouſand four hundred
ds. This royal ſhip was curi-
carved and gilt with gold;
the Dutch, from the ſlaughter
and havoc her cannon made among
them, called her the Golden Devil."
P. 164.

SINGULAR CUSTOM AT WEST WICKHAM IN KENT.

"A SINGULAR cuſtom prevails in this place and its neighbourhood, which ſeems worth recording. In Rogation week, a troop of young men run about the orchards, with a great noiſe and tumult, bawling out theſe lines:—

'Stand faſt, root; bear well, top;
'God ſend us a jouling ſop;
'Every twig, apple big,
'Every bough, apples enow.'

"For this they expect money or liquor, or both; and if diſappointed, leave the place with a curſe, expreſſed in ſome ſuch doggrel rhimes. The meaning of the word *jouling* may puzzle more profound antiquaries than we profeſs to be. Haſted's idea, that it comes from Eolus, god of the winds, is ridiculous enough; there is much more probably ſome affinity between the *jouling* of the Kent youths, and Ule or Jule games, ſo frequent in the northern parts of this kingdom. Dr. Hammond has an opinion that it comes immediately from the Latin word *jubilum*, which means a time of feſtivity; which explanation may ſerve till ſome one ſhall point out a better." *P.* 178.

XL. *An Epiſtle to a Friend*, with other Poems. By the Author of the Pleaſures of Memory. With Notes and Illuſtrations. 4to. 2s. 6d. pp. 47. *Cadell and Davies.*

CONTENTS.

AN Invitation—The Approach to a Villa deſcribed—Its Situation—Its few Apartments, furniſhed with Caſts from the Antique, and Engravings from the Italian Maſters—The Dining-room—The Library—A Cold Bath—An Ice Houſe—A Winter Walk—A Summer Walk—The Invitation renewed—Concluſion.

* It is, however, to be obſerved, that this attack of Pope's upon a man liable qualities, and to whom he had been perſonally obliged, was ſo ill ed by the public, that the bard made ſeveral attempts (though with little s) to cauſe it to be believed that the Duke of Chandos was not alluded to character of Timon.

To a Friend on his Marriage.
A Farewell.
To the Gnat.

EXTRACTS.

THE PREFACE.

" EVERY reader turns with pleaſure to thoſe paſſages of Horace and Boileau, which deſcribe how they lived and where they dwelt; and which, being interſperſed among their ſatirical writings, derive a ſecret and irreſiſtible grace from the contraſt, and are admirable examples of what in painting is termed repoſe.

" We have admittance to Horace at all hours. We enjoy the company and converſation at his table; and his ſuppers, like Plato's, '*non ſolum in 'præſentia, ſed etiam poſtero die jucundæ 'ſunt.*' But, when we look round as we ſit there, we find ourſelves in a Sabine farm, and not in a Roman villa. His windows have every charm of proſpect; but his furniture might have deſcended from Cincinnatus; and gems, and pictures, and old marbles are mentioned by him more than once with a ſeeming indifference.

" His Engliſh Imitator thought and felt, perhaps, more correctly on the ſubject; and embelliſhed his garden and grotto with great induſtry and ſucceſs. But to theſe alone he confines our notice. On the ornaments of his houſe he is ſilent; and appears to have reſerved all the minuter touches of his pencil for the library, the chapel, and the banqueting-room of Timon. Nor could the Diable Boiteux have laid them open with more ability. *Le ſavoir de notre ſiècle*, ſays Rouſſeau, *tend beaucoup plus à détruire qu'à édifier. On conjure d'un ton de maître; pour propoſer, il en faut prendre un autre.*

" It is the deſign of this Epiſtle to illuſtrate the virtue of true taſte; and to ſhow how little ſhe requires to ſecure not only the comforts, but even the elegancies of life. True taſte is an excellent economiſt. She confines her choice to few objects, and delights in producing great effects by ſmall means: while falſe taſte is for ever ſighing after the new and the rare; and reminds us in her works of the ſcholar of Apelles, who, not being able to paint his Helen beautiful, determined to make her fine.

APPROACH TO A VILLA AND SITUATION DESCRIBED.

" LET me, to claim a few ur
hours,
Point the green lane that leads th
fern and flowers;
The ſhelter'd gate that opens
field,
And the white front through m
elms reveal'd.
In vain, alas! a village-frie
vites
To ſimple comforts, and d
rites,
When the gay months of C
reſume
Their annual round of glitter a
fume;
When Bond Street hails thee
ſplendid mart,
Its hives of ſweets, and cabi
art;
And, lo! majeſtic as thy manly
Flows the full tide of hun
along.
Still muſt my partial penc
to dwell
On the home-proſpects of my
cell;
The moſſy pales that ſkirt the o
green,
Here hid by ſhrub-wood, th
glimpſes ſeen;
And the brown pathway, thr
careleſs flow,
Sinks, and is loſt among th
below.
Still muſt it trace (the flatteri
forgive)
Each fleeting charm that b
landſcape live.
Oft o'er the mead, at pleaſi
tance, paſs
Browſing the hedge by fits t
nier'd aſs;
The idling ſhepherd-boy, wit
delight,
Whiſtling his dog to mark the
flight;
And in her kerchief blue the
maid,
With brimming pitcher from
dowy glade.
Far to the ſouth a mountain-
tires,
Rich in its groves, and gle
village-ſpires;
Its upland lawns, and cliffs
liage hung,
Its wizard-ſtream, nor name
unſung:

And, through the various year, the various day,
What ſcenes of glory burſt, and melt away!" *P.* 10.

A CONTRAST.

"FAR from the joyleſs glare, the maddening ſtriſe,
And all 'the dull impertinence of life,'
Theſe eyelids open to the riſing ray,
And cloſe, when Nature bids, at cloſe of day.
Here, at the dawn, the kindling landſcape glows;
There noon-day levees call from faint repoſe.
Here the flush'd wave flings back the parting light;
There glimmering lamps anticipate the night.
When from his claſſic dreams the ſtudent ſteals *,
Amid the buzz of crowds, the whirl of wheels,
To muſe unnotic'd, while around him preſs
The meteor-forms of equipage and dreſs;
Alone, in wonder loſt, he ſeems to ſtand
A very ſtranger in his native land!
Like thoſe bleſt youths (forgive the fabling page) †
Whoſe blameleſs life deceiv'd a twilight age ‡,
Spent in ſweet ſlumbers; till the miner's ſpade
Unclos'd the cavern, and the morning play'd.
Ah, what their ſtrange ſurpriſe, their wild delight!
New arts of life, new manners meet their ſight!
In a new world they wake, as from the dead;
Yet doubt the trance diſſolv'd, the viſion fled!" *P.* 20.

TO THE GNAT.

"WHEN by the greenwood ſide, at ſummer eve,
Poetic viſions charm my cloſing eye;
And fairy-ſcenes, that Fancy loves to weave,
Shift to wild notes of ſweeteſt minſtrelſy;
'Tis thine to range in buſy queſt of prey,
Thy feathery antlers quivering with delight,
Bruſh from my lids the hues of heav'n away,
And all is ſolitude, and all is night!
—Ah now thy barbed ſhaft, relentleſs fly,
Unſheaths its terrors in the ſultry air!
No guardian ſylph, in golden panoply,
Lifts the broad ſhield, and points the ſparkling ſpear.
Now near and nearer ruſh thy whirring wings,
Thy dragon-ſcales ſtill wet with human gore:
Hark, thy ſhrill horn its fearful larum flings!
—I wake in horror, and 'dare ſleep no more'!" *P.* 46.

---

* 'Ingenium, ſibi quod vacuas deſumſit Athenas,
'Et ſtudiis annos ſeptem dedit, inſenuitque
'Libris et curis, ſtatuâ taciturnius exit
'Plerumque'— HOR.

† "See the Legend of the Seven Sleepers, as tranſlated from the Syriac by the care of Gregory of Tours." GIBBON's HIST. c. 33.

‡ —'fallentis ſemita vitæ.' HOR.

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worth Earl of Strafford—Ma
afterwards Lady Hervey—
More.

EXTRACT FROM THE PRE

"THE edition now offer
public, of the works of the
ot Orford, includes not only
nuſcripts bequeathed by his
for publication; but much ne
communicated by himſelf d

: to the editor. It has been
ther enriched by the contribu-
his executors and others of his
who, admiring his epiſtolary
had preſerved every line of
ng, and who thought that, by
g the collection of his letters,
re adding to a valuable and
ing preſent to the public.

d Orford, ſo early as the year
ad formed the intention of
and ſoon after actually be-
arto edition of his works, to
e propoſed to add ſeveral
oth in proſe and verſe, which
ther not before publiſhed, or
knowledged as his own. A
part of a ſecond volume
nder his own eye at Straw-
ll, were already in a ſtate of
wardneſs. But his frequent
ions, and the unimportant
which, notwithſtanding the
ering reception they had met
n the world, he always per-
conſidering his own works,
have combined in deterring
n carrying his deſign into
.

completion of this work he
to the editor, to whom he
eathed all the notes, addi-
d alterations which he had
ollected and arranged. Lord
ay, therefore, ſtill be con-
his own editor: every thing
ad ſelected is faithfully given
ublic; and his arrangement,
it had gone, is in every re-
ctly adhered to. In the Ca-
f Royal and Noble Authors
ble additions are made under
ive diviſions of the original
tices of ſeveral pieces omitted
mer editions are here inſert-
poſtſcript and an appendix
ined. The Hiſtoric Doubts
Life and Reign of King
III. are followed by a large
nt, by two replies to attacks
the original work, and by a
occaſioned by the late revo-
France.

whole contents of the ſecond
ubſequent to the *Ædes Wal-*
he Eſſay on Gardening, and
ter Addreſs on the late Diſ-
a General Officer, excepted)
o the public.

Catalogue and Deſcription of
y Hill has been hitherto in
of thoſe only to whom Lord
Orford bequeathed the few copies which he had himſelf printed there.

"To the Letter to the Editor of the Miſcellanies of Thomas Chatterton, and other papers on that ſubject, the editor is fortunately enabled to add a third and laſt letter to Chatterton, repeatedly alluded to by Lord Orford in the above-mentioned pamphlet. This letter, which his Lordſhip had not been able to find, with the others, was recovered by his executors from amongſt a quantity of waſte paper.

"The different ſeries of letters are ſo arranged, in chronological order, as to form a ſort of hiſtory of the character, purſuits, and ſentiments of the author, from his almoſt boyiſh days at college, to a peroid within ſix months of his death."

ADVERTISEMENT.

"AS I have been an author in various ways and in various forms, ſome body or other might think of collecting my works. To prevent this, and at the ſame time to avoid having pieces attributed to me which I never wrote, and to condemn, by ſuppreſſing as far as I can, ſome which do not deſerve publication, I have determined to leave this collection behind me. The approbation beſtowed on ſome part, authorizes me to think they are not unworthy of being preſerved in this manner. The few pieces which have never appeared before, were either kept back from reaſons which exiſt no longer, or were at the time in their own nature private. I mean, particularly, the letters addreſſed to miniſters, or written on political occaſions. They are not produced now from any merit in the compoſition, but as evidences of my own conduct; and, as ſuch, they give me greater ſatisfaction at this late period than any other part of my writings. HOR. WALPOLE."

EXTRACT.

REMINISCENCES.

[*Written in* 1788, *for the Amuſement of Miſs Mary and Miſs Agnes B——y.*]

"YOU were both ſo entertained with the old ſtories I told you one evening lately, of what I recollected to have ſeen and heard from my childhood of the courts of King George

the Firſt, and of his ſon the Prince of Wales (afterwards George the Second), and of the latter's Princeſs, ſince Queen Caroline; and you expreſſed ſuch wiſhes that I would commit thoſe paſſages (for they are ſcarce worthy of the title even of anecdotes) to writing, that, having no greater pleaſure than to pleaſe you both, nor any more important or laudable occupation, I will begin to ſatisfy the repetition of your curioſity.—But obſerve, I promiſe no more than to *begin*; for I not only cannot anſwer that I ſhall have patience to continue, but my memory is ſtill ſo freſh, or rather ſo retentive of trifles which firſt made impreſſion on it, that it is very poſſible my life (turned of ſeventy-one) may be exhauſted before my ſtock of remembrances; eſpecially as I am ſenſible of the garrulity of old age, and of its eagerneſs of relating whatever it recollects, whether of moment or not. Thus, while I fancy I am complying with you, I may only be indulging myſelf, and conſequently may wander into many digreſſions for which you will not care a ſtraw, and which may intercept the completion of my deſign. Patience, therefore, young ladies; and if you coin an old gentleman into narratives, you muſt expect a good deal of alloy. I engage for no method, no regularity, no poliſh. My narrative will probably reſemble ſiege-pieces, which are ſtruck of any promiſcuous metals; and, though they bear the impreſs of ſome ſovereign's name, only ſerve to quiet the garriſon for the moment, and afterwards are merely hoarded by collectors and virtuoſos, who think their ſeries not complete, unleſs they have even the coins of baſe metal of every reign.—

"As I date from my nonage, I muſt have laid up no ſtate-ſecrets. Moſt of the facts I am going to tell you, though new to you and to moſt of the preſent age, were known perhaps at the time to my nurſe and my tutors. Thus my ſtories will have nothing to do with hiſtory.

"As I was the youngeſt by eleven years of Sir Robert Walpole's children by his firſt wife, and was extremely weak and delicate, as you ſee me ſtill, though with no conſtitutional complaint till I had the gout after forty, and as my two ſiſters were conſumptive and died of conſumptions, the ſuppoſed neceſſary care of me (and I have overheard perſons ſaying, 'That child 'cannot poſſibly live') ſo engroſſed the attention of my mother, that compaſſion and tenderneſs ſoon became extreme fondneſs: and as the infinite good nature of my father never thwarted any of his children, he ſuffered me to be too much indulged, and permitted her to gratify the firſt vehement inclination that ever I expreſſed, and which, as I have never ſince felt any enthuſiaſm for royal perſons, I muſt ſuppoſe that the female attendants in the family muſt have put into my head, *to long to ſee the King*. This childiſh caprice was ſo ſtrong, that my mother ſolicited the Ducheſs of Kendal to obtain for me the honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand before he ſet out for Hanover.—A favour ſo unuſual to be aſked for a boy of ten years old, was ſtill too ſlight to be refuſed to the wife of the firſt miniſter for her darling child: yet not being proper to be made a precedent, it was ſettled to be in private and at night.

"Accordingly, the night but one before the King began his laſt journey, my mother carried me at ten at night to the apartments of the Counteſs of Walſingham, on the ground-floor towards the garden at St. James's, which opened into that of her aunt the Ducheſs of Kendal: apartments occupied by George II. after his Queen's death, and by his ſucceſſive miſtreſſes, the Counteſſes of Suffolk and Yarmouth.

"Notice being given that the King was come down to ſupper, Lady Walſingham took me alone into the Ducheſs's anti-room, where we found alone the King and her. I knelt down and kiſſed his hand. He ſaid a few words to me, and my conductreſs led me back to my mother.

"The perſon of the King is as perfect in my memory as if I ſaw him but yeſterday. It was that of an elderly man rather pale, and exactly like to his pictures and coins; not tall, of an aſpect rather good than auguſt, with a dark tye wig, plain coat, waiſtcoat and breeches of ſnuff-coloured cloth, with ſtockings of the ſame colour, and a blue riband over all. So entirely was he my object, that I do not believe I once looked at the Ducheſs; but as I could not avoid ſeeing her on entering the room, I remember that juſt beyond his Majeſty ſtood a very tall, lean, ill-favoured old lady; but I d

ot retain the leaſt idea of her
, nor know what the colour of
s was.

childiſh loyalty, and the con-
on in gratifying it, were, I
, cauſes that contributed very
erwards to make me ſhed a
f tears for that ſovereign's
when with the other ſcholars
college I walked in proceſſion
proclamation of the ſucceſſor,
ch (though I think they partly
auſe I imagined it became the
a prime-miniſter to be more
ed than other boys) were no
mputed by any of the ſpecta-
o were politicians, to my fears
ather's moſt probable fall, but
h I had not the ſmalleſt con-
; nor ſhould have met with any
ncern than I did when it really
in the year 1742, by which
ad loſt all taſte for courts and
and power, as was natural to
o never felt an ambitious
for himſelf." *Vol.* iv. *p.* 273.

CTER OF QUEEN CAROLINE.

'EEN Caroline was ſaid to have
ry handſome at her marriage,
er which ſhe had the ſmall-pox;
little marked by it, and re-
moſt pleaſing countenance: it
of majeſty or mildneſs as ſhe
, and her penetrating eyes ex-
whatever ſhe had a mind they
Her voice too was captivating,
hands beautifully ſmall, plump,
ceful. Her underſtanding was
nonly ſtrong; and ſo was her
on. From their earlieſt con-
ſhe had determined to govern
g, and deſerved to do ſo; for
miſſion to his will was un-
d, her ſenſe much ſuperior,
s honour and intereſt always
lace of her own: ſo that her
power, that was predominant,
arly bought, and rarely ill
ed. She was ambitious too of
but, ſhackled by her devotion
king, ſhe ſeldom could purſue
ject. She wiſhed to be a pa-
of learned men: but George
respect for them or their
and her Majeſty's own taſte
t very exquiſite, nor did he
er time to cultivate any ſtudies.
neroſity would have diſplayed
or ſhe valued money but as the
ans of her good purpoſes: but
he ſtinted her alike in almoſt all her paſſions; and though ſhe wiſhed for nothing more than to be liberal, ſhe bore the imputation of his avarice, as ſhe did of others of his faults. Often when ſhe had made prudent and proper promiſes of preferment, and could not perſuade the King to comply, ſhe ſuffered the breach of word to fall on her, rather than reflect on him. Though his affection and confidence in her were implicit, he lived in dread of being ſuppoſed to be governed by her; and that ſilly parade was extended even to the moſt private moments of buſineſs with my father: whenever he entered, the queen roſe, curtſied and retired, or offered to retire. Sometimes the King condeſcended to bid her ſtay—on both occaſions ſhe and Sir Robert had previouſly ſettled the buſineſs to be diſcuſſed. Sometimes the King would quaſh the propoſal in queſtion; and yield after re-talking it over with her—but then he boaſted to Sir Robert that he himſelf had better conſidered it.

"One of the Queen's delights was the improvement of the garden at Richmond; and the King believed ſhe paid for all with her own money—nor would he ever look at her intended plans, ſaying, he did not care how ſhe flung away her own revenue. He little ſuſpected the aids Sir Robert furniſhed to her from the treaſury. When ſhe died, ſhe was indebted twenty thouſand pounds to the King.

"Her learning I have ſaid was ſuperficial; her knowledge of languages as little accurate. The King, with a bluff Weſtphalian accent, ſpoke Engliſh correctly. The Queen's chief ſtudy was divinity; and ſhe had rather weakened her faith than enlightened it. She was at leaſt not orthodox; and her confidante, Lady Sundon, an abſurd and pompous ſimpleton, ſwayed her countenance towards the leſs-believing clergy. The Queen, however, was ſo ſincere at her death, that when Archbiſhop Potter was to adminiſter the ſacrament to her, ſhe declined taking it, very few perſons being in the room. When the prelate retired, the courtiers in the anti-room crowded round him, crying 'My Lord, has 'the Queen received?' His Grace artfully eluded the queſtion, only ſaying moſt devoutly, 'Her Majeſty was in a 'heavenly diſpoſition'—and the truth eſcaped the public.

"She

"She ſuffered more unjuſtly by declining to ſee her ſon, the Prince of Wales, to whom ſhe ſent her bleſſing and forgiveneſs—but conceiving the extreme diſtreſs it would lay on the King, ſhould he thus be forced to forgive ſo impenitent a ſon, or to baniſh him again if once recalled, ſhe heroically preferred a meritorious huſband to a worthleſs child.

"The Queen's greateſt error was too high an opinion of her own addreſs and art: ſhe imagined that all who did not dare to contradict her were impoſed upon; and ſhe had the additional weakneſs of thinking that ſhe could play off many perſons without being diſcovered. That miſtaken humour, and at other times her hazarding very offenſive truths, made her many enemies: and her duplicity in fomenting jealouſies between the miniſters, that each might be more dependent on herſelf, was no found wiſdom. It was the Queen who blew into a flame the ill-blood between Sir Robert Walpole and his brother-in-law Lord Townſhend. Yet though ſhe diſliked ſome of the cabinet, ſhe never let her own prejudices diſturb the King's affairs, provided the obnoxious paid no court to the miſtreſs. Lord Hay was the only man, who, by managing Scotland for Sir Robert Walpole, was maintained by him in ſpite of his attachment to Lady Suffolk.

"The Queen's great ſecret was her own rupture, which till her laſt illneſs nobody knew but the King, her German nurſe Mrs. Mailborne, and one other perſon. To prevent all ſuſpicion, her Majeſty would frequently ſtand ſome minutes in her ſhift talking to her ladies *; and though labouring with ſo dangerous a complaint, ſhe made it ſo invariable a rule never to refuſe a deſire of the King, that every morning at Richmond ſhe walked ſeveral miles with him; and more than once, when ſhe had the gout in her foot, ſhe dipped her whole leg in cold water to be ready to attend him. The pain, her bulk, and the exerciſe, threw her into ſuch fits of perſpiration as vented the gout—but thoſe exertions haſtened the criſis of her diſtemper. It was great ſhrewdneſs in Sir Robert Walpole, who, before her diſtemper broke out, diſcovered her ſecret. On my mother's death, who was of the Queen's age, her Majeſty aſked Sir Robert many phyſical queſtions—but he remarked, that ſhe oftenеſt reverted to a rupture, which had not been the illneſs of his wife. When he came home, he ſaid to me, 'Now, Horace, I know by poſſeſſion 'of what ſecret Lady Sundon has pre-'ſerved ſuch an aſcendant over the 'Queen.' He was in the right. How Lady Sundon had wormed herſelf into that myſtery was never known. As Sir Robert maintained his influence over the clergy by Gibſon Biſhop of London, he often met with troubleſome obſtructions from Lady Sundon, who eſpouſed, as I have ſaid, the heterodox clergy; and Sir Robert could never ſhake her credit.

"Yet the Queen was conſtant in her protection of Sir Robert, and the day before ſhe died gave a ſtrong mark of her conviction that he was the firmeſt ſupport the King had. As they two alone were ſtanding by the Queen's bed, ſhe pathetically recommended, not the miniſter to the ſovereign, but the maſter to the ſervant. Sir Robert was alarmed, and feared the recommendation would leave a fatal impreſſion—but a ſhort time after the King reading with Sir Robert ſome intercepted letters from Germany, which ſaid, that now the Queen was gone Sir Robert would have no protection: 'On the contrary,' ſaid the King, 'you know ſhe recommended '*me* to you.' This marked the notice he had taken of the expreſſion; and it was the only notice he ever took of it: nay, his Majeſty's grief was ſo exceſſive and ſo ſincere, that his kindneſs to his miniſter ſeemed to increaſe for the Queen's ſake." *Vol.* iv. *p.* 305.

* "While the Queen dreſſed, prayers uſed to be redde in the outward room, where hung a naked Venus. Mrs. Selwyn, bedchamber-woman in waiting, was one day ordered to bid the chaplain, Dr. Madox (afterwards Biſhop of Worceſter), begin the ſervice. He ſaid archly, 'And a very proper altar-piece 'is here, Madam!' Queen Anne had the ſame cuſtom; and once ordering the door to be ſhut while ſhe ſhifted, the chaplain ſtopped. The Queen ſent to aſk why he did not proceed? He replied, 'He would not whiſtle the word of God 'through the key-hole'."

CHARAC-

TERS OF THE DUCHESSES OF BOROUGH AND BUCKING-

VE done with royal perſon-ill I add a codicil on ſome re-characters that I remember? riting for young ladies, I have efly on heroines of your own ey too ſhall compoſe my laſt Enter the Ducheſſes of Marl-and Buckingham.

ſe two women were conſider-ſonages in their day. The own beauty, the ſuperior her huſband in war, and the f a feeble princeſs, raiſed to eſt pitch of power; and the is wealth bequeathed to her ord, and accumulated in con-her, gave her weight in a ntry. The other, proud of ough illegitimate birth, was vanity of that birth ſo zeal-ched to her expelled brother ender, that ſhe never ceaſed to effect his reſtoration: he oppoſition to the houſe of was compoſed partly of prin-cobites, of Tories, who either t what their own principles diſſembled them to them-and of Whigs, who, from f the miniſter, both acted in with the Jacobites, and re-their aſſiſtance; two women wealth, rank, and enmity to , were ſure of great attention the diſcontented.

beauty of the Ducheſs of ough had always been of the and imperious kind, and her and air announced nothing temper did not confirm. Both her beauty and temper, en-er heroic lord. One of her charms was a prodigious e of fine fair hair. One day ilet, in anger to him, ſhe cut commanding treſſes, and flung his face. Nor did her inſo-lence ſtop there; nor ſtop till it had totally eſtranged and worn out the pa-tience of the poor Queen, her miſ-treſs. The Ducheſs was often ſeen to give her Majeſty her fan and gloves, and turn away her own head, as if the Queen had offenſive ſmells.

"Incapable of due reſpect to ſu-periors, it was no wonder ſhe treated her children and inferiors with ſuper-cilious contempt. Her eldeſt daughter and ſhe were long at variance, and never reconciled. When the younger Ducheſs expoſed herſelf by placing a monument and ſilly epitaph, of her own compoſition and bad ſpelling, to Congreve in Weſtminſter-abbey, her mother, quoting the words, ſaid, 'I 'know not what *pleaſure* ſhe might 'have in his company, but I am ſure 'it was no *honour*.' With her youngeſt daughter, the Ducheſs of Montagu, old Sarah agreed as ill.—'I wonder,' ſaid the Duke of Marlborough to them, 'that you cannot agree, you are 'ſo like!' Of her grand-daughter, the Ducheſs of Mancheſter, daughter of the Ducheſs of Montagu, ſhe af-fected to be fond. One day ſhe ſaid to her, 'Ducheſs of Mancheſter, you 'are a good creature, and I love you 'mightily—but you *have* a mother!' 'And ſhe has a mother!' anſwered the Mancheſter, who was all ſpirit, juſ-tice, and honour, and could not ſup-preſs ſudden truth.

"One of old Marlborough's capital mortifications ſprung from a grand-daughter. The moſt beautiful of her four charming daughters, Lady Sun-derland *, left two ſons †, the ſecond Duke of Marlborough, and John Spen-cer, who became her heir, and Anne Lady Bateman, and Lady Diana Spen-cer, whom I have mentioned, and who became Ducheſs of Bedford. The Duke and his brother, to humour their grandmother, were in oppoſition, though the eldeſt ſhe never loved. He had good ſenſe, infinite generoſity,

* ady Sunderland was a great politician; and having, like her mother, a ıtiful head of hair, uſed while combing it at her toilet to receive men' ıtes or intereſt ſhe wiſhed to influence."

† he had an elder ſon who died young, while only Earl of Sunderland. arts, and all the ambition of his parents and of his family (which his brothers had not); but George II. had conceived ſuch an averſion to his ıat he would not employ him. The young Earl at laſt aſked Sir Robert for an enſigncy in the guards. The miniſter, aſtoniſhed at ſo humble a rom a man of ſuch conſequence, expreſſed his ſurpriſe—'I aſk it,' young lord, 'to aſcertain whether it is determined that I ſhall never ıy thing.' He died ſoon after at Paris."

and

and not more economy than was to be expected from a young man of warm paſſions and ſuch vaſt expectations. He was modeſt and diffident too, but could not digeſt total dependence on a capricious and avaricious grandmother. His ſiſter, Lady Bateman, had the intriguing ſpirit of her father and grandfather, Earls of Sunderland. She was connected with Henry Fox, the firſt Lord Holland, and both had great influence over the Duke of Marlborough. What an object would it be to Fox to convert to the court ſo great a ſubject as the Duke! Nor was it much leſs important to his ſiſter to give him a wife, who, with no reaſons for expectation of ſuch ſhining fortune, ſhould owe the obligation to her! Lady Bateman ſtruck the firſt ſtroke, and perſuaded her brother to marry a handſome young lady, who unluckily was daughter of Lord Trevor, who had been a bitter enemy of his grandfather the victorious Duke. The grandam's rage exceeded all bounds. Having a portrait of Lady Bateman, ſhe blackened the face, and wrote on it, 'Now her outſide is as black as her 'inſide.' The Duke ſhe turned out of the little lodge in Windſor park; and then pretending that the new Ducheſs and her female couſins, eight Trevors, had ſtripped the houſe and garden, ſhe had a puppet-ſhow made with waxen figures, repreſenting the Trevors tearing up the ſhrubs, and the Ducheſs carrying off the chicken-coop under her arm.

"Her fury did but increaſe when Mr. Fox prevailed on the Duke to go over to the court. With her coarſe, intemperate humour ſhe ſaid, 'That was the fox that had ſtolen her 'gooſe.' Repeated injuries at laſt drove the Duke to go to law with her. Fearing that even no lawyer would come up to the Billingſgate which ſhe was animated herſe appeared in the court of juſtic with ſome wit, and infinite treated the laughing public the ſpectacle of a woman wh held the reins of empire me phoſed into the widow Blac Her grandſon in his ſuit dema ſword ſet with diamonds given grandſire by the Emperor. ' 'tained it,' ſaid the beldame, ' 'ſhould pick out the diamond 'pawn them.'

"I will repeat but one more i of her inſolent aſperity, which pr an admirable reply of the famou Mary Wortley Montagu. Lady don had received a pair of di ear-rings as a bribe for procu conſiderable poſt in Queen Car family for a certain peer; and, with thoſe jewels, paid a viſit old Ducheſs; who, as ſoon as ſ gone, ſaid, 'What an impuden 'ture, to come hither with her 'in her ear!'—'Madam,' replie Mary Wortley, who was p 'how ſhould people know wher 'is ſold, unleſs a buſh is hung o

"The Ducheſs of Buckingha as much elated by owing her b James II. as the Marlborough the favour of his daughter. Dorcheſter*, the mother of th mer, endeavoured to curb that and, one ſhould have thought, t effectual method, though one fe thers would have practiſed: 'need not be ſo vain,' ſaid t profligate; 'for you are n 'King's daughter, but Colonel 'ham's.' Graham was a faſhi man of thoſe days, and noted f humour. His legitimate daugh Counteſs of Berkſhire was ext like to the Ducheſs of Buckin

* "Lady Dorcheſter is well known for her wit, and for ſaying that ſh dered for what James choſe his miſtreſſes: 'We are none of us hand ſaid ſhe; 'and if we have wit, he has not enough to find it out.'—B not know whether it is as public, that her ſtyle was groſs and ſhameleſs. ſing the Ducheſs of Portſmouth and Lady Orkney, the favourite of Kin ham, at the drawing-room of George the Firſt, 'God!' ſaid ſhe, 'who 'have thought that we three whores ſhould have met here?' Having af King's abdication married Sir David Collyer, by whom ſhe had two ſo ſaid to them, 'If any body ſhould call you ſons of a whore, you muſt h 'for you are ſo: but if they call you baſtards, fight till you die; for 'an honeſt man's ſons.'

"Suſan Lady Bellaſis, another of King James's miſtreſſes, had wit n no beauty. Mrs. Godfrey had neither. Grammont has recorded w was choſen."

well!' ſaid Graham, 'kings
-powerful, and one muſt not
iin; but certainly the ſame
:got theſe two women.' To
the wit of both parents, the
never ceaſed labouring to re-
houſe of Stuart, and to mark
l devotion to it. Frequent
journies to the continent for
poſe. She always ſtopped at
iſited the church where lay
ried body of James, and wept
A poor Benedictine of the
obſerving her filial piety,
ice to her Grace that the
ll that covered the coffin was
thread-bare—and ſo it re-

ling all her efforts fruitleſs,
aps aware that her plots were
ſcovered by Sir Robert Wal-
o was remarkable for his in-
:, ſhe made an artful double,
lved to try what might be
ough him himſelf. I forget
contracted an acquaintance
i.—I do remember that more
: he received letters from the
'r himſelf, which probably
nſmitted through her. Sir
lways carried them to George
endorſed and returned them.
gotiation not ſucceeding, the
made a more home puſh.
his extreme fondneſs for his
(afterwards Lady Mary
l), ſhe ſent for Sir Robert,
d him if he recollected what
been thought too great a re-
Lord Clarendon for reſtoring
family? He affected not to
id her—'Was not he allow-
ged the zealous Ducheſs, 'to
iis daughter to the Duke of
Sir Robert ſmiled, and left

Robert being forced from
Ducheſs thought the moment
e*, and took a new journey to
ut conſcious of the danger
run of diſcovery, ſhe made
eſtate to the famous Mr.
(afterwards Earl of Bath),
he deed in his cuſtody. What
aſtonishment, when on her
re-demanded the inſtrument!
miſtaid—He could not find it
:r could find it! The Ducheſs

grew clamorous. At laſt his friend Lord Mansfield told him plainly, he could never ſhow his face unleſs he ſatisfied the Ducheſs. Lord Bath did then ſign a releaſe to her of her eſtate. The tranſaction was recorded in print by Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, in a pamphlet that had great vogue, called A Congratulatory Letter, with many other anecdotes of the ſame perſonage, and was not leſs acute than Sir Charles's Odes on the ſame hero. The Ducheſs dying not long after Sir Robert's entrance into the Houſe of Lords, Lord Oxford, one of her executors, told him there, that the Ducheſs had ſtruck Lord Bath out of her will, and made him, Sir Robert, one of her truſtees in his room. 'Then,' ſaid Sir Robert laughing, 'I ſee, my Lord, that I 'have got Lord Bath's place before 'he has got mine.' Sir Robert had artfully prevented the laſt. Before he quitted the King, he perſuaded his Majeſty to inſiſt as a preliminary to the change, that Mr. Pulteney ſhould go into the Houſe of Peers, his great credit lying in the other houſe; and I remember my father's action when he returned from court and told me what he had done—'I have turned the key 'of the cloſet on him'—making that motion with his hand. Pulteney had jumped at the proffered earldom, but ſaw his error when too late; and was ſo enraged at his own overſight, that, when he went to take the oaths in the Houſe of Lords, he daſhed his patent on the floor, and vowed he would never take it up——But he had kiſſed the King's hand for it, and it was too late to recede.

"But though Madam of Buckingham could not effect a coronation to her will, ſhe indulged her pompous mind with ſuch puppet-ſhows as were appropriate to her rank. She had made a funeral for her huſband as ſplendid as that of the great Marlborough: ſhe renewed that pageant for her only ſon, a weak lad who died under age; and for herſelf; and prepared and decorated waxen dolls of him and of herſelf to be exhibited in glaſs caſes in Weſtminſter-abbey. It was for the proceſſion at her ſon's burial that ſhe wrote to old Sarah of Marlborough to borrow the triumphal

m not quite certain that, writing by memory at the diſtance of fifty
lace that journey exactly at the right period, nor whether it did not
e before Sir Robert's fall. Nothing material depends on the preciſe

car that had tranſported the corpſe of the Duke. 'It carried my Lord 'Marlborough,' replied the other, 'and ſhall never be uſed for any body 'elſe.'—'I have conſulted the under-'taker,' replied the Buckingham, 'and he tells me I may have a finer for 'twenty pounds.'

"One of the laſt acts of Buckingham's life was marrying a grandſon ſhe had to a daughter of Lord Hervey. That intriguing man, ſore, as I have ſaid, at his diſgrace, caſt his eyes every where to revenge or exalt himſelf. Profeſſions or recantations of any principles coſt him nothing: at leaſt the conſecrated day which was appointed for his firſt interview with the Ducheſs made it preſumed, that to obtain her wealth, with her grandſon for his daughter, he muſt have ſworn fealty to the houſe of Stuart. It was on the martyrdom of her grandfather: ſhe received him in the great drawing-room of Buckingham-houſe, ſeated in a chair of ſtate in deep mourning, attended by her women in like weeds, in memory of the royal martyr.

"It will be a proper cloſe to the hiſtory of thoſe curious ladies to mention the anecdote of Pope relative to them. Having drawn his famous character of Atoſſa, he communicated it to each Ducheſs, pretending it was levelled at the other. The Buckingham believed him: the Marlborough had more ſenſe, and knew herſelf—and gave him a thouſand pounds to ſuppreſs it——And yet he left the copy behind him!

"Biſhop Burnet, from abſence of mind, had drawn as ſtrong a picture of herſelf to the Ducheſs of Marlborough, as Pope did under covert of another lady. Dining with the Ducheſs after the Duke's diſgrace, Burnet was comparing him to Beliſarius—'But 'how,' ſaid ſhe, 'could ſo great a 'general be ſo abandoned?'—'Oh! 'madam,' ſaid the Biſhop, 'do not 'you know what a brimſtone of a wife 'he had?'

"Perhaps you know this anecdote, and perhaps ſeveral others that I have been relating——No matter—they will go under the article of my dotage—and very properly—I began with tales of my nurſery, and prove that I have been writing in my ſecond childhood.

"*January 13th*, 1789."—*Vol.* iv. *p.* 273.

(To be continued.)

XLII. *Antiquities of Ionia.* Publiſhed by the Society of Dilettanti. Part the Second. Super-royal Folio. pp. 43. With 59 Plates. 3l. 13s. 6d. *Nicol.*

LIST OF PLATES,

Drawn by Pars and Mayer, and engraved by Byrne, Newton, Middiman, &c.

RUIN near the Port of Ægina.
Temple of Jupiter Panellenius, in Ægina.
Temple of Minerva, at Sunium.
Temple of Jupiter Nemæus, between Argos and Corinth.
Arch at Mylaza.
Sepulchral Monument at Mylaſa.
Ruins near the Lake of Myus or Baſſ.
Gymnaſium at Epheſus.
Stadium at Laodicea.
Gymnaſium at Troas, Two Views.
Theatre at Patara, Two Views.
——— *at Caſtell Roſſo.*
——— *at Macris.*
Forty-four Elevations, Sections, Plans, Fragments of Architecture, &c. from the Deſigns of Mr. Revett.
Eight Vignettes, conſiſting of an Eagle from Mr. Knight's Cabinet—Teſſeræ or Tickets of Admiſſion to the Theatres—Medals—Allegorical Subjects—View of the Theatre of Miletus, on the Banks of the Meander.

EXTRACT.

OF THE PRIMITIVE GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE.

"AFTER having, in our volume of Ionian Antiquities, preſented the public with ſpecimens of the elegant, luxuriant, and in ſome inſtances fanciful, architecture of the Aſiatic Greeks, we now offer to their conſideration a few examples of the more chaſte and ſevere ſtyle, which prevailed in Greece itſelf and its European colonies; where a greater degree of rigour, both in private manners and public diſcipline, maintained for a longer time the genuine ſimplicity of ancient taſte. This ſtyle of architecture is commonly called *Doric*, but might more properly be called *Græcian*, as being the only ſtyle employed, either in Greece, or its European colonies, prior to the Macedonian

conqueſt; when all the diſ-
:haracteriſtics of the different
which became incorporated
npire, were, by the policy of
ıeror and his ſucceſſors, gra-
ended and loſt in each other.
rom the combined taſtes and
f different countries, aroſe
and capricious deſigns and
ons; and that reſtleſs deſire
y, which has always been the
rue taſte. Prior to that period,
mples of Greece, Sicily, and
pear to have been of one
nd of one general form;
lightly varied in particular
occaſional convenience or
ion might chance to require.
general form was an oblong
f ſix columns by thirteen, or
ſeventeen, incloſing a walled
ll in proportion, which, in
ances, appears to have been
to the ſky, and in others,
by the roof which protected
building. When the ſpan
of was very wide, there ap-
arly times to have been a row
ns in the middle to ſupport
s; the art of conſtructing any
the principle of an arch, even
being then unknown. This
have been the caſe with
ings of conſiderable magni-
the time of Homer; who, in
ee, frequently ſpeaks of co-
the middle of the room;
a paſſage of the Iliad, he
the fixing of rafters for a
as to form an angle, and ſup-
other.

ornamental part of this ar-
e (the Doric), or that which
diſtinguiſhes it as an order, is
ſimple, and ſuch as neceſſa-
ted from the mechaniſm of
ture. The columns repre-
ſts, or trunks of trees, placed
ement of ſtone, to prevent
n ſinking into the ground, or
cayed by the wet; and they
ılarly tapered from the bot-
e top, as trees are by nature:
or flutes, were cut in them,
he ſpears or ſtaves which the
eeks always carried; and on
were placed round ſtones, to
em from the rain; and above,
nes, to receive the beam
pported the rafters of the
This beam became the archi-
trave; while the ends of the rafters reſting upon it, being ſcored or channelled to prevent the rain from adhering to them, became the triglyphs; the drops of which repreſent the drops of water diſtilling from them. The cornice was the projecting part of the roof; and the blocks, the ends of the rafters which ſupported it. Some of theſe decorations, indeed, though employed at firſt merely as the natural reſult of the moſt obvious and primitive mode of building, were afterwards adapted, by ſlight alterations, to that ſymbolical language, which all the ornaments of the ſacred buildings of antiquity were intended, in different modes, to expreſs; but as the explanation of this belongs rather to the religion than the architecture of thoſe times, it forms no part of the preſent ſubject. Our modern ſophiſts have queſtioned all the accounts of the energy, power, and population of the ancients; and thus endeavoured to ſubvert all the authority of ancient hiſtory. The learned and elaborate eſſay of a late very acute and ingenious ſceptic (Hume) on this ſubject, is well known; but without entering into any critical diſcuſſions concerning the corruptions of the texts, or the uncertainty of numerals in the Greek hiſtorians; or repeating any of the commonplace accuſations of their diſpoſition to exaggerate; we may, in anſwer to all the ſceptical reaſoning that human ingenuity can produce, point to the vaſt remains of ſplendour and power in the mouldered ruins of their public buildings; not only in the great ruling ſtates, ſuch as Athens, Corinth, and Syracuſe; but in little obſcure republics, ſuch as Pæſtum, Segeſta, and Selinus, whoſe names alone can be gleaned from hiſtory by the diligence of the antiquary; yet has the laſt and moſt obſcure of theſe little ſtates, left buildings, which ſurpaſs in ſize, ſtrength, and ſolidity of the conſtruction, not only all that the greateſt potentates of modern times have been able to accompliſh; but all that was ever produced by the unlimited reſources and unlimited deſpotiſm of the Roman emperors. The portico of the great temple of Selinus, in Sicily, which is one of the ſix ſtill remaining, proſtrate and in ruins, on the ſite of that city, conſiſted of a double periſtyle of eight columns in front, and

ſeventeen in depth; each of which was ten feet in diameter, and fifty feet high.

"Were it not for ſuch remaining teſtimonies as theſe, of which we now offer examples to the public, the meaſurements of buildings given by Herodotus and Diodorus, would have been deemed as fabulous as their military muſters or civil computations. We ſhould have been aſked triumphantly, whence came the artiſts, tools, and proviſions; or from what reſources did little barren ſtates, deſtitute alike of any foreign trade, or foreign dominions, that we know or ever heard of, find means to maintain, in unproductive labour, ſuch immenſe numbers of hands as ſuch buildings muſt neceſſarily have required? To this we could have given no anſwer; and can give none now, but by pointing to the vaſt piles that ſtill reſiſt the deſtructive waſte of time, and more deſtructive malignity of man; and bidding them atteſt the truth, and vindicate the character of venerable hiſtorians, from the cavils of that petulant ingenuity, which is ever labouring to perplex where it cannot inſtruct, and to thicken darkneſs where it cannot diffuſe light. We do not pretend, however, to aſſert that all theſe great ſtructures were the ſeparate works of the particular ſtates, in whoſe territory we find them: on the contrary, we know that the Greeks had many cathedral or amphictyonic temples, each built and kept up at the common expenſe of ſeveral confederate ſtates; who at ſtated times offered joint ſacrifices at it, and held meetings to confer on their joint intereſts. Such were thoſe of Delphi, Delos, Epheſus, Olympia, Eryx, &c. and perhaps that of Jupiter Nemæus, of which the remains, ſituated in the ancient territory of Argos, are here publiſhed. The firſt belonged to all Greece; and, by the fame of its oracle, collected contributions from all the neighbouring countries both of Europe and Aſia. The ſecond belonged to the Ionians; who in the earlieſt times held their general aſſemblies there, under the protection of the guardian deity Apollo, for the purpoſes of buſineſs, devotion, and pleaſure. All complaints and accuſations of one ſtate againſt another, were heard and ſettled by arbitrators; joint ſacrifices and votive preſents were offered to the gods; and feats of ſtrength, trials of ſkil efforts of genius, were diſplay the pugiliſts, the wreſtlers, a poets." *P.* 1.

OF THE ANCIENT GREEK A ROMAN THEATRE.

"ARISTOPHANES reflec the Athenians for tumultuouſly ing and puſhing each other to c ſeat on the front rows or places to the orcheſtra, which in the G theatre was the place for the c and adjoining to this, ſomewh vated, the proſcenium, anſwer our ſtage, on which in early platform was raiſed, where ſponſes of the actors replying chorus were delivered. This the theatre was covered. Beyo ſtage was the ſcene itſelf, rich corated with ornaments of ar ture, bas relievos, and painting. to the theatre were uſually po temples, and baſilicas. At Ro many ages, the theatres wer porary ſtructures of wood, r the expenſe of the ædiles, or candidates for popular favou renewed as occaſion required. the permanent theatres of P Balbus, and Marcellus, ſeem been conſtructed for the exhibi the gladiators, rather than for of the ſtage. Suetonius, in t of Auguſtus, relates, that wh Emperor aſſigned to each or place, the women were allowe the games only from the upper p and that afterwards they wer lutely prohibited from enteri theatre; it not being decent fo to aſſiſt at ſuch repreſentations. regulations were however ſo aſide. Juvenal, in his ſixth ſpeaks of the ardour with whi women in his time crowded gymnaſtic exerciſes:

'Ut ſpectet ludos, conducit C veſtem,
'Conducit comites, ſellam, c amicas,
'Nutricem, et flavam, cui de data, puellam.'

"Calphurnius Siculus, in an which has been preſerved ent troduces a countryman, who firſt time having been preſen games, on his return to Rome

ghbour the wonderful ſights
ch he had been entertained.
articulars worthy of notice,
lanatory of theſe ſtructures,
met with in his poem.
he amphitheatre of Veſpaſian
ances were diſtinguiſhed by
cut on the ſtone over each
Of theſe arches, eighty in
thirty ſtill remain on the
e with the figures entire, ex-
on one arch only, where they
ing. It has been ſuppoſed that
ince was reſerved for the Em-
d his ſuite. At the dedication
uilding by Titus, each order
ate had its fixed place. To
ge of the Arvales, or prieſts
alus, were certain ſeats ap-
ed, which are noticed in an
on publiſhed by Marangoni,
ſcription of this amphitheatre,
is already verging to a ſtate of
the time of Theodoric; the
hich had fallen being uſed as
s for repairing the walls of
P. 41.

Survey of the Turkiſh Empire.
hich are conſidered, I. Its Go-
nent, Finances, Military and
l Force, Religion, Hiſtory,
Sciences, Manners, Com-
e, and Population.—II. State
ie Provinces, including the
nt Government of the Crim
s, the Subjection of the
ks, their Efforts towards
icipation, and the Intereſt
her Nations, particularly of
t Britain, in their Succeſs.—
The Cauſes of the Decline of
ey, and thoſe which tend to
rolongation of its Exiſtence,
a Developement of the poli-
Syſtem of the late Empreſs
uſſia.—IV. The Britiſh Com-
e with Turkey, the Neceſſity
oliſhing the Levant Com-
, and the Danger of our
antine Regulations: with many
important Particulars. By
LIAM ETON, Eſq. many
; reſident in Turkey, and in
a. 8vo. pp. 516. 8s. *Cadell*
Davies.

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An-

Appendix of miſcellaneous Papers, &c. elucidating ſome Paſſages in the Work.

EXTRACTS.

OF THE TURKISH MILITARY SYSTEM.

"THE preſent reigning Sultan, Selim, has made an attempt to introduce the European diſcipline into the Turkiſh army, and to aboliſh the body of janizaries; an attempt, which, whatever ſucceſs it may ultimately be attended with, will form a memorable epocha in the hiſtory of the empire.

"A trifling circumſtance gave riſe to it. The Grand Vizir, Yuſef Paſha, in the late Ruſſian war, had a priſoner who was by birth a Turk, but being carried early in his youth to Moſcow, he had become a Chriſtian, and found in a Ruſſian nobleman a patron, who gave him a good education, and placed him in the army. He was a lieutenant when he was taken priſoner, and had the reputation of being a good officer. The Vizir took pleaſure in converſing with him, for he had not wholly forgotten his mother tongue. He repreſented the advantages of the European diſcipline, not only in battle, but in every other point of view, and particularly in ſecuring the army from mutiny. By his perſuaſion the Vizir formed a ſmall corps, compoſed of renegadoes and a few indigent Turks, to whom the priſoner taught the European exerciſe, which they uſed to perform before the Vizir's tent to divert him.

"Peace being concluded, the Vizir returned to Conſtantinople, and conducted this corps with him. They were left at a village a few leagues from the capital. The Sultan hearing of them, went to ſee *how the infidels fought battles*, as he would have gone to a puppet-ſhow; but he was ſo ſtruck with the ſuperiority of their fire, that from that inſtant he reſolved to introduce the European diſcipline into his army, and to aboliſh the janizaries; he therefore cauſed the corps to be recruited, ſet apart a branch of the revenue for their maintenance, and finally declared his intention of aboliſhing the inſtitution of janizaries. This ſtep, as might be expected, produced a mutiny, which was only appeaſed by the Sultan's conſenting to continue them their pay during their life-times; but he at the ſame time ordered that no recruits ſhould be received into their corps.

"The new ſoldiery are taught their exerciſe with the muſket and bayonet, and a few manœuvres. When they are held to be ſufficiently diſciplined, they are ſent to garriſon the fortreſſes on the frontiers. Their officers are all Turks, and are choſen out of thoſe who perform their exerciſe the beſt.

"What they may become in time it is difficult to foretel; at preſent there is no other knowledge in the army than is poſſeſſed by a drill-ſerjeant; nor indeed can more be expected from them, till they have gained experience in actual war; and it muſt be remembered that they are ſtill Turks, a very different people from thoſe whom Peter the Great taught to conquer the Swedes. Their ignorance of thoſe manœuvres, which, more than numbers or perſonal bravery, decide the fate of battles, will make their defeat eaſy to the Ruſſians, ſhould ever they become numerous enough to form an army, the firſt time they meet in the field: it will then be ſeen whether they can make a retreat, or are to be rallied, and whether the new diſcipline will not all at once be abandoned. They have hitherto no confidence in it; and they are devoid of the enthuſiaſm and *eſprit de corps* of the janizaries. In the firſt campaign, however, they probably will be driven out of Europe.

"Merely the inſtitution of this melice is an important event; and Selim may, perhaps, effect by policy, what ſeveral of his anceſtors have attempted by force. Could he put himſelf at the head of a diſciplined army, he would conquer the Ulema as eaſily as the janizaries; and the Turkiſh power, though it would never again be formidable to Europe, might be reſpectable in Aſia. The Ulema ſee their danger, and oppoſe theſe changes with all their might. The whole is too new, has too many difficulties to encounter, and has made too ſmall a progreſs for us to form an opinion how far the Sultan will ultimately ſucceed.

"The man who was the cauſe of this revolution in the military ſyſtem, the Ruſſian priſoner, and who had again become a Mahomedan, was rewarded for his ſervices in the Turkiſh manner; for ſome miſdemeanour, real or imputed, his head was ſtruck off." *P.* 98.

IG TREATMENT OF CHRIS-IANS IN TURKEY.

moſt ſtriking, as well as the ruſting feature of Turkiſh is that haughty conceit of y, ariſing from the moſt nar- intolerant bigotry. There i but too many inſtances in nations, who, having proudly to themſelves the title of s of the Almighty, have on mt exerciſed an inſolent diſ- rd all who were without the eir religion. In no inſtance, has this folly appeared more ly conſpicuous than in the ıation; it marks the public ɔrivate character; it appears lemnity of their legal acts, emonies of the court, and in e ruſticity of vulgar man- ; it is not my intention to) a metaphyſical diſcuſſion of ımedan dogmas, I ſhall, un- ead of religion, only inquire arious operations of the ex- rinciple throughout the diſ- lers of ſociety.

e liſten to the dictates of their ſes which ought to have been l with caution, and uttered nneſs, we hear nothing but its of intolerance breathed ı all the inſolence of deſpotiſm. y *raya* (that is, every ſubject ıot of the Mahomedan reli- allowed only the cruel alter- death or tribute; and even bitrary in the breaſt of the r. The very words of the *r*, given to their Chriſtian ɔn paying the capitation tax, hat the ſum of money re- taken as a compenſation for mitted to *wear their heads that*

inſulting diſtinction of Chriſ- Mahomedan is carried to ſo ngth, that even the minutiæ are rendered ſubjects of re-

A Chriſtian muſt wear only nd head-dreſſes of dark co- d ſuch as Turks never wear, pers of black leather, and nt his houſe black, or dark The leaſt violation of theſe and diſguſting regulations is with death. Nor is it at all ın for a Chriſtian to have ſtruck off in the ſtreet ging in a little more foppery than the Sultan or Vizir, whom he may meet incognito, approves.

"If a Chriſtian ſtrikes a Mahomedan, he is moſt commonly put to death on the ſpot, or, at leaſt, ruined by fines, and ſeverely baſtinadoed; if he ſtrikes, though by accident, a *ſherif* (or *emir*, as they are called in Turkiſh, *i. e.* a deſcendant of Mahomed, who wear green turbands), of which there are thouſands in ſome cities, it is death without remiſſion.

"The teſtimony of Chriſtians is little regarded in courts of juſtice; at beſt, two teſtimonies are but conſidered as one, and are even overborne by that of a ſingle Mahomedan, if reputed at all an honeſt man.

"The Chriſtians can build no new church, and not without great ſums obtain a licence even to repair old ones. If a Mahomedan kills a Chriſtian, he is generally only fined. At Conſtantinople indeed they are (on account of the police neceſſary in the capital) ſometimes puniſhed with death, according to the circumſtances of the caſe, but always if attended with robbery, or by ſecret aſſaſſination in his houſe or on the highway, or in any manner ſo as to diſturb the police, which is properly the crime that is puniſhed." *P.* 103.

CONDUCT OF THE TURKS TOWARDS FOREIGN MINISTERS.

"THE manners of the court itſelf, tinctured as thoſe of all courts are with deceit, are not ſufficiently poliſhed to avoid a conduct, not merely haughty, but indecent, to the repreſentatives of Chriſtian ſovereigns. The ſtupid and incorrigible ignorance of the Turk makes him treat his moſt favoured allies only as dependents; hence their ambaſſadors are received merely as deputies from tributary ſtates. Every ſolemnity at which the foreign miniſters aſſiſt in Turkey, occaſions them a new ſpecies of humiliation, in which they are led from indignity to indignity, a ſpectacle to the ſtupid populace, who inſult them with the coarſeſt language as they paſs, and meaſure by this ſcale the greatneſs of their ſovereign. The miniſter who is to obtain an audience of the Sultan, muſt preſent himſelf at the Porte by four o'clock in the morning, where, after three or four tedious hours occupied

pied in unmeaning ceremonies, he is informed that he may be permitted to ſee the reſplendent face of the emperor of the world *(Gehan padiſha)*, who among his other pompous titles bears that of *Alemum pennati, refuge of the world*; after which he is reſeated in a ſolitary corner of the divan, on the left, near the door, and the Vizir ſends to the Sultan a ſhort note called *talkiſh*, which is in ſubſtance, 'that the infidel '*(ghiaur)* of ſuch a court, after having 'been ſufficiently fed, and decently 'clothed, by the ſpecial grace of his 'ſublime majeſty, humbly ſupplicates 'leave to come and lick the duſt be-'neath his illuſtrious throne.' The talkiſhgee (or billet-bearer) having returned with the anſwer of the Emperor, the Vizir and all his aſſiſtants riſe with reſpect at the ſight of the *ſacred* writing *(khat-iſherif)*, and the ambaſſador is conducted to the audience, the ceremonies of which are too well known to need repetition. It may not, however, be amiſs to notice, that the miniſters and their ſuite, who go into the audience chamber, are inveſted with a *kaftan* or Turkiſh garment, which covers entirely their own dreſs, and reaches to the ground; and that ſome writers have abſurdly repreſented this robe as a mark of honour ſhown to them; the truth is, that the Turks wiſhing them to appear in every thing as vaſſals of their empire, obliged them formerly to be habited entirely in the Turkiſh dreſs, except the head, which was covered with a hat, and to let their beards grow previouſly to admiſſion into the Sultan's preſence, as their tributaries, the Raguſeans, do at the preſent day. This humiliating maſquerade was aboliſhed by means of the ambaſſadors of England and Holland, who acted as mediators in the treaty of Paſſarowitz (in 1718), and who took advantage of the dejected ſtate of Turkey to eſtabliſh the cuſtom, that the European miniſters ſhould appear in their national dreſſes. The inveſtiture of the kaftan is only a remains of the ancient uſage, and is no more to be conſidered as an honour than the cuſtom of wearing a hat at the audience, which is ſo far from being a matter of favour, that no European miniſter would be permitted to appear otherwiſe before the Sultan or Vizir. The Turks conſider a European's pulling off his hat exactly as we do a man's pulling off his wig.

"Particular inſtances of T ſolence, even to the repreſen their moſt powerful allies, are and ſtriking.

"It is not fifty years ſince t Vizir, Gin-Ali-Paſha, adviſ van to confine all the ambaſſ ſmall iſland near Conſtanti lepers, or other infectious an perſons.

"In 1756, the Sieur Du goman to the French ambaſſ de Vergennes, having anno double bond of alliance and which had united his court Houſe of Auſtria, received Reis-effendi no other anſw 'that *the Sublime Porte did no* '*ſelf about the union of one bed* '*ther.*' This marriage was agreeable news to the Porte. anſwer was given by the Vizi to the French ambaſſador, M la Haye, even in the brilli Louis XIV.: when that mi nounced the ſplendid ſucce ſovereign over the Spaniards zir replied, with the barba lence of an Ottoman ſatra '*care I whether the dog eat* '*the hog eat the dog, ſo that t* '*of my ſovereign proſper?*' Vizir offered a more atroci to the ancient ally of the Po perſon of the ſon of Monſ Haye, whom he cauſed to b into a dungeon, after receiv licly a blow, which broke o teeth. The ſole cauſe of th was the refuſal of young D to explain a letter, which he ten in cipher to a friend at V

"It is not to be denied, degradations are frequently by the ſervility of the miniſt ſelves, who, by a manly might generally avoid ſuch in for the barbarous inſolenc Turks, which is augmented dity, ſhrinks into nothing be ſolute and dignified firmne was the conduct of Monſieu oles, ambaſſador from Fran laſt century, who having ſword, either inadvertently ſign, to the audience of th Seignior, not only refuſed to l but gave a kick in the be officer of the ſeraglio who to take it from him by ſo finding that he was denied thus armed, to the imperial

rned with his ſuite to his houſe
, after caſting off the kaftan
ich he had been inveſted. Yet
baſſador remained a dozen years
at Conſtantinople, and tranſ-
he buſineſs of his office with
o himſelf and advantage to his
r.

1766, the Porte, wiſhing to
me mark of contempt to Po-
required the Poliſh envoy to
at the audience of the Vizir
a ſabre; with this demand he
to comply, declaring that the
as part of the Poliſh dreſs, and
s other miniſters wore their
he would not appear at any
e in a manner contrary to the
etiquette. The conſequence
rmneſs was a compliance on the
the Vizir, who received him
the uſual ceremonies.

the laſt war, it was offered to
Turkiſh priſoners to ſerve as
ers in the Ruſſian flotilla againſt
. On account of the pay, they
d the offer with gladneſs, and
l very well in ſeveral actions.
ir return they were aſked, in
ſence, why they fought againſt
ends? their anſwer was, '*They
l bogs alike to us, whether they
green or blue coats.*' The con-
of this anſwer with thoſe of
it officers of the Porte is truly

s not only in the formalities of
, or in the etiquette of the
hat a barbarous inſolence is
d. The peaſant, no leſs than
tan, thinks it unworthy of
diſſemble the contempt which
s towards all unbelievers. The
rter employed by a Chriſtian
it will return his addreſs with
and ſo degrading is any con-
with infidels eſteemed, that
zaries employed as guards to a
n have the general appellation
drivers. No Turk of the loweſt
n will riſe from his ſeat to re-
ven an ambaſſador: to avoid
ivility in viſits from foreign
s, the Vizir, or other perſon,
nto the audience chamber after
iſter, and they both ſit down at
e time.

a proof of the contempt in
he Turks hold all foreigners,
ir perſuaſion of their own ſu-
y, which they even imagine is
by other nations, I ſhall men-

tion one or two anecdotes, of which I myſelf was a witneſs.

"A Turkiſh priſoner of Ochakof, meeting at Cherſon, where he had liberty to walk about the town without reſtraint, a Ruſſian officer on a narrow pavement where only one perſon could paſs, and the ſtreets being exceedingly dirty (over the ſhoes), when he was within a few yards of him; the Turk, as if he had been in the ſtreets of Conſtantinople, made a ſign with his hand to the officer to deſcend from the pavement into the dirt. This appeared to the officer ſo exceedingly ridiculous, that he burſt out into a fit of laughter, upon which the Turk abuſed him in the groſſeſt language, ſuch as is uſed to infidels in Turkey, and ſtill inſiſted on the officer's going out of his way; he, not being a violent man, only beckoned to a ſoldier, who puſhed him headlong off the pavement; to this the Turk ſubmitted with ſilent reſignation; but, unluckily for him, it was near the houſe of the governor, who had ſeen and heard the whole; he reprimanded the fellow for his inſolence, and was threatened with the ſame treatment as the Ruſſian priſoners endure at Conſtantinople. The Turk's anſwer was, '*They are in-fidels, but I am a Mahomedan.*' This procured him a good drubbing, but he all the while hollowed out, that it was not lawful to ſtrike a Muſelman; and as ſoon as he was ſet at liberty, he went away ſwearing vengeance againſt the firſt infidel he ſhould meet when he got back to Turkey." *P.* 110.

XLIV. *Life of Catharine II. Empreſs of Ruſſia.* (Continued from p. 128.)

EXTRACT.

PRINCE IVAN ASSASSINATED IN THE CASTLE OF SCHLUSSELBURG.

"IVAN Antonovitch, ſtyled Ivan the Third in the manifeſtoes that were publiſhed in his name while Emperor, was born in 1740; great grandſon of Tzar Ivan Alexèyevitch, the elder half-brother of Peter the Great. On running over the ſeries of Ruſſian monarchs from Alexèy Michailovitch downwards, our feelings are at every moment hurt by the inteſtine diſturbances that have happened from differ-

ent pretenders, of which ſo many within ſo ſhort a ſpace of time, and in general attended with ſuch ſhocks, no princely houſe of Europe has experienced, eſpecially in modern times. But a cruel fatality ſeems, in a particular manner, to have propagated the ſeeds of diſcord between the families of the two imperial brothers.

"We have ſeen him ſeized and confined with his parents and relations; at firſt conveyed to the citadel of Riga, then in the fortreſs of Dunamund; from thence removed to Oranienburg, at the ſouth-eaſtern extremity of European Ruſſia. At all theſe places the being together alleviated the miſeries of impriſonment, and eſpecially the humane behaviour of Captain Korf, which firſt awakened the gratitude of the infant Emperor, and was all his life after recollected with emotion; ſolely on account of this lenity, the ſuſpicion of the court fell upon Korf, and he was removed from his office. About the latter end of 1745, or the beginning of the year 1746, the family was ſeparated; all the reſt being brought more northward to Kolmogori, Ivan was left behind in Oranienburg. To his great misfortune it came into the mind of a monk to carry him off; in their flight they had reached Smolenſk, where the affair was diſcovered, and they were detained. From thence the wretched captive, lately the envied Emperor of a quarter of the globe, was now brought, for greater ſecurity, to Schluſſelburg, and there lodged in a caſematt of the fortreſs, the very loop-hole of which was immediately bricked up. He was never brought out into the open air, and no ray of heaven ever viſited his eyes. In this ſubterranean vault it was neceſſary to keep a lamp always burning; and as no clock was either to be ſeen or heard, Ivan knew no difference between day and night. His interior guard, a captain and a lieutenant, were ſhut up with him; and there was a time when they did not dare to ſpeak to him, not ſo much as to anſwer him the ſimpleſt queſtion. What wonder if his ignorance ſhould at length border on ſtupidity? This dreadful abode was however afterwards changed for that preſently to be deſcribed, in the corridor under the covered way, in the caſtle. Elizabeth cauſed him once to be brought in a covered cart to Peterſburg, and ſaw and converſed with him. Pete alſo viſited him incognito. Cat too had a converſation with hi after the commencement of her as ſhe relates in her manifeſto 28th of Auguſt 1764, in order there ſaid, to form a judgment underſtanding and talents. T great ſurpriſe ſhe found him to degree deficient in both. Sl ſerved in him a total privation c and reaſon, with a defect in his ance, that, even had he any rational to utter, would have re him entirely unintelligible.

"All perſons, however, we ſo thoroughly convinced of th pacity of this prince. He wa arrived at the age of twent years, and he might evidently b an inſtrument, or at leaſt a pr for exciting dangerous comm His juſt title to the crown, o he had been formerly in poſſeſ long ſufferings, without any guilt than that poſſeſſion and th his youth, and even the ob which attended his life, and therefore gave latitude for cor and invention, formed very materials for working on the n the populace. At the momer Catharine was taking her de from the reſidence, ſhe had inte of freſh conſpiracies among the Several of them were taken u experience having ſhown that tection of one conſpiracy alw couraged the hatching of ſome and willing to avoid irritat multitude by the frequency of ments, the conſpirators were p ed againſt in private, and n them were ſuffered to pine c lives in priſon.

"From the depth of his c Prince Ivan afforded hopes t who held in abhorrence the uſurpation. It was for reſtor throne to this unfortunate capt almoſt all theſe plots were form was for his ſake that men w never ſeen him, and whoſe ve ence was utterly unknown were continually braving the Faithful to the ſyſtem of calum had been of ſuch ſervice to the tion of Peter III. the court o inceſſantly employed it again One while it was given out was ſtupid, and incapable of articulate ſounds; at another,

drunkard, and as ferocious as a
. Sometimes it was even pre-
, that he was ſubject to fits of
ſs, and believed himſelf a pro-
But many there were to whom
reports ſeemed no better than
ıvented by the blackeſt malig-
ınd afterwards innocently pro-
d by perſons who did not reflect
numberleſs intereſts that might
in their invention. Doubtleſs,
to whom all kinds of inſtruction
refuſed, and who was kept ſhut
a loathſome priſon, denied the
ſe of any human being from
he could derive information,
ıeceſſarily have been of a very
d underſtanding: but there is
reat diſtance between ignorance
becility or madneſs. What evi-
proves that Ivan was neither
or ſtupid is, in the firſt place,
ıverſation he had, in 1756, at
Schuvaloff's with the Empreſs
eth. Not only the graces of
ire and the accents of his voice,
moving complaints he uttered,
ıed the ſenſibility of all that
reſent, and even drew from the
ſs abundance of tears. If that
prince had committed ſome act
ıcy, would it have failed of
ıtion? Again, afterwards we
freſh proof of his good ſenſe and
ſibility in the diſcourſe which
d to Peter III. when he ſaw
or the firſt time, at Schluſſel-
Peter III. talked with him
times afterwards, and perſiſted
intention of declaring him his
Now it may well be imagined,
olkoff, Goudovitch, and his
onfidants, would have diſſuad-
ı from it, if they could have
t themſelves to imagine Ivan
o be for ever unfit to wear the
But, to conclude, whatever
be the character of that prince,
ing attempts that were repeat-
ade in his favour did not render
s formidable to Catharine and
ranquillity of the empire.
ıance ſoon furniſhed an inſtru-
o put him out of the way of
ny diſturbance to either. The
nt of Smolenſk was in garriſon
town of Schluſſelburg; and a
ıy of about one hundred men
d the fortreſs in which Prince
as confined. In this regiment
officer named Vaſſily Miro-
whoſe grandfather had been
implicated in the rebellion of the Kozac Mazeppa, and had fought under Charles XII. againſt Peter the Great. The eſtates of the family of Mirovitch had accordingly been forfeited to the crown. This young man, who had a good ſhare of ambition, preferred with warmth his pretenſions to have them reſtored; and this it was that made him known at court. The family-eſtates were not given up; but he was continually flattered with the hopes of their recovery, if he would ſhow himſelf active in ſecuring the tranquillity of the empire.

"The inner guard placed over the imperial priſoner conſiſted of two officers, Captain Vlaſſieff and Lieutenant Tſchekin, who ſlept with him in his cell. Theſe had a diſcretionary order, ſigned by the Empreſs, by which they were enjoined to put the unhappy Prince to death, on any inſurrection that might be made in his favour, on the preſumption that it could not otherwiſe be quelled.

"The door of Ivan's priſon opened under a ſort of low arcades, which, together with it, form the thickneſs of the caſtle-wall within the ramparts; in this arcade or corridor eight ſoldiers uſually kept guard, as well on his account, as becauſe the ſeveral vaults on a line with his contain ſtores of various kinds for the uſe of the fortreſs. The other ſoldiers were in the guard-houſe, at the gate of the caſtle, and at their proper ſtations. The detachment had for its commander an officer, who himſelf was under the orders of the governor.

"It has been affirmed that, ſome time before the execution of his project, Mirovitch had opened himſelf to a lieutenant of the regiment of Veliki Luki, named Uſchakoff; and that Uſchakoff bound himſelf by an oath, which he took at the altar of the church of St. Mary of Kaſan in St. Peterſburg, to aid him in the enterpriſe to the beſt of his power. But as this latter was drowned, a few days after this is ſaid to have happened, as he was aſſiſting in the launch of a veſſel, it is impoſſible to aſcertain the fact.

"It is more apparent that he talked in vague terms of the conſpiracy with one of the valets of the court, and that he mentioned it afterwards to Simeon Tſchevarideff, lieutenant of artillery, and ſpoke of the advantages that would

accrue from the reſcue of Ivan, and the delivering of him to the regiments of the guards. While he thought to raiſe his conſequence by putting on the air of a conſpirator without accomplices, he however ſaid nothing to Tſchevarideff poſitively either of the time or the manner of executing his plot.

"He had already performed his week's duty in the fortreſs, without venturing an attempt. But, tormented by the anxieties ariſing from ſuſpenſe, and condemning his own irreſolution, he aſked permiſſion to be continued on guard for one week longer. This was granted him without heſitation.

"After having admitted into his confidence a man of the name of Jacob Piſhkoff, he began at about ten o'clock on a fine ſummer's night, the 4-15th of July, to fall into converſation with three corporals and two common ſoldiers; and after tampering with them ſome time, and obviating ſuch difficulties as were ſuggeſted by their fears, they were ſoon gained over to his plan, and they promiſed to follow his orders. Nevertheleſs, whether from timidity or from precaution, they reſolved with one conſent to wait till the night was farther advanced. Between the hours of one and two in the morning, they came together again. Mirovitch and the corporals then made about fifty of the ſoldiers who were on guard to put themſelves under arms, and thus marched towards the priſon of Ivan. On the way they met Berednikoff, the governor of the fortreſs, whom they thought faſt locked in the arms of ſleep; but who, rouſed by ſome noiſe, whether made by them or accidentally occaſioned, had come out to ſee what was the matter. The governor authoritatively demanded of Mirovitch the reaſon of his appearance in arms at the head of the ſoldiers? Without returning any anſwer, Mirovitch knocked him down with the butt end of his firelock, and, ordering ſome of his people to ſecure him, continued his march. Being arrived at the corridor into which the door of Ivan's chamber opened, the centinels put themſelves in a poſture to oppoſe his paſſage. He immediately ordered his men to fire upon them, which they did. The centinels returned their fire; but none were hurt either on the one ſide or the other.

"The ſoldiers of Mirovitch, ſurpriſed at the reſiſtance they met, ſhowed ſigns of an inclination to retreat. Their chief withheld them; but they inſiſted on his ſhowing them the order which he ſaid he had received from Peterſburg. He directly drew from his pocket and read to them a forged decree of the ſenate, recalling Prince Ivan to the throne, and excluding Catharine from it, becauſe ſhe was gone into Livonia to marry Count Poniatofſky. The ignorant and credulous ſoldiers implicitly gave credit to the decree, and again put themſelves in order to obey him. A piece of artillery was now brought to Mirovitch, who himſelf pointed it at the door of the dungeon; but at that inſtant the door opened, and he entered unmoleſted with all his ſuite.

"The officers Vlaſſieff and Tſchekin, ſet over the Prince as his guard, were ſhut up with them, and had called out to the centinels to fire. But, on hearing Mirovitch give orders to beat in the door, and judging that they had not the means of making any reſiſtance to the aſſailants, they fell ſword in hand on the wretched victim now attempted to be carried off.

"At the noiſe of the firing Ivan had awoke; and hearing the cries and the threats of his guards, he conjured them to ſpare his miſerable life. But, on ſeeing that theſe barbarians had no regard to his prayers, he found new force in his deſpair, and, though naked, defended himſelf for a conſiderable time. Having his right hand pierced through, and his body covered with wounds, he ſeized the ſword from one of the monſters and broke it; but while he was ſtruggling to get the piece out of his hand, the other ſtabbed him from behind, and threw him down. He who had his ſword broke now plunged his bayonet into his body, and ſeveral times repeated his blow; under theſe ſtrokes the unhappy Prince expired.

"They then opened the door, and ſhowed Mirovitch at once the bleeding body of the murdered Prince, and the order by which they were authorized to put him to death, if any attempt ſhould be made to convey him away.

"Mirovitch, ſtruck with horror, at firſt ſtarted back ſome paces; then threw himſelf on the body of Ivan, and cried out:—'I have miſſed my 'aim; I have now nothing to do but

'to

'—But he preſently roſe up. from attempting to flee from iſhment which he muſt now or to take his revenge on the lins by ſhooting them on the returned to the place where ſt the governor in the hands of rs; and, ſurrendering to him d, coldly ſaid:—'It is I that your priſoner.'

next day the body of the fortunate Ivan was expoſed he church in the caſtle of burg, clothed in the habit of

As ſoon as it was known, crowds of people flocked rom the neighbouring towns n St. Peterſburg; and it is e to deſcribe the grief and on that were excited at the an unfortunate being, who, ving been cruelly precipitated throne while yet in his cradle, is days in a dark and doleful , where he was inhumanly leath by aſſaſſins. Ivan was feet high, with a fine blond hair, a red beard, regular , and of a complexion exfair: accordingly, the beauty rſon and his youth heightened ſibility that was univerſally ed at the unhappineſs of his the cruelty of his murderers. was wrapt up in a ſheep-ſkin, a coffin, and inhumed without y.

concourſe and the murmurs d to ſuch a degree that a tus now apprehended. To avoid l conſequences to themſelves, aſſaſſins Vlaſſieff and Tſchekin, as they had perpetrated their ut themſelves on board of a ich they found on the point ig for Denmark, where, on ival, the Ruſſian miniſter took der his protection.

governor of Schluſſelburg diſto Peterſburg a full relation of d outrage of Mirovitch, and of cal end of Ivan. He accomis account with a manifeſto that found in the pocket of Miroid which, it was ſaid, had been icated in concert with Lieutehakoff. This manifeſto, which d many ſcurrilous invectives and imprecations againſt Catharine, and repreſented Prince Ivan as the ſole legitimate Emperor, it was obſerved, was to have been publiſhed at the moment the Prince was ſet at liberty, and was making his entry into St. Peterſburg. Panin immediately ſent off a courier to the Empreſs with an exact account of theſe particulars.

"Her Majeſty was then at Riga; and, under a viſible impatience of mind, was frequently inquiring after news from the reſidence: a circumſtance by no means unaccountable, if we conſider the frequent cauſes of alarm from plots and cabals, with which ſhe had been inceſſantly haraſſed ſince the beginning of her reign. Her inquietude increaſed from day to day; and ſhe would often riſe in the night to aſk whether no courier was arrived. Some perſons afterwards recollected theſe circumſtances to her diſadvantage, as if ſhe was anxiouſly counting the days ſince the period when Mirovitch was ſtationed on guard *. At length, after three days had elapſed, the diſpatches of Panin were brought to her hand.

"The ſenate paſſed ſentence alone upon Mirovitch, condemning him to be beheaded. The two officers were rewarded.

"The public was much divided in opinion concerning the whole of this tranſaction. It was thought inconceivable that an inſignificant private individual ſhould hazard an enterpriſe, that, if even at firſt all things ſhould go well, yet could never be proſecuted to final ſucceſs by him. That in the attack no one ſhould be hurt; that upon Ivan's death all ſhould be immediately as quiet as if nothing had happened; that no inquiry was ſet on foot about any accomplices in Peterſburg, of which there had been ſome talk at firſt; ſeemed to give room to ſurmiſe that ſimply this death was the object in view, and to this ſole end the whole machinery was directed. None of the court party could have done this ſervice to the abſent Empreſs, without her knowledge and conſent. But, on the other hand, the ſlanderous manifeſto found upon Mirovitch was produced, which he intended to have publiſhed immediately upon his

* he circumſtance that Mirovitch had ſuffered his week's duty on guard : before he could ſummon up courage enough to attempt the execution ·oject, was not, on this occaſion, forgotten."

having

having Ivan in his poſſeſſion, and which Count Panin, it was ſaid, had actually read and ſent to the ſovereign; but particularly the execution of the rebel: if perhaps it was he, and not ſome unknown malefactor, who underwent that puniſhment. Let it ſuffice, the public emotions of pity and diſpleaſure at the ſad cataſtrophe of the imperial progeny, and himſelf once Emperor, were plainly manifeſted by every kind of expreſſion. The multitudes of people, who, notwithſtanding all that could be done to check their impetuoſity, ſtill flocked to the caſtle, inſiſting on ſeeing the body, were ſo great, that the government was obliged to give orders to remove it from the caſtle-church, and convey it in the ſilence of the night with the utmoſt ſecrecy, to the monaſtery of Tichſina, 200 verſts from Peterſburg. Among the regiments of guards in that city, who thought they had the excluſive right to depoſe and to murder emperors, violent commotions aroſe; that eſpecially in the night of the 24th of July, cauſed the greateſt alarm: it was only by the prudent meaſure of Prince Galitzin, who cauſed powder and ball to be publicly diſtributed among the marching regiments that were encamped in the vicinity of Peterſburg, that tranquillity was reſtored. When the two officers by whom the Prince was aſſaſſinated appeared at court, every one beheld them with looks of undiſſembled contempt and abhorrence." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 23.

(To be continued.)

XLV. *Life and Adminiſtration of Sir Robert Walpole.* (Continued from p. 140.)

EXTRACT.

RESIGNATION OF SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

"THE ſtate of his own health was a principal cauſe of his downfal. He had ſuffered at the latter end of the preceding year from a ſevere illneſs. His memory was no longer ſo ſtrong, nor his method of tranſacting buſineſs ſo ready as before. Hence he was incapable of making thoſe exertions which his critical ſituation rendered neceſſary; of unmaſking his treacherous friends; of expoſing his enemies, and of adopting ſuc meaſures as would have enabled act with vigour, or to retire w nity. During this ſeſſion he a in general abſent and thoughtf ſeemed to have loſt, in many in that contempt of abuſe, and co of temper, for which he had markably diſtinguiſhed: he wa contrary to his uſual cuſtom or he was irritable and fret one inſtance he publicly declar if he could collect the real the Houſe on the difficult a gerous ſituation of affairs, he ſupport it as a miniſter in the But when he made this declara did not intimate his own opi circumſtance which, according late Earl of Hardwicke, who ſent on this occaſion, proved treſs and concern under whic boured. The loſs of the We queſtion ought to have been th of his immediate reſignation, a of his friends were of that But he ſtill appeared anxious his power as long as he was ab during the receſs of Parliament, an ill-judged application to ſe Prince of Wales from his p which his own ſagacity and kn of mankind ought to have co him that he had no chance ceeding. Being informed that t bers of oppoſition propoſed t the motion in parliament, for in the eſtabliſhment of the Pri prevailed on the King, not the greateſt difficulty, to offe creaſe of 50,000l. to his annual and to inſinuate hopes that h ſhould be paid, provided he not oppoſe the meaſures of ment. A meſſage to this purp conveyed to the Prince by the of Oxford, at the inſtance Cholmondeley, and by comm the King. The Prince, after preſſions of duty and affecti clared that he conſidered the as coming from Lord Cholm and not from the King, and t would not liſten to any propo a ſimilar import, ſo long as Sir Walpole continued at the head miniſtration." *Vol.* i. *p.* 692.

"On the 9th of February 1 Robert Walpole was created Orford, and on the 11th he re

"It is aſſerted by a conte hiſtorian, who poſſeſſed great

nation, that the miniſter would
ner retired, if the ſtate of the
id of parties had not rendered
nuance in power neceſſary for
igement of a new adminiſtra-
l for preſerving the tranquil-
ie country; and that he con-
n office ſolely in compliance
: wiſhes of his friends. The
hich have been committed to
ction, and the undoubted in-
a which I have received,
ie to contradict this aſſertion.
ed unwillingly and ſlowly:
recked pilot ever clung to the
f a ſinking veſſel with greater
ity than he did to the helm of
d he did not relinquiſh his poſt
was driven from it by the de-
f his followers, and the cla-
f the public. Speaker Onſlow,
w him well, declared that he
tly quitted his ſtation; and if
bt ſtill remains, we have the
y of the miniſter. 'I muſt
you,' he obſerves in a letter
uke of Devonſhire, 'that the
as ſo great among, what ſhall
them, my own friends, that
declared that my retiring was
e abſolutely neceſſary, as the
ieans to carry on the public
's with honour and ſucceſs.'
as been alſo aſſerted with no
idence, that the King himſelf
ome weary of a miniſter, who
long directed his affairs, who
often oppoſed and obſtructed
iation for war, and who was ſtill
uring to remove every ob-
hich impeded the return of
But the ſame documents enable
lduce an honourable teſtimony
good faith and firmneſs of
the Second. Although the
s, which time and vexation
ed in both their tempers, pro-
momentary diſſatisfaction, yet
ng had contracted, by long
nd experience of his capacity
neſs, a high regard and eſteem
long-tried counſellor. In vain
l of Wilmington and the Duke
ſet had enforced the neceſſity
emoval; the reſolution of the
as unſhaken, and he did not
to his reſignation until the
: himſelf made it his expreſs

ie interview when he took leave
King was highly affecting. On
g down to kiſs his hand, the
King burſt into tears, and the ex-
miniſter was ſo moved with that inſtance
of regard, that he continued for ſome
time in that poſture; and the King
was ſo touched, that he was unable to
raiſe him from the ground. When
he at length roſe, the King teſtified
his regret for the loſs of ſo faithful a
counſellor, expreſſed his gratitude for
his long ſervices, and his hopes of re-
ceiving advice on important occaſions.

"When his reſolution to reſign was
known, he received more honours than
had been paid to him in the plenitude
of power. His laſt levee was more
numerouſly attended than his firſt.
The concourſe of perſons of all ranks
and diſtinctions was prodigious; and
their expreſſions of affectionate regard
and concern extremely moving.

"The ex-miniſter received many
proofs of diſintereſted attachment from
perſons to whom he had never ſhown
any mark of particular attention.
Among others, Soame Jenyns gave a
teſtimony of his approbation, thus
recorded in the words of his biogra-
pher: 'Unknown to Sir Robert, and
'unconnected with him by acquaint-
'ance or private regard, he ſupported
'him to the utmoſt of his power, till
'he retired from his high ſtation,
'making room for thoſe who ſoon
'ſhowed the loſs the nation had ſuſ-
'tained by the ſad exchange. After
'he had retired, Soame Jenyns wait-
'ed upon Sir Robert at Chelſea,
'when, amongſt other things which
'paſſed in converſation, Lord Orford
'acknowledged the ſupport he had
'given him during the time that he
'had ſitten in Parliament, and in ex-
'preſſions of great thankfulneſs; at
'the ſame time declaring, that had
'thoſe to whom, during his meri-
'dian of power, he had ſhown the
'greateſt friendſhip, and loaded with
'all the favours he could confer on
'them, but borne as kind diſpoſitions
'to him as he had done, who had not
'been diſtinguiſhed by any particular
'regard, he would not then have paid
'a viſit to an ex-miniſter.'

"The old clergyman of Walſing-
ham, who was maſter of the firſt
ſchool in which Sir Robert Walpole
was inſtructed, came to Houghton, and
told him that he had been his firſt maſter,
and had predicted that he would be a
great man. Being aſked why he never
had called on him while he was in
power, he anſwered, 'I knew that
'you

'you were ſurrounded with ſo many 'petitioners craving preferment, and 'that you had done ſo much for Nor-'folk people, that I did not wiſh to 'intrude. But,' he added in a ſtrain of good-natured ſimplicitly, 'I al-'ways inquired how Robin went on, 'and was ſatisfied with your pro-'ceedings'." *Vol.* i. *p.* 695.

PRIVATE CHARACTER OF SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

" SIR Robert Walpole was tall and well-proportioned, and in his youth and opening manhood ſo comely, that at the time of his marriage he and his wife were called the *handſome couple*, and among the knights who walked in proceſſion at the inſtallation of the garter, in 1725, he was, next to the Duke of Grafton and Lord Townſhend, moſt diſtinguiſhed for his appearance. As he advanced in years he became extremely corpulent and unwieldy. His countenance does not ſeem to have been remarkable for ſtrong traits. The features were regular; when he ſpoke, and particularly when he ſmiled, his phyſiognomy was pleaſing, benign, and enlightened: his eye was full of ſpirit and fire, and his brow prominent and manly.

" His ſtyle of dreſs was uſually plain and ſimple; a circumſtance which was not overlooked by the Craftſman, who thus holds him up to ridicule: 'There entered a man dreſſed in a '*plain habit*, with a purſe of gold in 'his hand. He threw himſelf forward 'into the room in a bluff ruffianly man-'ner, a ſmile, or rather a ſneer upon his 'countenance.' His addreſs was ſo frank and open, his converſation ſo pleaſing, and his manner ſo faſcinating, that thoſe who lived with him in habits of intimacy adored him, thoſe who ſaw him occaſionally loved him, and even his moſt bitter opponents could not hate him. One of theſe did not heſitate to ſay of him, 'Never was a 'man in private life more beloved: 'and his enemies allow no man did 'ever in private life deſerve it more. 'He was humane and grateful, and a 'generous friend to all who he did not 'think would abuſe that friendſhip. 'This character naturally procured 'that attachment to his perſon, which 'has been falſely attributed ſolely to 'a corrupt influence and to private 'intereſt; but this ſhowed itſ 'time when theſe principles we 'faint in their operation, an 'his ruin ſeemed inevitable.'

" Good temper and equanimi his leading characteriſtics, a placability imprinted on his nance was not belied by his c Of this diſpoſition, his generou Pulteney, thought ſo highly, a converſation with Johnſon, 'Sir Robert was of a temper 'and equal, and ſo hard to 'voked, that he was very ſure h 'felt the bittereſt invectives 'him for half an hour.'

" His deportment was mar deciſive, yet affable and cond ing; he was eaſy of acceſs; h ner of beſtowing a favour hei the obligation; and his manne clining was ſo gracious, th perſons went out of his comp contented.

" Among thoſe parts of h vivial character which have a attention, his laugh is noti ſingular gaiety and heartine ſon familiarly obſerved to 'would have done you good 'him laugh.' Sir Charles H Williams ſays of him that he '*the heart's laugh.*' Nicholas H elegantly noticed its peculiarit '*prioque vincit ſeria riſu.*'

" His converſation was ſp animating, and facetious, yet o ally coarſe and vulgar, and t licentious to an unpardonable

" In company with women ſumed an air of gallantry, wh in his younger days was ill f his manner and character, bu latter years was totally inco with his age and figure. He in his converſation with th trifling levity; but his gai rough and boiſterous, his wit t coarſe and licentious.

" If we may believe Lord field, who knew him well, bu pen was dipped in gall when his character, 'His prevailin 'neſs was to be thought to 'polite and happy turn to gall 'which he had undoubtedly 'any man living; it was his f 'and frequent ſubject of conv 'which proved to thoſe who 'penetration, that it was his 'ing weakneſs, and they app 'with ſucceſs.' Pulteney alſ

A writer who would tell him of
ıccefs in his amours, would gain
ınfidence in a higher degree than
ho commended the conduct of
dminiſtration.' To this foible
oetaſter, after ſpeaking of him
the name of Sir Robert Braſs,
:—

to divert the ſneering town,
ct a general lover grown;
ts to talk of his amours,
boaſts of having ruin'd ſcores;
e all who hear him bite the lip,
ſcarce with pain their laughter
keep.'

iis foible he ſhared in common
any able men, and particularly
ardinal Richelieu, who piqued
more on being a man of gal-
than on being a great miniſter.
ome conſolation for perſons of
abilities, that men of ſuperior
are not exempt from the infir-
of human nature; and it is no
mon circumſtance, to prefer
on thoſe points in which we
excel, to juſt praiſe for thoſe
h we are known to excel.
is juſtly blamed for a want of
l decorum, and for deriding
ſpirit, to which Pope alludes:—

d he oblige me? let me only find,
es not think me, what he thinks
mankind.'

though it is not poſſible to juſ-
n, yet this part of his conduct
en greatly exaggerated. The
l axiom generally attributed to
ıat *all men have their price*, and
has been ſo often repeated in
ınd proſe, was perverted by
out the word *thoſe*. Flowery
he deſpiſed; he aſcribed to the
ed views of themſelves or their
s, the declarations of pretend-
riots, of whom he ſaid, '*All
nen have their price*,' and in the
many of them juſtified his ob-
ɔn. No man was more ready
our and do juſtice to ſincerity
ıſiſtency. He always mention-
friend the Duke of Devon-
ı terms of the higheſt affection
ſpect, and even applauded the
n conduct of one of his conſtant
nts. 'I will not ſay,' he ob-
'who is corrupt, but I will
ho is not, and that is Shippen.'
s own conduct ſufficiently belied
om erroneouſly imputed to him.

He was conſiſtent and uniform, never deviating in one ſingle inſtance from his attachment to the Proteſtant ſucceſſion. He was neither awed by menaces or ſwayed by corruption; he held one line of conduct with unabating perſeverance, and terminated his political career with the ſame ſentiments of loyalty which diſtinguiſhed his outſet.

"He was naturally liberal, and even prodigal. His buildings at Houghton were more magnificent than ſuited his circumſtances, and drew on him great obloquy. He felt the impropriety of this expenditure, and on ſeeing his brother's houſe at Wolterton, expreſſed his wiſhes that he had contented himſelf with a ſimilar ſtructure. The following anecdote alſo ſhows that he regretted his profuſion: ſitting by Sir John Hynde Cotton, during the reign of Queen Anne, and in alluſion to a ſumptuous houſe which was then building by Harley; he obſerved, that to conſtruct a great houſe was a high act of imprudence in any miniſter. Afterwards, when he had pulled down the family manſion at Houghton, and raiſed a magnificent edifice, being reminded of that obſervation by Sir John Hynde Cotton, he readily acknowledged its juſtneſs and truth, but added, 'Your recollection is too late; 'I wiſh you had reminded me of it be-'fore I began building, it might then 'have been of ſervice to me.'

"His ſtyle of living was conſonant to the magnificence of his manſion. He had uſually two annual meetings at Houghton: the one in the ſpring, to which were invited only the moſt ſelect friends and the leading members of the cabinet, continued about three weeks. The ſecond was in autumn, towards the commencement of the ſhooting ſeaſon. It continued ſix weeks or two months, and was called the congreſs. At this time Houghton was filled with company from all parts. He kept a public table, to which all gentlemen in the county found a ready admiſſion.

"The expenſes of theſe meetings have been computed at 3,000*l*. Nothing could be more ill-judged than the enormous profuſion, except the company for which it was made. The mixed multitude conſiſted of his friends in both Houſes, and of their friends. The noiſe and uproar, the waſte and confuſion were prodigious.

The beſt friends of Sir Robert Walpole in vain remonſtrated againſt this ſcene of riot and miſrule. As the miniſter himſelf was fond of mirth and jollity, the conviviality of their meetings was too frequently carried to exceſs; and Lord Townſhend, whoſe dignity of deportment and decorum of character revolted againſt theſe ſcenes, which he called the Bacchanalian orgies of Houghton, not unfrequently quitted Rainham during their continuance. But notwithſtanding theſe cenſures, and the impropriety of ſuch conduct, it undoubtedly gained and preſerved to the miniſter numerous adherents, who applauded a mode of living ſo analogous to the ſpirit of ancient hoſpitality.

"This profuſion would have been highly diſgraceful had it been attended with a rapacious diſpoſition. On the contrary, he gave many inſtances of careleſſneſs and diſregard of his private fortune. He expended 14,000*l.* in building a new lodge in Richmond Park; and when the King, on the death of Bothmar, in 1738, offered him the houſe in Downing-ſtreet, he refuſed it as his own property, but accepted it as an appendage to the office of chancellor of the exchequer.

"He was, from his early youth, fond of the diverſions of the field, and retained this taſte till prevented by the infirmities of age. He was accuſtomed to hunt in Richmond Park with a pack of beagles. On receiving a packet of letters he uſually opened that from his game-keeper firſt; and he was fond of ſitting for his picture in his ſporting dreſs. He was, like Chancellor Oxenſtiern, a ſound ſleeper, and uſed to ſay, 'that he put off his cares with his 'clothes.'

"His ſocial qualities were generally acknowledged. He was animated and lively in converſation, and in the moment of feſtivity realiſed the fine eulogium which Pope has given of him:—

'Seen him I have, but in his happier hour
'Of ſocial pleaſure, ill-exchang'd for power;
'Seen him, uncumber'd with the venal tribe,
'Smile without art, and win without a bribe.'—*Epilogue to the Satires.*

"To the virtues of Sir Robert Walpole I feel regret in not being able to add that he was the patron of letters and the friend of ſcience. But queſtionably does not deſerve t nourable appellation, and in t ſtance his rank in the Temple o is far inferior to that of Halifa ford, and Bolingbroke. It is ter of wonder that a miniſter w received a learned education, a no indifferent ſcholar, ſhould paid ſuch little attention to the Nor can it be denied, that this of men of letters was highly vantageous to his adminiſtratio expoſed him to great obloquy. perſons employed in juſtifying h ſures, and repelling the attacks oppoſition, were by no means to the taſk of combating Pulten lingbroke, and Cheſterfield, thc liſhs of oppoſition; and the p pamphlets written in his defen far inferior in humour, argume ſtyle, to the publications of his ſaries.

"The truth is, Sir Robert W did not delight in letters, and conſidered poets as not men of bu He was often heard to ſay, th were fitter for ſpeculation th action, that they truſted to t rather than to experience, an guided by principles inadmiſſi practical life. His opinion wa firmed by the experience of h time. Prior made but an indi negotiator; his friend Steele was incapable of application, and A a miſerable ſecretary of ſtate. ſo fully impreſſed with theſe n that when he made Congreve c ſioner of the cuſtoms, he ſaid, 'will find he has no head f 'ſineſs.'

"Low perſons were emplo government, and profuſely pai of whom not unfrequently pro in private converſation, and c public clubs, diſadvantageous of the miniſter, and declared th rewards induced them to write their real ſentiments. Several diſſeminators of infidelity we gaged to defend his meaſures. warm remonſtrances were frec made by the miniſter's friends employing ſuch low mercenari uſually diſregarded. Some of inſignificant writers had frequen to him. Their deluſive and raging accounts of perſons and were too often more credited the ſincere and free intimations c

ere more capable of giving ac-
information. But this ſeems an
ou common in miniſters: they
favourable accounts to diſmal
and readily believe what they
e true.

s a natural curioſity to inquire
e behaviour and occupations of a
retired from buſineſs, and
d of that power which he had
njoyed. Thoſe who admired
nts, while he ſwayed ſenates
verned kingdoms, contemplate
in their mind's eye,' enjoying
reat with dignity, and paſſing
ure hours with calmneſs and
ıcency. Yet nothing in general
unſatisfactory than ſuch an in-
or more illuſive than ſuch a
ceived opinion. The well-
ſaying, that 'no man is a hero
valet de chambre,' may be ap-
with ſtrict juſtice to this caſe.
bert Walpole experienced the
f the obſervation, that a fallen
r is like a profeſſed beauty, who
her charms, and to whom the
ction of paſt conqueſts but
compenſates for preſent neglect.
hough he had not forgotten his
l attainments, he had little taſte
rary occupations. He once ex-
his regret on this ſubject to
who was reading in the library
ighton. 'I wiſh,' he ſaid, 'I
as much delight in reading as
do, it would be the means of
ating many tedious hours in my
nt retirement; but to my miſ-
ne, I derive no pleaſure from
purſuits.'—On another occaſion,
to his ſon Horace, who, with
to amuſe him, was preparing to
me hiſtorical performance, 'O!
t read hiſtory, for that I know
be falſe.'

s principal amuſement conſiſted
ting, obſerving the growth of
mer plantations, and in ſeeing
Horace arrange the fine collec-
pictures at Houghton. He had
taſte for painting, and his ob-
ons on the ſtyle of the reſpective
s were uſually judicious.

letter which he wrote from
ton to General Churchill, in
was much admired, as indicat-
ve of retirement, and contempt
t grandeur. Yet this letter
me in a contrary light; it proves
was weary of that repoſe which
cted to praiſe; and that he did
not, as much as he profeſſed, taſte the charms of the inanimate world. The trite obſervation, that the beeches do not deceive, proves either that he regretted the times that were paſt, or that, with all his penetration, he had not, when in power, made a juſt eſtimate of the deceitfulneſs and treachery of dependents and courtiers. Houghton had been either the temporary place of retirement from public buſineſs, or the ſcene of friendly intercourſe and convivial jollity, and neglect rendered it comparatively a ſolitude. He ſaw and felt this deſertion with greater ſenſibility than became his good ſenſe; but in the calm and ſolitude of total retirement, ſuch diſagreeable reflections occur often and ſink deep. The ſeaſon of natural gaiety was irrecoverably paſt, he laboured under a painful diſtemper; the ill-aſſorted marriage of his eldeſt ſon, and embarraſſed ſituation of his own affairs, preyed on his mind, and increaſed his dejection.

"This ſtate of mind was natural. Every circumſtance muſt have appeared unintereſting to a man, who from the twenty-third year of his age, had been uniformly engaged in ſcenes of political exertion, who, from the commencement of his parliamentary career, had paſſed a life of unremitting activity, and made a conſpicuous figure in the ſenate, and in the cabinet.

"To him who had directed the helm of government in England, and whoſe deciſions affected the intereſts of Europe in general, all ſpeculative opinions muſt have appeared dull. To him who had drawn all his knowledge and experience from practice, all theory muſt have appeared trifling or erroneous. He who had fathomed the ſecrets of all the cabinets of Europe, muſt have conſidered hiſtory as a tiſſue of fables, and have ſmiled at the folly of thoſe writers, who affected to penetrate into ſtate affairs, and account for all the motives of action. He who had long been the diſpenſer of honours and wealth, muſt have perceived a wide difference between the cold expreſſion of duty and friendſhip, and the warm effuſions of that homage which ſelf-intereſt and hope inſpire in thoſe who court or expect favours. He muſt have been diveſted of human paſſions, had he not experienced ſome mortification in finding that he had been indebted to his ſituation for much

much of that obſequious regard which he had fondly thought was paid to his perſonal qualities." *P.* 755.

(To be continued.)

XLVI. *Letters and Correſpondence, public and private, of the Right Honourable Henry St. John, Lord Viſcount Bolingbroke;* during the Time he was Secretary of State to Queen Anne. With State-papers, explanatory Notes, and a Tranſlation of the Foreign Letters, &c. By GILBERT PARKE, Wadh. Col. Oxon. &c. 2 vol. 4to. pp. 1455. 3l. 3s. and 4 vol. 8vo. pp. 2335. 1l. 12s. *Robinſon.*

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"MOST readers of the following papers will be of opinion, that their internal evidence is proof ſufficient of their authenticity; but the editor thinks it his duty to give to the public all the information he has received reſpecting them.

"When Bolingbroke was diſmiſſed from his office, and fled to France, his under-ſecretary, Thomas Hare, Eſq. who is often mentioned in his Lordſhip's letters, ſecured theſe papers. At that time, Mr. Hare reſided in London, and being a younger brother, was poſſeſſed of a very ſmall fortune, beſide the place of chief clerk, ſole examiner and regiſter in chancery, and clerk of the crown and peace in Barbadoes, which offices he held, but whether for life, or during pleaſure, is not quite certain; one copy of the appointment, in the hands of the editor, ſpecifying for life, the other during pleaſure; the latter is dated June 18, 1714; the former has no date, and, perhaps, was never executed, as the Queen died on the 1ſt of Auguſt following, and it was not probable that the friend of the proſcribed ſecretary would experience any favour from the ſucceeding adminiſtration. Independent of this place, whatever fortune he poſſeſſed was loſt in the general calamity originating in the South-Sea ſcheme.

"His elder brother dying unmarried, he, in 1722, ſucceeded to the noble eſtate and ſeat of his family at Stow-Hall, in Norfolk, and to the Baronetage granted to Sir Ralph Hare, in 1641. Thither he then retired, and the Bolingbroke manuſcripts were depoſited in the evidence-houſe belonging to the eſtate, where they remained; and, from the time of his death, in 1760, were little known or noticed.

"To the preſent worthy poſſeſſor of the eſtate, Thomas Hare, Eſq. and the deſcendant of the under-ſecretary, the editor, then reſiding in the neighbourhood of Stow, expreſſed his wiſhes to peruſe the papers, and upon ſtating his inclination to publiſh them, Mr. Hare, in the moſt liberal and polite manner, ſent him the whole of the Bolingbroke papers in his poſſeſſion.—

"Upon an examination of the manuſcripts, many appeared to be autographs, and the remainder in the hand-writing of Sir Thomas Hare, or of his colleagues in office. They conſiſted of four volumes of letters, and very many detached papers. The firſt volume contained the public diſpatches to the Earl of Straſford; the ſecond, the public and private letters to the Marquis de Torcy, with thoſe to and from Mr. Prior; the other two, his public and private letters to correſpondents in general. The detached papers conſiſted of the letters from the Marquis de Torcy, and the entire correſpondence with the Duke of Shrewſbury, together with memorials, &c.

"The editor has endeavoured to arrange all theſe in a regular ſeries, and to ſupply ſuch explanatory notes as ſeemed neceſſary to render characters and occurrences more familiar to the reader. A tranſlation of the foreign letters was not intended, when the book was ready for the preſs, from a fear of ſwelling the work to an inordinate ſize; but, at the ſuggeſtion of a friend, whoſe judgment the editor has ever reſpected, he was induced to alter his plan; and, by printing the work in a ſmaller letter than that uſed in the other volumes of Bolingbroke, and by extending the page of letter-preſs, to give room at the end of each volume for the tranſlation of the preceding letters.

"The preſent publication conſiſts not only of official, but of private letters of the ſecretary; the general buſineſs of that adminiſtration, and his particular ſentiments on that buſineſs; the orders and inſtructions of the miniſter, and the confidential communication of the motives for them. In a word, it ſeems

o record the political occur-
and hiſtory of Great Britain,
ie time Bolingbroke came into
ntil his ſuperſeſſion by the re-
and the reader is not to learn
ortance of that period."

EXTRACTS.

BOLINGBROKE *(ſoon after his ncement to the Peerage)* TO THE . OF STRAFFORD.

" *Whiteball, June* 23*d*, 1712.

DO ſo much juſtice to your pon every occaſion, and have a warm with zeal for your ſer- nd affection to your perſon, that er you ſeem but to doubt there- to take umbrage at any looſe on which falls, perhaps too ntly, from my pen, I own I am ghly ſhocked. You and I, my ave been fellow-labourers in the ceſſary, but, at the ſame time, ſt difficult and perilous negotia- iat has ever been carried on. I myſelf that you have diſcovered cy in my proceedings, and s and ſincerity in my temper. l upon it, the ſame character ſupported by me in my private d I will be as reſolutely true to reſt of my friend, as to that of intry.

our merit in all the late tranſ- at the army, every creature d acknowledges; and I need ention the reaſon why I was nore careful in penning my com- t to the Duke of Ormond, than Lordſhip: but enough of this; ired, once for all, that in me ve a faithful ſervant, and that nger, no actual misfortune, e able to ſeparate me from your ip.

ni to thank you, my Lord, for y kind part which you took in nour her Majeſty was lately to confer upon me. It would ome the friendſhip I profeſs to I did not naturally own what n my ſoul upon this ſubject, and to you, what I will do to no ſe, that my promotion was a mortification to me. In the Houſe of Commons, I may ſay, that I was at the head of buſineſs, and I muſt have continued ſo, whether I had been in court or out of court. There was therefore nothing to flatter my ambition in removing me from thence, but giving me the title which had been many years in my family, and which reverted to the crown about a year ago, by the death of the laſt of the elder houſe *. To make me a peer was no great compliment, when ſo many others were forced to be made to gain a ſtrength in Parliament; and ſince the Queen wanted me below ſtairs in the laſt ſeſſion, ſhe could do no leſs than make me a Viſcount, or I muſt have come in the rear of ſeveral whom I was not born to follow. Thus far, there ſeems to be nothing done for my ſake, or as a mark of favour to me in particular; and yet farther, her Majeſty would not go without a force, which never ſhall be uſed by me. I own to you that I felt more indignation than ever in my life I had done; and the only conſideration which kept me from running to extremities, was that which ſhould have inclined ſomebody to uſe me better †. I knew that any appearance of breach between myſelf and the Lord Treaſurer, would give our common enemies ſpirit, and if that I declined ſerving at this conjuncture, the home part of the buſineſs would, at leaſt for ſome time, proceed but lamely. To friendſhip therefore, and the public good, if I may be pardoned ſo vain an expreſſion, I ſacrificed my private reſentment, and remain clothed with as little of the Queen's favour as ſhe could contrive to beſtow.

" The other diſpatch contains all that can ſerve to give your Lordſhip light into our preſent ſituation. I ſhall therefore ſay no more upon that head but this, that it appears evidently to be the intereſt of the Queen, as well as of France, to make uſe of the ill-behaviour of the allies, and to ſettle our affairs before they come to cry *peccavimus*, and to beg the Queen's interceſſion, which ſhe cannot refuſe without reluctancy, nor grant without prejudice.

The Earldom, granted in 1624, and extinct 1711."

Harley, in his Brief Account, ſays, when the creation of peers took December 1711, it was propoſed to the ſecretary that if he would be t to remain in the Houſe of Commons that ſeſſion, her Majeſty would him a peer, and that he ſhould not loſe his rank."

† It

" It is a melancholy conſideration that the laws of our country are too weak to puniſh effectually thoſe factious ſcribblers, who preſume to blacken the brighteſt characters, and to give even ſcurrilous language to thoſe who are in the firſt degrees of honour. This, my Lord, among others, is a ſymptom of the decayed condition of our government, and ſerves to ſhow how fatally we miſtake licentiouſneſs for liberty. All I could do was to take up Hurt, the printer, to ſend him to Newgate, and to bind him over upon bail to be proſecuted; this I have done, and if I can arrive at legal proof againſt the author, Ridpath, he ſhall have the ſame treatment *.

" The Queen went yeſterday to Hampton Court, and I think goes this day to Windſor. She is in perfect health; God grant ſhe may long continue ſo: for my own part, I ſee nothing but confuſion after her. Mr. Harley is very ſparing of his letters, but by what he does write, I do not perceive that he makes any great progreſs in couching the eyes of the blindeſt court in Europe." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 482.

LORD BOLINGBROKE TO THE DUKE OF SHREWSBURY *(recommending Swift to the Place of Hiſtoriographer).*

" *Windſor-Caſtle, January 5th,*
" MY LORD, 1713-14.

" MY brother †, the Dean of St. Patrick's, is, you know, an hiſtorian, and has brought forth from folios down to duodecimos. We have often talked him up to an undertaking, which it is ſome degree of f our nation was never yet perf it ought to be, and which I b is fitter for than any man in the dominions: I mean the writin plete hiſtory of our own Rymer's death creates an nity of making this his duty Grace will be ſo good as to b place of Hiſtoriographer upon

" I ſubmit this to your Gra pleaſure, aſſuring you that in poſition which I preſume to have the public much more than Jonathan. I am, *Vol.* iv. *p.* 420.

LORD BOLINGBROKE TO TH OF STRAFFORD *(on the Parties, &c.).*

" MY LORD, *July* 14

" I WAS beginning to writ yours of the 20th, N.S. can hands.

" You will not wonder at plaints of want of time, wh you, that for ſeveral weeks b ſeſſion of Parliament roſe, th new plots, day after day, cc againſt me; and that thoſe ſervice of whom I have theſe fifteen years, were the of new confederacies, the c which was to be my ruin. Lord, is the treatment I h with; and the only crime, t the malice that acted theſe t pretend to ſay, I ever deſerv is this, when the Queen's aff come by ſlow, but long obſerv into the utmoſt confuſion; v

* " Hurt was bailed; Redpath, the editor of the Flying Poſt, was a few days after. It appears by a letter of the former, that to make with government, he promiſed to ſend the communications he ſhoul from the country, to the ſecretary's office. In the following year, a M offered propoſals for a patent to the following effect: to have the ſole l printing all advertiſements, except ſuch as ſhall be printed in the Gazette; he alleges that the profit ariſing from advertiſements, is encouragement to printers of newſpapers, and that if that benefit we from them, moſt of them would ceaſe to print, by which means a gre ſcandalous reflections, &c. would be prevented. He propoſes to pr day a paper called the Daily Advertiſer, the price of each adve 3s. 6d. viz. 1s. for the duty, and 2s. 6d. for the publiſher, Bonet's dated 19th Auguſt 1713."

† " Swift was a member of the club of Brothers."

‡ " This place, however, was given away to another perſon: The were now diſunited: Oxford was loſing ground, which Bolingbroke ing, in the Queen's favour; and Shrewſbury, honeſt and indepen diſguſted with both."

/hich was at our feet, had been up and rendered formidable; he party that only could ſupport i under the utmoſt diſſatisfac- ıue of them taking part againſt ers cool and indifferent ſpecta- n a word, when every man, ıked on, agreed that we could ry the buſineſs of the ſeſſion hen I preſumed, among others, of one man, Lord Oxford, as a that he would alter his con- ıd to repreſent to the Queen, as ful ſervant, that her govern- as at the brink of deſtruction. o not wonder at what you write ing Van Hulſt. The ſame per- employed him formerly, em- im, I ſuppoſe, now, and the e he holds in Holland, is the s the ſame perſon's emiſſaries w friends, the Whigs, hold uch inſinuations as theſe, have ade to the Lords, and they run ong examination, expecting to r mighty things; at laſt they othing, but what made them d of their proceedings *.

to your Lordſhip's letters to y all remain among my private and neither Van Hulſt, nor ıer perſon, can poſſibly arrive ght of them. Nothing is more with me, than the rules of ip, and I ſhould look on myſelf aſt of men, if your private cor- lence had paſſed into any hands own, by my fault. I value as I am your relation and your and I will anſwer both theſe ers, as a man of honour ought ı every inſtance, and in every ſtance of life. I never ſpoke to ılſt five times in my life, and I , it is not leſs than two years have been in a room with him. rd Marlborough's people gave t he is coming over, and I take ranted that he is ſo; whether ount of the ill figure he makes , or the good one he hopes to t home, I ſhall not determine, but I have reaſon to think, that ſome people (meaning Oxford), who would rather move heaven and earth, than either part with their power, or make a right uſe of it, have lately made overtures to him, and have entered into ſome degree of concert with his creatures.

"My dear Lord, the Queen's affairs are in a deplorable ſtate, by that glorious management, with which, it ſeems, no man muſt preſume to find fault; we are fallen into contempt abroad, into confuſion at home; with a vaſt majority of the nation on our ſide, we are inſulted by the minority; and with the merit of having made a good and popular peace, we are reproached by thoſe who lie under the guilt of attempting to prolong a ruinous war. It is a great while ſince I have thought that this could never be, was not our leader in a ſecret with our enemy; and I believe that there is hardly a Whig or Tory in Britain, that is not of the ſame opinion.

"What the Queen will do to extricate herſelf from theſe difficulties (and ſhe alone can ſave herſelf), I do not know. This I know, that there is no danger, no labour I decline to ſerve her, except one, which is, that of truſting the ſame conduct a fifth year, which has deceived herſelf theſe four years.

"Go on as you do, and hug yourſelf, my dear Lord, that you are at a diſtance from theſe ſcenes of folly and knavery; a few days will decide of a great deal: as ſoon as I am certain, you ſhall be ſo too.

"Adieu, my Lord: ever, from the bottom of my heart, your faithful and affectionate friend, kinſman, and ſervant." *Vol.* iv. *p.* 562.

XLVII. *Tracts relating to Natural Hiſtory.* By JAMES EDWARD SMITH, M. D. F. R. S. &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 312. With Six coloured

* This probably relates to the following circumſtance:
me time before the meeting of Parliament, a forged letter, ſaid to have ritten by the Duke of Lorain to her Majeſty, had been circulated; in he Duke, after beſtowing high enconiums on the Pretender, declines a unce with her Majeſty's wiſhes, to ſend him out of the territories of

This encouraged the Whig Lords to move an addreſs to her Majeſty, letters which had paſſed between the Biſhop of London and the Baron le envoy of Lorain. Upon which the letters were produced, and the exms of the party fell to the ground."

Plates,

Plates, and One uncoloured. 7s. *White.*

LIST OF PLATES.

FRUCTIFICATIONS of Ferns.
Sprengelia incarnata.
Weſtringia roſmariniformis.
Boronia pinnata.
——— *ſerrulata.*
——— *parviflora.*
——— *polygalifolia.*

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III. Obſervations on the Irritability of Vegetables. From the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1788.

IV. Review of Mr. Curtis's Botanical Magazine, or Flower Garden diſplayed. From the Analytical Review, vol. iii. for January 1789.

V. Review of a Synopſis of the Natural Hiſtory of Great Britain and Ireland; by John Berkenhout, M. D. From the Analytical Review, vol. iii. for March 1789.

VI. Review of an Eaſy Introduction to drawing Flowers according to Nature; by James Sowerby. From the Analytical Review, vol. iii. for March 1789.

VII. Review of Thoughts on the different Kinds of Food given to young Silkworms; by S. Bertezen. From the Analytical Review, vol. iii. for May 1789.

VIII. Review of a Dutch Edition of the Syſtema Naturæ of Linnæus. Read before the Linnæan Society, March 3, 1789.

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XII. Deſcription of a new of Plants called Boronia. N publiſhed; with ſome Partic the Death of Francis Borone

EXTRACTS.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GE PLANTS CALLED BORON

"THE country of New I ſo rich in botanical novelti made us acquainted with ſeve genera of M. de Juſſieu's natu of *Rutaceæ*, which promiſe to bute very conſiderably to th ment of our green-houſes. The are in many reſpects allied to and like that genus their flo beautiful, and their foliage aromatic, though not always p ſo. In ſome inſtances the ſce flowers is very agreeable. N among the whole tribe is more of notice than that to which given the name of *Boronia*.

"*Boronia* is moſt allied to *D* and *Dioſma*, but the leaves ſpecies being oppoſite, prevent arranged near the former, as t is now ſubdivided in M. de work. In fact, a much bett bution of theſe genera may p be contrived when more of t diſcovered and defined.

"Four ſpecies only of th in queſtion have hitherto b tected among the dried ſpecim lected near Port Jackſon, White; and only one of th *Boronia pinnata*, has been int into our gardens.

"The genus here for the f deſcribed, is intended to pref memory of a martyr to the whoſe indefatigable zeal and acuteneſs would ſoon have p him other claims to ſuch an had his premature fate been po *Francis Borone* was born at

6, 1769. An active inquiring led him at an early age from his country; and his talents, under luence of a perſon he eſteemed ſpected, were eaſily turned to l hiſtory. His accuracy of diſ- ation, with regard not only to pearance, but even the technical ters, of plants, has not often xceeded. His ardour kept pace iis abilities After overcoming ities apparently inſurmountable ra Leone with Mr. Afzelius, he ed the late Profeſſor Sibthorp eece. The higheſt patronage d him in his own country; but s anxious to deſerve rather than ain it, for he never by his own diſappointed any expectations ere formed of his head or his

At length Providence in its n diſpoſed of him otherwiſe, for d by an accidental fall at Athens, about the 20th of October 1794." l.

SONNET

. Smith on the Genus Boronia, by rge Shaw, M. D. F.R.S. F.L.S.

N Flower, mild patron of the apleſs Youth,
ſtant times ſhall guard BORONE's ame:
riendſhip, guided by the voice of ruth,
given to humble worth its moeſt claim.

œbus, ſkill'd in all the forms hat breathe
balmy ſweets, in richeſt hues rray'd,
'd at loſt Hyacinth's diſaſtrous eath,
b'd a bloſſom to his gentle ſhade.

the ſtruck lyre, in melancholy rain,
ftly trembled a celeſtial tone,
breathing rapture o'er the liſt'ing plain,
l from the verdant ſoil a plant nknown;
ſad memorial of the fatal hour!
l, to record his name, a purple lower." *P.* 306.

LETTER

the late Dr. John Sibthorp, Profeſſor Botany in the Univerſity of Oxford, L. II.—No. V.

to Dr. Smith; dated Athens, Nov. 1, 1794.

"My dear Sir,

"I SHOULD have been happy to have ſent you a pleaſant letter from Athens; but from Athens I muſt this time write you a very mournful one. Poor Borone is no more! He was quite recovered from an intermittent fever, that had attacked him a little before his departure from Conſtantinople; and on the evening of his unhappy fate was unuſually gay, ſinging to a tune that Arakiel, Mr. Hawkins's ſervant, played upon the guitar. A little after midnight we were waked out of our ſleep by the cries of Franceſco, who had fallen into the ſtreet, out of the window of the chamber where he ſlept with Arakiel. On the ſervants going down to him, he languiſhingly groaned to Arakiel, who was the firſt that came up to him, 'Ah! povero 'Franceſco e morto!'—James, the other ſervant of Mr. Hawkins, then coming up, he ſaid, 'Ah! James, 'James!' and expired.

"As ſoon as Mr. Hawkins and myſelf heard that Franceſco was hurt by his fall, we immediately got up, and went down to him. On taking him by the hand, I found the pulſe gone, and no ſigns of life. We directly got him into the houſe, and attempted to bleed him, but without effect. His loins and back, on which he appeared to have fallen, were very much bruiſed; but there was not the leaſt appearance of blood, nor could I find that any bones were broken. It had rained very hard on the preceding day, ſo that the ſtreet was dirty: the night was dark, with frequent flaſhes of lightning. The opening of the window out of which he fell was extremely narrow, and appears not above eighteen feet from the ground. To get out of it, he muſt previouſly have mounted on a box that ſtood near it, and then ſqueezed himſelf through it. We have every reaſon to think all this was done in his ſleep. On the oppoſite ſide of the room to this window was another, that opened upon a terrace, on which he was accuſtomed to walk. Perhaps, if awake, which I can ſcarcely conceive, he had forgotten which of the two windows led to the terrace.

"You may imagine that after this we paſſed the remainder of the night diſmally enough. The next day

nothing remained but to perform the laſt offices to poor Franceſco. He was buried in the evening at the church of the Madonna, under the ſhade of a mulberry-tree. The obſequies were performed in a very decent manner by four Greek prieſts, who chanted over him the burial ſervice. Mr. Hawkins and myſelf, the Britiſh Conſul, and ſome Sclavonians who were here, with the ſervants, attended the corpſe. The Archbiſhop, who a few days before had expreſſed the ſtrongeſt obligations to the Engliſh nation, pitifully ſent a Papas to demand fifty piaſtres (about twelve pounds) for his permiſſion to bury him. The Conſul remonſtrated with him on the impropriety and exorbitancy of the demand; when he ſent a ſecond meſſage to ſay he would take half that ſum. This produced another remonſtrance from the Conſul, when he repented, and refuſed to take any thing. He has ſince ſent us a hint that he would be glad of a preſent. We mean to ſend him a Greek Teſtament, that a Metropolitan, who has four ſuffragans, may read a leſſon of piety.

"I regret with you moſt ſincerely the cruel end of this unfortunate youth. He had eſcaped from the thieves of Italy and the inhoſpitable climate of Sierra Leone. He had been with me blocked up eight days by pirates at Mount Athos. Poor fellow! he was then very anxious to hide my money, that we might have ſomething, he ſaid, to return home with.

"I ſhall ſet off in two or three days for Zante, where I ſhall winter. In January I propoſe to viſit with Hawkins the Morea, and in the ſpring, or early in the ſummer, to return to England. I have made conſiderab ditions to my collection of Greek and animals, having viſited the nian Olympus, Troy, Lemnos, Athos, and Negropont. During at Athens I have procured a prett knowledge of the agriculture a tural hiſtory of Attica. — Te friends in Soho Square, that all the labour, if not all the ſw an Attic bee.

"J. SIBTHO

"WHILE I am collecting melancholy memorials, I mig the Poet ſays,

'The verſe, begun to one loſt
prolong,
'And weep another in th' ur
ſong.'

"The writer of the above now no more!—A long and unc able paſſage of twenty-four da Zante to Otranto, as he him preſſed it in a ſubſequent lett the foundation of a compl the lungs (more eſpecially as caught a ſevere cold in an exc Nicopolis near Actium), whic months after his return to I proved fatal. His death was f lowed by that of the Hon. Mi man, one of his executors, excellent botaniſt; under wh the publication of Dr. Sibthor cian diſcoveries might have ma progreſs before the return of h executor, Mr. Hawkins, wh abroad, and whoſe eminent tal zeal can now alone ſecure public any fruits from this expedition." *P.* 306.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The Extract ſent us from a Sermon (which we have not yet ſeen) Iriſh prelate, would not, we believe, give our readers a juſt idea of th cation. We are much obliged by any authors' ſelecting proper paſſages inſertion; and if, on a full peruſal of their reſpective works, they ſhou our endeavours to give *impartial* and *uſeful* information, we will admit t

The three volumes ſent us by l'Abbé G. were announced in a former

THE

ONTHLY EPITOME,

For JUNE 1798.

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s. 4to. By THOMAS PEN-
r. With Plates. pp. 637.
tes, pp. 20. 2l. 12s. 6d.
ed by *Hughs.*

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VOL. II.—EASTERN HINDOOSTAN.

Eaſt Cape—The Carnatic—Gangetic Hindooſtan—Province of Bengal.

THESE two volumes are compoſed from the XIVth and XVth of Mr. Pennant's OUTLINES OF THE GLOBE; and are now publiſhed in the form in which the poſthumous volumes may hereafter make their appearance.

In the compilation of this work the Author is greatly indebted to the writings of *Major James Rennel*, and the celebrated *Sir William Jones*: he alſo mentions with reſpect the la-

bours of another gentleman (the Rev. *Thomas Maurice)*, "who, notwithſtanding he never viſited Hindooſtan, has written with uncommon ſucceſs on the wonderful mythology of the Hindoo religion, derived moſt happily the ſources of many of its myſteries, and traced their origins, nearly loſt in the miſts of fable, from the ſacred purity of HOLY WRIT."

EXTRACTS.

PENINSULA OF INDIA.

"THE *Indus*, or rather the ſtreams which fall into it from the eaſt, particularly the *Ibylum*, or river of *Caſhmere*, and the *Ganges* near *Latak*, in Little *Thibet*, to the north of *Caſhmere*, approximate, and then run diverging till they reach the ſea, and peninſulate the mighty empire, ſo that they give the name to *Hindooſtan*, of the Peninſula of *India*. *India* or *Hindooſtan* is not of vernacular derivation, ancient as it is; the name *Hind* was given it by the *Perſians*, who tranſmitted it to the *Greeks*, and they formed from it the word *India*; for we are aſſured by the ſcientific linguiſt Mr. *Wilkins*, that no ſuch word is to be found in the *Sanſcrit* Dictionary; for the aborigines of the country knew it by no other than that of *Bharata*. The diſcovery is new, but we have preſerved the ancient name of *Hindooſtan*, given it by the *Perſians*, and that of *India* by the *Grecians*, who gave that of *Hindoos* to the aboriginal people of the country, and *Stan* a region." *Vol.* i. *p.* 2.

ANCIENT COMMERCE OF INDIA.

"THE earlieſt notice we have of commerce with this great empire, was in the book of *Geneſis*, ch. 27, where we find mention of the *Iſhmaelites* carrying on a trade with *Egypt*, in ſpices, balm, and myrrh; the two laſt might have been productions of *Arabia*, or of *Gilead*, but the ſpices were confined to *India*. They travelled at that time in caravans, and carried their goods on the backs of camels in the very manner that their deſcendants the *Arabs* continue to do from that period. They took the ſame route as the patriarch *Jacob* did, and delivered their articles of luxury at the proud *Memphis*. As ſoon as they became a naval people, much of the commerce of *Arabia*, as well as of *India*, was conveyed to *Muza*, a port not remote from the modern *Mocha*, and from thence ſhipped to *Berenice* or to *Myus hormos*, and, placed on the backs of camels, conveyed to the *Egyptian* markets. But in reſpect to the *Iſhmaelites* who had met with *Joſeph* and his brethren, it is highly probable, that it was prior to the time of their knowledge of navigation. They had therefore performed the whole journey to and from *India* by land. On their return they increaſed their caravan by the addition of the myrrh and balm, the produce of their own country, or of *Gilead*; which they had left not long before they met with the patriarchs at *Dothan*, a place in the middle of *Paleſtine*, not far to the weſt of the ſea of *Tiberias*. They then proceeded on their journey to *Egypt*, with the addition of another article of commerce, a ſlave, in the perſon of *Joſeph*, whom they had juſt purchaſed from his envious brethren.

"This communication with *India* was carried on for a great length of time. To uſe the authority of HOLY WRIT, our ſafeſt guide on all occaſions, we find that SOLOMON gave it every encouragement. He founded *Hamath* in the country of *Galilee*, and *Tadmor* in the wilderneſs, or *Palmyra*, and many other *cities of ſtore*, or *emporia*, for the commerce of *India*, and *Tyre*, *Sidon*, and all the ſurrounding nations." *P.* 4.

SINGULAR TRAFFIC.

"THE *Moors* go annually in caravans, laden with trinkets, to an appointed place on the borders of *Nigritia*. There they find ſeveral heaps of gold depoſited by the *Negroes*; againſt each of which the *Moors* put as many trinkets as they think of equal value, and then retire. If, the next morning, the *Negroes* approve the bargain, they take the trinkets and leave the gold; or elſe they make ſome deduction from the gold duſt; and in this manner tranſact the exchange, without the leaſt inſtance of diſhoneſty on either part." *P.* 9.

ISLAND OF CEYLON.

"THE *Portugueſe* were the firſt of the *European* nations who viſited *Ceylon*.

liſcovered by *Laurence Almeyda*, ;, who was driven accidentally is cruize off the *Maldive* iſles, violence of the currents, into called by the natives *Gubalican*. iling prince was, as he is now, mperor, and is lord paramount e leſſer kings: he is ſtyled moſt invincible, and *tailed*, the firſt ace coming from *Siam*, with a foot long, pendent from behis poſterity in due time (ac- to lord *Monboddo*'s ſyſtem) ſhed ils, and became as capable of ; of government, as any *Euro*ionarch whatſoever. *Almeyda* eived by the governor with the courteſy. He ſent *Pelagio* one of his officers, to the royal e at *Colombo*, where he was in- d to the Emperor. He met with favourable reception, formed a with his imperial Majeſty, who to pay *Emmanuel* annually two d and fifty thouſand pounds of cinnamon; on condition, e fleets of *Portugal* ſhould de- s coaſts from all hoſtile inva- It is well known that the *Por*ſoon after made themſelves of the principal ports, and enthe whole trade of the valuable The *Moors*, or *Arabs*, exerted effort to prevent them from hing themſelves in *Ceylon*. This concerned the *Arabs*, who beat time were the ſole venders of namon, which they carried to rom whence it was conveyed he iſthmus, and from *Alex*to all parts of *Europe*; all their ours were to no purpoſe; that ade became monopolized by ew rivals.

he *Dutch* firſt landed here in nd viſited the emperor. In ey received a formal invitation e ruling monarch, and in con- e appeared off the coaſt with a fleet. They confederated with g of *Ceylon*, and after a ſtrugſeveral years, and after great ed, they expelled the *Portu*hoſe power ended in the taking *mbo*, in 1656, after a ſiege of nonths, in which the *Portugueſe* l all that ſpirit and valour which lly made them lords of the

The Emperor repaid the ll the expenſe in cinnamon, and productions of the iſland; and d them with many privileges; and in return found himſelf exactly in the ſame dependent ſtate as he was before his victories. The *Dutch* fortified every one of his ports. They have beſides a grant of coaſt round the iſland, twelve miles in breadth, reckoning from the ſea. His Majeſty maintains a magnificent court at *Candy*; but at any time his good allies, by the ſole interdiction of the article ſalt, may make him and his ſubjects to ſubmit to any terms they are pleaſed to dictate.

"The form and extent of the iſle of *Ceylon*, are very much undetermined. The figure which is generally adopted in the maps is that of a pear, with the ſtalk turned towards the north. The length, from *Dondra head* ſouth, to *Tellipeli* north, is about two hundred and eighty miles; the greateſt breadth, or from *Colombo* to *Trincoli*, is about a hundred and ſixty. The latitudes of the two extremes in length, are between 5° 50′ 0″, and 9° 51′. Its extremes of longitude are 79° 50′, and 82° 10′.

"The iſland riſes from on every ſide to the mountains, which run in chains, principally from north to ſouth. The higheſt and rudeſt tract is the kingdom of *Conde Uda*, which is impervious, by reaſon of rocks and foreſts, except by narrow paths, which are alſo impeded by gates of thorns, cloſely watched by guards. At the weſtern ſkirt of theſe mountains ſoars *Hamalell*, and, in the *European* language, *Adam's Peak*. It riſes pre-eminent above all the reſt, in form of a ſugar-loaf. *Le Brun*, ii. p. 81, gives a view as it appears from the ſea. On the ſummit is a flat ſtone, with an impreſſion reſembling a human foot, two feet long, it is called that of our great and common anceſtor. The *Cingaleſe*, or aborigines of *Ceylon*, ſay, that it is of *Buddo*, their great deity, when he aſcended into heaven, from whom they expect ſalvation. The *Mahometan* tradition is, that *Adam* was caſt down from *Paradiſe* (we make his *Paradiſe* an earthly one), and fell on this ſummit, and *Eve* near *Judda*, in *Arabia*. They were ſeparated two hundred years, after which he found his wife, and conducted her to his old retreat; there he died, and there he was buried, and there are two large tombs. To this day many votaries viſit his imaginary ſepulchre; the *Mahometans* out of reſpect to our common father; the *Cingaleſe* under the notion I have juſt men-

mentioned. Is there not a trace of *Chriſtianity* in the opinion of the *Cingaleſe* reſpecting *Buddo*, of the neceſſity of a mediator, which they might have collected from the *Chriſtians* of St. *Thomas?* Here they light lamps, and offer ſacrifices, which, by ancient cuſtom, are given to the *Mooriſh* pilgrims. All the viſitants are, in places, obliged to be drawn up by chains, ſo rude and inacceſſible is the way to this mount of ſanctity." *P.* 186.

"This iſland was celebrated by *Pliny*, lib. viii. c. 9, for its race of elephants, which were larger, and more adapted for war, than thoſe of *India*. He alſo gives the methods of capture. They are, at preſent, taken in different manners, and, after being tamed, are ſent to the great annual fair at *Jaffanapatam*. The merchants of *Malabar* and *Bengal* have notice of the numbers and qualities of the elephants to be ſet up to ſale; ſometimes a hundred are ſold at one fair. A full grown beaſt, twelve or fourteen feet high, will be ſold at the rate of two thouſand dollars.

"The manner of taking theſe huge animals is thus deſcribed by Doctor *Thunberg*, iv. p. 240, who undertook a journey up the country to ſee what the *Dutch* call an *Elephant-toil*, or *ſnare*, 'which ſerved for capturing and in-'cloſing a great number of elephants. 'The toil was conſtructed of ſtout 'cocoa trees, almoſt in the form of a 'triangle, the ſide neareſt to the wood 'being very broad, and augmented 'with ſlighter trees and buſhes, which 'gradually extended themſelves into 'two long and imperceptible wings. 'The narrower end was ſtrongly for-'tified with ſtakes, planted cloſe to 'each other, and held firmly together 'by ropes, and became at length ſo 'narrow, that only one ſingle elephant 'could ſqueeze itſelf into the opening. 'When the governor gives orders for 'an elephant chace on the company's 'account, which happens at the ex-'piration of a certain number of years, 'it is performed in the following man-'ner: a great multitude of men, as 'well *European* as *Cingaleſe*, are ſent out 'into the woods, in the ſame manner in 'which people go out on a general hunt 'for wolves and bears in the north of '*Europe*. Theſe diffuſe themſelves, and 'encompaſs a certain extent of land 'which has been diſcovered to be fre-'quented by elephants. After this 'they gradually draw nearer, and 'with great noiſe, vociferation, and 'beat of drum, contract the area of 'the circle; in the mean time, the 'elephants approach nearer and nearer 'to the ſide on which the toil is placed. 'Finally, torches are lighted up, in 'order to terrify ſtill more theſe huge 'animals, and force them to enter into 'the toil prepared for them. As ſoon 'as they all have entered, the toil 'is cloſed up behind them. The 'laſt time that elephants were caught 'in this manner, their numbers 'amounted to upwards of a hundred, 'and on former occaſions has ſome-'times amounted to one hundred and 'thirty.

"The firſt care of the captors, is to 'bring them out of the toil, and to 'tame them. For this purpoſe one 'or two tame elephants are placed at 'the ſide where the opening is, through 'which each elephant is let out ſingly, 'when he is immediately bound faſt 'with ſtrong ropes to the tame ones, 'who diſcipline him with their pro-'boſcis, till he likewiſe becomes tame, 'and ſuffers himſelf to be handled and 'managed at pleaſure. This diſciplin-'ary correction frequently proceeds 'very briſkly, and is ſometimes ac-'compliſhed in a few days, eſpecially 'as the wild elephant is at the ſame 'time brought under control by hun-'ger'." *P.* 194.

DIAMONDS.

"DIAMONDS are found in the gravel or ſand of rivers waſhed out of their beds, and carried down with the ſtream. The river *Gouel*, near *Soumelpour*, is the moſt noted, and the moſt ancient.

"*Marco Polo*, in p. 144 of his travels, mentions a wondrous way of getting theſe ſtones: He ſays, that they are found in certain vallies of *India*, environed with rude mountains, almoſt inacceſſible by reaſon of rocks and precipices; theſe again terrific from the number of great ſerpents, and of white eagles, which make theſe reptiles their prey: diamonds alſo cover their bottom. In order to attain the valuable objects, the merchants with great labour aſcend the mountains, and fling into the valley great pieces of fleſh, the eagles inſtantly ſeize and carry them into their nells, with

uantities of diamonds ſticking
; they follow the eagle, and
all they can find, but it ſome-
appens that the birds ſwallow
ies with the meat; the mer-
watch the rooſting places, and
the diamonds, which they find
droppings. Part of this fable
ted by the author of the *Ara-
ghts Tales*, the only book in
t ought to be found.

ıall not detain my reader longer
give him the ſize of two of the
pital ſtones yet ever found;
graced the hat of the two laſt
hs of *France* on days of ſtate.
own by the name of the *Regent*,
been purchaſed by the Duke of
in the minority of Louis XV.
ght in the rough was 410 carats,
ut 135, or 1¼ oz.; the cutting
500*l.*; the chips were worth
the diamond duſt uſed in cut-
oſt 1,400*l.* This had been the
y of *Thomas Pitt*, governor of
George, whom *Pope* charges
ning by the diamond in the
g manner, expreſſed in his
le hiſtory of Sir *Balaam:*

and naked as an *Indian* lay,
eſt factor ſtole the gem away;
lg'd it to the knight, the knight
l wit,
t the diamond, and the rogue
s bit.

ave little doubt but the poet in
ance, as in many others, gave
iis waſpiſh humour, and having
at ſome ill-founded ſtory, gave
credit. *Pitt* was very much
the lines, and on his death-
de a declaration that he bought
Brahmin for 20,400*l.*; that
t thought ſufficient, a farther
tion was given in his funeral
. It is ſaid that 80,000*l.* had
fered for it by a private perſon;
ce given by the Regent was
l.

ıe Empreſs of *Ruſſia* had a ſtill
gem, one of the weight of 193
hen cut. This had been the
y of an *American*, who ſold it
it *Orloff* for 104,156*l.* and the
te beſtowed it on his imperial
." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 113.

INDIAN ORNITHOLOGIST.

AM extremely delighted to
the *Aſiatic Reſearches*, ii. p. 109,
a proof of a naturaliſt riſing among
the natives of *Hindooſtan*. *Atker Ali
Khan*, of *Delhi*, has given as complete
and entertaining a natural hiſtory of a
certain bird of *Hindooſtan*, as I ever
met. I hope his example will be fol-
lowed. It is for want of ſuch, that a
knowledge of the animals of the coun-
try muſt remain ever imperfect. The
ſubject is a *Loxia*, a groſbeak of the
hang-neſt tribe. It is of the ſize of
a ſparrow, is named *Baya* in the *Hin-
doo*, *Berbere* in the *Sanſkrit*, and *Babia*
in the *Bengal*. It has a yellowiſh-
brown plumage, yellowiſh head and
feet, light-coloured breaſt, and very
thick bill. It ſeems the *Philippine
Loxia* of my friend *Latham*, iii. p. 129.
Pl. Enl. tab. cxxxv. *fig.* 2. the male.
The accounts of the economy of this
bird are ſo complete, that I will not
ſpoil the account of *Atker Aly Khan*,
but give it entire, unmutilated.

" 'It is,' ſays the rare naturaliſt of
the diſtant plains of *Delhi*, 'a bird ex-
'ceedingly common in *Hindooſtan*; it
'is aſtoniſhingly ſenſible, faithful, and
'docile, never voluntarily deſerting
'the place where his young were
'hatched; but not averſe, like moſt
'other birds, to the ſociety of man-
'kind, and eaſily taught to perch on
'the hand of his maſter. In a ſtate
'of nature he generally builds his neſt
'on the higheſt tree that he can find,
'eſpecially on the *Palmyra*, or on the
'*Indian* fig-tree, and he prefers that
'which happens to overhang a well or
'a rivulet; he makes it of graſs, which
'he weaves like cloth, and ſhapes like
'a large bottle, ſuſpending it firmly
'on the branches, but ſo as to rock
'with the wind, and placing it with its
'entrance downwards to ſecure it from
'birds of prey. His neſt uſually con-
'ſiſts of two or three chambers; and
'it is the popular belief, that he lights
'them with fire flies, which he catches
'alive at night, and confines with moiſt
'clay, or with cow-dung; that ſuch
'flies are often found in his neſt,
'where pieces of cow-dung are alſo
'ſtuck, is indubitable; but as their
'light could be of little uſe to him, it
'ſeems probable, that he only feeds
'on them. He may be taught with
'eaſe to fetch a piece of paper, or any
'ſmall thing that his maſter points out
'to him; it is an atteſted fact, that if
'a ring be dropped into a deep well,
'and a ſignal given to him, he will fly
'down with amazing celerity, catch

'the

'the ring before it reaches the water, 'and bring it up to his maſter with 'apparent exultation; and it is con- 'fidently aſſerted, that if a houſe or 'any other place be ſhown to him once 'or twice, he will carry a note thither 'immediately on a proper ſignal being 'made.

"'One inſtance of his docility I can 'myſelf mention with confidence, hav- 'ing often been an eye witneſs of it; the 'young *Hindoo* women at *Benares*, and 'in other places, wear very thin plates 'of gold, called *ticas*, ſlightly fixed by 'way of ornament between their eye- 'brows; and when they paſs through 'the ſtreets it is not uncommon for the 'youthful libertines, who amuſe them- 'ſelves with training *Bayas*, to give 'them a ſign which they underſtand, 'and ſend them to pluck the pieces of 'gold from the foreheads of their 'miſtreſſes, which they bring in tri- 'umph to their lovers. The *Baya* 'feeds naturally on graſhoppers and 'other inſects, but will ſubſiſt when 'tame on pulſe macerated in water; 'his fleſh is warm and drying, of eaſy 'digeſtion, and recommended in me- 'dical books, as a ſolvent of ſtone in 'the bladder or kidneys; but of that 'virtue there is no ſufficient proof. 'The female lays many beautiful eggs 'reſembling pearls: the white of them 'when they are boiled is tranſparent, 'and the flavour of them is exquiſitely 'delicate. When many *Bayás* are aſ- 'ſembled on a high tree, they make 'a lively din, but it is rather chirping 'than ſinging; their want of muſical 'talents is, however, amply ſupplied 'by their wonderful ſagacity, in which 'they are not excelled by any fea- 'thered inhabitants of the foreſt'." *P.* 264.

COCK-FIGHTING.

"THE *Indians* are extravagantly fond of cock-fighting, eſpecially the inhabitants of *Sumatra*, and the other *Malayes*; the account given by Mr. *Marſden*, p. 234, is very entertaining. They pay even greater attention to the training and feeding theſe birds than we ever did, even when that diverſion was at its height. They arm one of the legs only, not with a ſlender gaff as we do, but with arms in form of a ſcymeter, which make moſt dreadful deſtruction. The cocks are never trimmed, but fought in full feather. The *Sumatrans* fight their coc vaſt ſums, a man has been kno ſtake his wife or his children; his mother or ſiſters, on the iſſu battle. In diſputed points fou pires are appointed; if they agree, there is no appeal but ſword. Some of them have a that their cocks are *benoah*, or nerable; a father on his very bed has, under that opinion, di his ſon to lay his whole propert certain bird, under the full con of conſequential ſucceſs.

"The *Europeans* in *Hindooſta* the cocks and fight them with cc gaffs. The cocks are of a gre and often weigh ten pounds, bu with the ſame ſpirit as the beſt The *Nabobs* themſelves often ent the conteſt with our *Engliſh* g The ſtake worthy of this *P* country, a lack of rupees. M *fany* ſent over a picture into *E* in which the *Nabob* of *Oude* is repr engaged with an *Engliſh* officer. back-ground appear the dancin and all the wild magnificence *Indian* court." *P.* 270.

ANCIENT ARTILLERY—GU POWDER.

"THE ſoil of *Aſſam* is reple nitre. Vaſt quantities of gun are made in that kingdom, and ſmall like the *Engliſh*, an ſtrong. It is pretended that th artillery and fire arms was the tion of this country. It is certa have artillery, and are very ſk the uſe of it. *Emir Jumla* away numbers of cannon on his from his invaſion of *Aſſam*; but little doubt, but the art of ca making them originated in They might have learned it ear the *Portugueſe* renegadoes. The tion has alſo been attributed to t *neſe*; but *Du Halde*, i. 262, fair feſſes it to have been of moder He tells us, indeed, that at the *Nanking* there are three or fou and ſhort bombards, which wer uſed, and only ſhown as cur The *Chineſe* have not even ſkill to make uſe of the few patterare have on board their ſhips.

"Another argument for the ledge of fire arms among the is drawn from the *Gentoo* code c

of the learned introduction
lhed, in which the uſe of
ious weapons is prohibited.
ſed in that code is *Agnee-*
apons of fire. By this can
only war rockets and fire
he firſt are dreadful, they
by a particular body of
Rocket men, and are flung
ng the bodies of the ene-
y; they burſt like hand
and make great havock.
conſiſts of a tube of iron
inches long, and an inch
n diameter, and cloſed at
is filled with powder like
a rocket, and faſtened to a
mboo four feet long, pointed
Near the open end is a
:h is fired before it is flung;
TCHES, &c. of the *Hindoos*,
ofurd, Eſq. a neceſſary at-
this work to ſupply its
ences. It is a performance
ſurpaſſed for elegant con-
d comprehenſive brevity.
ets act with great force, for
d of one that paſſed through
a bullock, and afterwards
in. If I remember right,
o uſed in ſieges. Fire ar-
ed either to burn ſhipping,
fire beſieged towns. Theſe
ently uſed in *Europe* from
Thoſe in *India* were diſ-
m a bamboo; after they had
tain way, they divided into
erent darts or ſtreams of
which took effect, and could
inguiſhed; this ſpecies is
ut was known in the wars
e *Saracens* and the *Grecian*
e feu gregeois, or the *Greek*
ne deſtruction of the *Sara-*
before *Conſtantinople*, in
as miſſile, and diſcharged
s, ſome of which was by
relins. We will admit the
ication of gunpowder for
rpoſes, and will alſo admit
ſcovery of that fatal ſecret
in *India* and in *China*;
ng in the inſtances we have
is never uſed but for fire-
feſtive occaſions, in which
excel all the world.
ſo allow, that it was found
ng before the days of *Roger*
at great man made the diſ-
ngland before the year 1292
of his death). He even
application that might be
made of it in battles and in ſieges; but above a century elapſed before it came into military uſe. Poſſibly the knowledge of gunpowder might have reached him through the writings of the *Arabs*; he was deeply verſed in their books. The *Arabs* received it from their countrymen, who had early invaded, and were minutely acquainted with the manners and practices of *India*." *P.* 362.

XLIX. *A Journal of the Occurrences at the Temple*, during the Confinement of Louis XVI. King of France. By M. CLE'RY, the King's Valet-de-Chambre. Tranſlated from the original Manuſcript, by R. C. DALLAS, Eſq. 8vo. pp. 255, 6s. Large Paper 10s. 6d. Sold by the Author, Great Pultney Street.

PLATES.

VIEW of the Temple—Ground Plans of the ſecond and third Stories—Fac-Simile of the Hand-Writing of the Royal Priſoners.

M. CLE'RY was in the ſervice of the King of France from the year 1782, to the 10th of Auguſt 1792, at which period he commences his Journal: on the ſixteenth day of the King's confinement, the attendants (Huë the King's valet excepted) were ſent to the priſon *de la Force*; in conſequence of that event, M. Cléry ſolicited and again obtained his place under the Dauphin: from the ſecond of September (the time of Huë's removal) he was the ſole attendant on the royal family in the tower of the Temple; and, notwithſtanding the vigilance of the municipal officers, found means to make memorandums of the principal occurrences that took place within that priſon.

EXTRACT.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TEMPLE.

"THE body of the building was four ſtories high. The firſt conſiſted of an antichamber, a dining-room, and a ſmall

a ſmall room in the turret, where there was a library, containing from twelve to fifteen hundred volumes.

"The ſecond ſtory was divided nearly in the ſame manner. The largeſt room was the Queen's bedchamber, in which the Dauphin alſo ſlept; the ſecond, which was ſeparated from the Queen's by a ſmall antichamber almoſt without light, was occupied by Madame Royale and Madame Elizabeth. This chamber was the only way to the turret-room on this ſtory, and that turret-room was the only place of office for this whole range of building, being in common for the royal family, the municipal officers, and the ſoldiers.

"The King's apartments were on the third ſtory. He ſlept in the great room, and made a ſtudy of the turret-cloſet. There was a kitchen ſeparated from the King's chamber by a ſmall dark room, which had been ſucceſſively occupied by M. *de Chamilly* and M. *Huë*, and on which the ſeals were now fixed. The fourth ſtory was ſhut up; and on the ground floor there were kitchens, of which no uſe was made." *P.* 39.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

"THE King uſually roſe at ſix in the morning: he ſhaved himſelf, and I dreſſed his hair; he then went to his reading-room, which being very ſmall, the municipal officer on duty remained in the bedchamber with the door open, that he might always keep the King in ſight. His Majeſty continued praying on his knees for five or ſix minutes, and then read till nine o'clock. In that interval, after putting his chamber to rights, and preparing the breakfaſt, I went down to the Queen, who never opened her door till I arrived, in order to prevent the municipal officer from going into her apartment. I dreſſed the Prince, and combed the Queen's hair, then went and did the ſame for Madame Royale and Madame Elizabeth. This ſervice afforded one of the opportunities I had of communicating to the Queen and Princeſſes whatever I learnt; for when they found by a ſign that I had ſomething to ſay, one of them kept the municipal officer in talk, to divert his attention.

"At nine o'clock, the Queen, the children, and Madame Elizabeth went up to the King's chamber to bi which having prepared for ther the Queen and the Princeſſes' bers to rights, with the aſſiſ *Tyon* and his wife, the only work in which they gave me a It was not for this ſervice o theſe people were placed in the a more important part was them; they were to obſerve w eſcaped the vigilance of the c ſioners of the municipality, a to inform againſt thoſe officers ſelves. They were alſo doub tended to be made uſeful in t petration of whatever crime enter into the plan of thoſe appointed them; for the wom then appeared of a mild diſ and ſtood in great awe of her h has ſince betrayed herſelf in famous accuſation of the Qu the concluſion of which ſhe wa with fits of madneſs: and as fo who had formerly been a cuſto officer of the loweſt rank, h old fellow of a ferocious temp pable of pity, and a ſtranger t ſentiment of humanity. The rators ſeemed determined to p moſt vicious and degraded of t near the moſt virtuous and au

"At ten o'clock, the King family went down to the chamber, and there paſſed t He employed himſelf in educa ſon, made him recite paſſage *Corneille* and *Racine*, gave hin in geography, and exerciſed colouring the maps. The early quickneſs of apprehenſi repaid the fond cares of the Ki had ſo happy a memory, th map covered over with a bla of paper, he could point out partments, diſtricts, towns, and of the rivers. It was the n graphy of France which th taught him. The Queen, part, was employed in the e of her daughter; and theſe leſſons laſted till eleven o'cloc remaining hour till noon was needle-work, knitting, or ma peſtry. At noon, the Qu Princeſſes retired to Madam beth's chamber, to change thei no municipal officer went in wit

"At one o'clock, when the was fine, the royal family we ducted to the garden by four pal officers and the command

of the national guards. A
umber of workmen being em-
in the Temple, pulling down
and raiſing new walls, the only
lowed was a part of that under
at cheſtnut-trees. Being per-
to attend on theſe occaſions, I
l the young Prince to play,
nes at foot-ball, ſometimes at
at racing, and other active

two we returned to the tower,
I ſerved the dinner: at which
anterre the brewer, who was
nder in chief of the national
of Paris, regularly came every
the Temple, attended by two
camps. He minutely examined
erent rooms; the King ſome-
poke to him, but the Queen
After dinner the royal family
w to the Queen's chamber,
their Majeſties uſually played
of piquet or trictrac; at which
vent to dinner.

four o'clock, the King lay
or a few minutes, the family,
ooks in their hands, ſitting
him, and keeping profound
while he ſlept. What a ſight!
rch perſecuted by hatred and
y, fallen from his throne into
, yet ſupported by the purity
ind, and enjoying the peaceful
s of the good. . . . . His con-
s children, and his ſiſter, with
ce contemplating his majeſtic
ance, whoſe ſerenity ſeemed to
created with misfortune, and
h one might read by anticipa-
bliſs he now enjoys. . . . . A
hat will never be effaced from
nory.

the King's waking, the con-
n was reſumed; and he would
ne ſit by him, while I taught
to write. The copies I ſet
oſen by himſelf from the works
teſquieu, and other celebrated
. When this leſſon was over,
led the young Prince to Ma-
lizabeth's chamber, where he
at ball or ſhuttle-cock.

the evening, the family ſat
. table, while the Queen read
n from books of hiſtory, or
orks proper to inſtruct and
her children, in which ſhe
inexpectedly, met with ſituas
rreſpondent to her own, that
th to very afflicting reflections.
e Elizabeth took the book in
her turn, and in this manner they read till eight o'clock. I then gave the Prince his ſupper in Madame Elizabeth's chamber, during which the family looked on, and the King took pleaſure in diverting the children, by making them gueſs riddles in a collection of the *Mercures de France*, which he had found in the library.

"After the Dauphin had ſupped, I undreſſed him, and the Queen heard him ſay his prayers: he ſaid one in particular for the Princeſs *de Lamballe*, and in another he begged of GOD to protect the life of the Marchioneſs *de Tourzel*, his governeſs. When the municipal officers were too near, the Prince of his own accord had the precaution to ſay theſe two prayers in a low voice. We were out of their ſight only two or three minutes, juſt before I put him into bed, and if I had any thing to communicate to the Queen, I took that opportunity. I acquainted her with the contents of the journals; for though none of them were permitted in the tower, a newſman, ſent on purpoſe, uſed to come every night at ſeven o'clock, and ſtanding near the wall by the ſide of the round tower in the Temple encloſure, cried, ſeveral times over, an account of all that had been paſſing in the National Aſſembly, at the commune, and in the armies. Placing myſelf in the King's reading-room, I liſtened, and, with the advantage of perfect ſilence, remembered all I heard.

"At nine, the King went to ſupper; while the Queen and Madame Elizabeth took it in turns to ſtay with the Dauphin: and as I carried them whatever they wiſhed from the table, it afforded me another opportunity of ſpeaking to them without witneſſes.

"After ſupper, the King went for a moment to the Queen's chamber, ſhook hands with her and his ſiſter for the night, and kiſſed his children; then going to his own apartment he retired to the turret-room, where he ſat reading till midnight. The Queen and the Princeſſes locked themſelves in: and one of the municipal officers remained in the little room which parted their chambers, where he paſſed the night; the other followed his Majeſty.

"I then made up my bed near the King's; but his Majeſty, before he went to reſt, waited to know who was the new municipal officer on duty, and

if he had never ſeen him, commanded me to inquire his name. The municipal officers were relieved at eleven o'clock in the morning, at five in the afternoon, and at midnight. In this manner was the time paſſed as long as the King remained in the ſmall tower, which was till the 30th of September." *P.* 41.

CONDUCT OF THE MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

"THE characters of the greater part of the municipal officers picked out for the Temple, ſhowed what ſort of men had been employed for the revolution of the 10th of Auguſt, and for the maſſacres of the ſecond of September.

"One of them named *James*, a teacher of the Engliſh language, took it into his head one day to follow the King into his cloſet, and to ſit down by him: his Majeſty mildly told him that there his colleagues had always left him by himſelf; that as the door ſtood open he could never be out of his ſight, but that the room was too ſmall for two. *James* perſiſted in a harſh and brutal manner; the King was forced to ſubmit, and giving up his courſe of reading for that day, returned to his chamber, where the municipal officer continued to beſet him with the moſt tyrannical ſuperintendance.

"One morning when the King roſe, he thought the commiſſioner on duty was the ſame who had been upon guard the evening before, and expreſſed ſome concern that he had not been relieved; but this mark of goodneſs was only anſwered with inſults. 'I come here," ſaid the man, 'to 'watch your conduct, and not for you 'to buſy yourſelf with mine.'—Then going up cloſe to his Majeſty, with his hat on his head, he continued;—'Nobody has a right to meddle with it, 'and you leſs than any one elſe.' He was inſolent the whole day. I have ſince learnt that his name was *Meunier*.

"Another commiſſioner whoſe name was *Le Clerc*, a phyſician, being in the Queen's chamber when I was teaching the Prince to write, interrupted him to pronounce a diſcourſe on the republican education which it was neceſſary to give the Dauphin, and he wanted to change the books he was ſtudying for works of the moſt revolutionary nature.

"A fourth was preſent when the Queen was reading to her children from a volume of the hiſtory of France, at the period when the Conſtable *de Bourbon* took up arms againſt France. He pretended that the Queen meant by this to inſtill into the mind of her ſon ideas of vengeance againſt his country, and laid a formal information againſt it before the Council: which I made known to her Majeſty, who afterwards ſelected ſubjects that could not be taken hold of to calumniate her intentions.

"A man named *Simon*, ſhoemaker and municipal officer, was one of the ſix commiſſioners appointed to inſpect the works and expenſes at the Temple. He was the only one, who, under pretence of attending rigidly to his duty, never quitted the tower. This man whenever he appeared in the preſence of the royal family always treated them with the vileſt inſolence; and would frequently ſay to me ſo near the King as to be heard by him—'*Cléry*, 'aſk *Capet* if he wants any thing, that 'I mayn't have the trouble of coming 'up twice.' I was obliged to anſwer that he wanted nothing. This is the ſame *Simon* to whoſe care the young LOUIS was afterwards conſigned, and who by a ſympathetic barbarity prolonged the torments of that amiable and unfortunate child: there is alſo great reaſon to believe that he was the inſtrument made uſe of to ſhorten his days.

"In teaching the young Prince to cipher I had made a multiplication table, according to directions given by the Queen, which a municipal officer pretended was a means ſhe took to teach her ſon how to correſpond by ſecret ſigns, and he was obliged to give up the ſtudy of arithmetic.

"The ſame thing had happened with reſpect to the tapeſtry which the Queen and Madame Elizabeth had worked on their being firſt confined. Having finiſhed ſome chair backs, the Queen ordered me to ſend them to the Ducheſs *de Sérent*; but the municipal officers whoſe leave I aſked thought that the deſigns contained hieroglyphics for the purpoſe of correſponding, and, in conſequence, obtained an order, by which it was forbidden to ſuffer the works of the Queen

and

inceſſes to be ſent out of the

iere were ſome of the municipal who never ſpoke of any of the amily without the addition of ſt inſulting epithets. One of amed *Turlot*, one day ſaid in my :—'If no executioner could be to guillotine this d——d fami- would guillotine them myſelf.' hen the King and family went , they had to paſs by a number ries, of which, even at that pe- ere were ſeveral ſtationed with- ſmall tower. The ſoldiers on eſented their arms to the muni- fficers and commanders of the , but when the King approach- , they grounded their firelocks, bed them ludicrouſly.

e of the ſoldiers within wrote on the King's chamber door, too on the inſide:—'*The guil- is permanent, and ready for the* LOUIS XVI.' The King read ds, which I made an attempt ut, but his Majeſty prevented

e of the door-keepers of the whoſe name was *Rocher*, a man rid figure, accoutred as a pio- rith long whiſkers, a black p, a huge ſabre, and a belt, to hung a bunch of great keys, p to the door when the King to go out, but did not open it Majeſty was quite cloſe, when, ing to ſearch for the key among ıy he had, which he rattled in le manner, he deſignedly kept al family waiting, and then ıe bolts with a great clatter. oing this, he ran down before nd fixing himſelf on one ſide laſt door, with a long pipe in ıth, puffed the fumes of his at each of the royal family as nt out, and moſt at the Queen ıceſſes. Some national guards, re amuſed with theſe indigni- ne about him, burſt into fits hter at every puff of ſmoke, d the groſſeſt language; ſome went ſo far as to bring chairs e guard-room to ſit and enjoy t, obſtructing the paſſage, of ficiently narrow.

ile the family were walking, the engineers aſſembled to dance and ſing: their ſongs were always revolutionary, ſometimes alſo obſcene.

"The ſame indignities were repeated on their return. The walls were frequently covered with the moſt indecent ſcrawls, in large letters, that they might not eſcape notice. Among others were—*Madame Veto ſhall ſwing.—We ſhall find a way of bringing down the great hog's fat.—Down with the red ribbon.—The little wolves muſt be ſtrangled.*—Under a gallows, with a figure hanging, were theſe words:—*Louis taking an air bath.*—And under a guillotine:—*Louis ſpitting in the bag,** or other ſimilar ribaldry.

"Thus was the ſhort airing allowed to the family turned into torture. This the King and Queen might have avoided, by remaining within; but the air was neceſſary for their children, whom they moſt tenderly loved, and for their ſakes it was, that their Majeſties daily endured, without complaining, theſe endleſs affronts." *P.* 53.

THE ROYAL FAMILY REMOVED TO THE GREAT TOWER.

"THE four rooms, of which the King's apartments conſiſted, had a falſe ceiling of cloth, and the partitions were hung with a coloured paper. The antichamber had the appearance of the interior of a jail, and on one of the pannels was hung the Declaration of the Rights of Man, in very large characters with a tri-coloured frame. A cheſt of drawers, a ſmall bureau, four chairs with cuſhions, an armed chair, a few ruſh-bottomed chairs, a table, a glaſs over the chimney, and a green damaſk bed, were all the furniture of the King's chamber: theſe articles, as well as what was in the other rooms, were taken from the Temple palace. The King's bed was that in which the Count *d' Artois*, captain of the guards, uſed to ſleep.

"The Queen occupied the third ſtory, which was diſtributed in much the ſame manner as the King's. The bedchamber for the Queen and Madame Royale was above his Majeſty's: in the turret was their cloſet. Madame Elizabeth's room was over mine. The

crachant dans le ſac—literally, *ſpitting in the ſack*: this is a vulgar phraſe to the poſition of a perſon in the guillotine looking upon a little bag t the end to receive the head."

entrance ſerved for an antichamber, where the municipal officers watched by day and ſlept at night. *Tiſon* and his wife were lodged over the King's dining-room.

"The fourth ſtory was not occupied. A gallery ran all along within the battlements which ſometimes ſerved as a walk. The embraſures were ſtopt up with blinds, to prevent the family from ſeeing or being ſeen.

"Few changes were made, ſince their Majeſties being together in the great tower, as to the hours of their meals, their reading, their walks, or as to the time they had hitherto dedicated to the education of their children. Soon after the King was up, he read the form of prayer of the knights of the Holy Ghoſt, and as maſs had not been permitted at the Temple, even on holidays, he commanded me to purchaſe a breviary, ſuch as was uſed in the dioceſe of Paris. This monarch was of a religious turn; but his religion, pure and enlightened, never encroached upon his other duties. Books of travels; *Monteſquieu*'s works; thoſe of *Buffon*; *de la Pluche's Spectacle de la Nature*; *Hume*'s Hiſtory of England, in Engliſh; on the Imitation of Chriſt, in Latin; *Taſſo*, in Italian; and French plays, were what he uſually read from his firſt being ſent into confinement. He devoted four hours a day to Latin authors.

"The Queen and Madame Elizabeth having deſired books of devotion ſimilar to thoſe of the King, his Majeſty commanded me to purchaſe them. Often have I ſeen Madame Elizabeth on her knees by her bedſide praying with fervency.

"At nine o'clock the King and his ſon were ſummoned to breakfaſt: I attended them. I afterwards dreſſed the hair of the Queen and Princeſſes, and, by the Queen's orders, taught Madame Royale to dreſs hair. While I was doing this the King played at drafts or cheſs, ſometimes with the Queen, ſometimes with Madame Elizabeth.

"After dinner, the Dauphin and his ſiſter went into the antichamber to play at battledore and ſhuttlecock, at Siam, or ſome other game. Madame Elizabeth was always with them, and generally ſat at table with a book in her hand. I ſtaid with them too, and ſometimes read, at which time I ſat down in obedience to her orders. This diſperſion of the royal family often perplexed the two municipal officers on guard, who, anxious not to leave the King and Queen alone, were ſtill more ſo not to leave one another, ſo great was their mutual diſtruſt. This was the time Madame Elizabeth took to aſk me queſtions or give me orders. I both liſtened to her and anſwered without taking my eyes from the book in my hand, that I might not be ſurpriſed by the municipal officers. The Dauphin and Madame Royale, inſtructed by their aunt, facilitated theſe converſations, by being noiſy in their play, and often made ſigns to her that the officers were coming. I found it neceſſary to be particularly cautious of *Tiſon*, dreaded as he was even by the commiſſioners, whom he had ſeveral times impeached: the King and Queen too treated him with kindneſs in vain; nothing could ſubdue his innate malignity.

"At night, after bed time, the municipal officers ranged their beds in the antichamber in ſuch a manner as to block up his Majeſty's door. They alſo locked one of the doors in my room, by which I could have gone into the King's, and took away the key, ſo that if his Majeſty happened to call me in the night, I was forced to paſs through the antichamber, bear their ill humour, and wait till they choſe to get up." *P.* 101.

"One day after dinner, having juſt written an account of expenſes in the council chamber, and locked it up in a deſk of which they had given me the key; my back was ſcarcely turned, when *Marinot*, a municipal officer, ſaid to his colleagues, though he was not on duty, that they ought to open the deſk, and examine its contents, to aſcertain whether or not I had a correſpondence with the enemies of the people. 'I know him well,' added he, 'and am ſure he receives letters 'for the King.' Then accuſing his colleagues of remiſſneſs, abuſed them violently, threatened to impeach them all before the council of the commune as accomplices, and went out to put his threat into execution. A minute was immediately drawn up of all the papers in the deſk, and ſent to the commune, where *Marinot* had already laid his information.

"Another day, on ſeeing a draft-board *(damier)*, which, with the permiſſion of his colleagues, I had ſent to be

d, brought back, he pre-
might contain a correſpon-
d it entirely taken to pieces,
n he found nothing, made
men paſte it together again
n.

my wife and her friend com-
e tower as uſual on the
, I was ſpeaking with them
uncil chamber, when the
d Madame Elizabeth, who
ting, ſaw us, and nodded to
notice of mere affability was
by *Marinot*, and it was ground
r him to have my wife and
s arreſted as they were going
e council chamber. They
mined ſeparately: my wife
d who the lady was that ac-
l her, declared ſhe was her
ile to the ſame queſtion the
replied that they were cou-
is contradiction furniſhed
r a long written ſtatement,
oſt ſerious ſuſpicions: *Mari-*
ding that this lady was one
ueen's pages in diſguiſe.
after a moſt painful and in-
amination that laſted three
y were ſet at liberty.

were ſtill permitted to come
ver: but we redoubled our
I had often in thoſe ſhort in-
managed to ſlip into their
tes written with a pencil,
eſcaped the ſearches of the
officers, and which I con-
th great care. Theſe notes
ſome information their Ma-
ed to have: luckily on that
ad not received any; if one
found upon them, we ſhould
have been in the greateſt

e were others of the munici-
who had the moſt extrava-
ns. One ordered ſome ma-
be broken to ſee if there
ter concealed in them. Ano-
he ſame pretence, had ſome
t before him, and the ſtones
A third, one day, com-
to drink the eſſence of ſoap
or ſhaving the King, affect-
reſend it was poiſon. After
l ſupper, Madame Elizabeth
ve me a gold-bladed knife to
hich the municipal officer
en ſnatch out of my hand, to
f I had ſlipt ſome paper into
.

"Madame Elizabeth having commanded me to ſend a book of devotion to the Ducheſs *de Sérent*, the municipal officers cut off the margins for fear any thing ſhould have been written upon them with a ſecret ink.

"One of them one day forbade my going up to the Queen to dreſs her hair: her Majeſty was to come down to the King's apartments, and to bring her powder and combs herſelf.

"Another would follow her into Madame Elizabeth's chamber to ſee her change her clothes, which ſhe uſually did at noon: I repreſented to him the indecency of ſuch behaviour, but he perſiſted, and her Majeſty was obliged to give up dreſſing, and leave the room.

"When the linen was brought from the waſh, the officers made me unfold article by article, and examined it always by day-light. The waſherwoman's book, and every paper uſed for packing, were held to the fire, to aſcertain whether there were not any ſecret writing upon them. The linen, after having been worn by the King, Queen, Prince, and Princeſſes, was in like manner examined before it was given out.

"There were, however, ſome of the municipal officers who were not ſo hardened as their colleagues: but moſt of theſe becoming ſuſpected by the committee of public ſafety have fallen victims to their humanity, and thoſe who are ſtill alive have been long groaning in confinement." *P.* 117.

THE LAST INTERVIEW OF THE ROYAL FAMILY, &c.

"AT half paſt eight, the door opened. The Queen came firſt, leading her ſon by the hand; Madame Royale and Madame Elizabeth followed. They all threw themſelves into the arms of the King. A melancholy ſilence prevailed for ſome minutes; and it was only broken by ſighs and ſobs. The Queen made an inclination towards his Majeſty's chamber. 'No,' ſaid the King, 'let us go into this 'room, I can ſee you only there.' They went in, and I ſhut the glaſs-door. The King ſat down; the Queen was on his left hand, Madame Elizabeth on his right, Madame Royale nearly oppoſite, and the young Prince

ſtood

ſtood between his legs: all were leaning on the King, and often preſſed him in their embraces. This ſcene of ſorrow laſted an hour and three quarters, during which it was impoſſible to hear any thing. It could, however, be ſeen, that after every ſentence uttered by the King the agitation of the Queen and Princeſſes increaſed, laſted ſome minutes, and then the King began to ſpeak again. It was plain, from their geſtures, that they received from himſelf the firſt intelligence of his condemnation.

"At a quarter paſt ten, the King roſe firſt; they all followed. I opened the door. The Queen held the King by his right arm: their Majeſties gave each a hand to the Dauphin. Madame Royale, on the King's left, had her arms round his body; and, behind her, Madame Elizabeth, on the ſame ſide, had taken his arm. They advanced ſome ſteps towards the entry-door, breaking out into the moſt agonizing lamentations. 'I aſſure 'you,' ſaid the King, 'that I will ſee 'you again to-morrow morning, at 'eight o'clock.'—'You promiſe?' ſaid they all together.—'Yes, I promiſe.' —'Why not at ſeven o'clock?' ſaid the Queen.—'Well! yes, at ſeven,' replied the King; 'farewell!' He pronounced 'farewell' in ſo impreſſive a manner, that their ſobs were renewed, and Madame Royale fainted at the feet of the King, round whom ſhe had clung. I raiſed her, and aſſiſted Madame Elizabeth to ſupport her. The King, willing to put an end to this agonizing ſcene, once more embraced them all moſt tenderly, and had the reſolution to tear himſelf from their arms. 'Farewell! farewell!' ſaid he, and went into his chamber.

"The Queen, Princeſſes, and Dauphin, returned to their own apartments. I attempted to continue ſupporting Madame Royale, but the municipal officers ſtopt me before I had gone up two ſteps, and compelled me to go in. Though both the doors were ſhut, the ſcreams and lamentations of the Queen and Princeſſes were heard for ſome time on the ſtairs. The King returned to his confeſſor in the turret cloſet.

"He came out in half an hour, and I put ſupper upon the table: the King eat little, but heartily.

"After ſupper, his Majeſty returning to the cloſet, his confeſſor came out in a few minutes, and deſired the municipal officers to conduct him to the council chamber. It was to requeſt that he might be furniſhed with the garments and whatever elſe was neceſſary for performing maſs early the next morning. M. *de Firmont* did not prevail without great difficulty in having his requeſt granted. The articles wanted for the ſervice were brought from the church of the Capuchins of the Marais, near the Hotel de Soubiſe, which had been formed into a pariſh. On returning from the council chamber, M. *de Firmont* went directly to the King, who accompanied him to the turret, where they remained together till half paſt twelve. I then undreſſed the King, and as I was going to roll his hair he ſaid, 'It does not 'ſignify.' Afterwards, when he was in bed, as I was drawing his curtains, '*Cléry*, you will call me at five o'clock.'

"He was ſcarcely in bed before he fell into a profound ſleep, which laſted without interruption till five. M. *de Firmont*, whom his Majeſty had perſuaded to take ſome reſt, threw himſelf upon my bed; and I paſſed the night on a chair in the King's chamber, praying God to ſupport his ſtrength and his courage.

"On hearing five o'clock ſtrike I began to light the fire. The noiſe I made awoke the King, who, drawing his curtains, aſked if it had ſtruck five. I ſaid it had by ſeveral clocks, but not yet by that in the apartment. Having finiſhed with the fire, I went to his bed-ſide. 'I have ſlept ſoundly,' ſaid his Majeſty; 'I ſtood in need of it; 'yeſterday was a fatiguing day to me. 'Where is M. *de Firmont*?' I anſwered, on my bed.—'And where were 'you all night?'—'On this chair.'— 'I am ſorry for it,' ſaid the King.— 'Oh! Sire,' replied I, 'can I think of 'myſelf at this moment?' He gave me his hand, and tenderly preſſed mine.

"I then dreſſed his Majeſty; during which time he took a ſeal from his watch and put it into his waiſtcoat pocket; the watch he placed on the chimney-piece: then taking off his ring from his finger, after looking at it again and again, he put it into the pocket with the ſeal. He changed his ſhirt, put on a white waiſtcoat, which he wore the evening before, and I helped him on with his coat. He then emptied his pockets of his pocket-book, his glaſs,

his

ox, and ſome other things, ith his purſe alſo, he depo- he chimney-piece: this was without a word, and before unicipal officers. As ſoon as eſſed, the King bade me go n M. *de Firmont* of it, whom I ady riſen, and he immediately his Majeſty to the turret.

even o'clock the King com- f his cloſet called to me, and ie within the receſs of the ſaid, 'You will give this my ſon—this ring to the and aſſure her that it is with art with it—this little packet the hair of all my family, give her that too.—Tell the my dear children, and my at although I promiſed to ſee is morning I have reſolved them the pangs of ſo cruel a on: tell them how much it to go without receiving their s once more!' He wiped ie tears; then added, in the rnful accent, 'I charge you them my laſt farewell!' He to the turret.

municipal officers who had heard his Majeſty, and ſaw me the things, which I ſtill my hands. At firſt they de- ave them given up; but one propoſing to let them remain ſeſſion till the council ſhould hat was to be done, it was ſo

quarter of an hour after, the in came out: 'Inquiſe,' ſaid , 'if I can have a pair of ſciſ- I made the requeſt known to miſſioners. 'Do you know wants to do?'—'I know no- bout it.'—'We muſt know.' ed at the door of the cloſet, King came out. The munici- r who had followed me, ſaid 'You have deſired to have a ſciſſars; but before the re- made to the council we muſt what you want to do with His Majeſty anſwered: 'It *Cléry* may cut my hair.' The l officers retired; one of them wn to the council chamber, after half an hour's delibera- ſciſſars were refuſed. The me up, and acquainted the h the deciſion: 'I did not o touch the ſciſſars,' ſaid his 'I ſhould have deſired *Cléry* 'to cut my hair before you: try once 'more, Sir; I beg you to repreſent 'my requeſt.' The officer went back to the council, who perſiſted in their refuſal.

"It was at this time that I was told to prepare myſelf to accompany the King, in order to undreſs him on the ſcaffold. At this intelligence I was ſeized with terror; but, collecting all my ſtrength, I was getting myſelf ready to diſcharge this laſt duty to my maſter, who felt a repugnance to its being performed by the executioner, when another municipal officer came and told me that I was not to go out, adding: 'The common executioner is 'good enough for him.'

"All the troops in Paris had been under arms from five o'clock in the morning. The beat of drums, the claſh of arms, the trampling of horſes, the removal of cannon, which were inceſſantly carried from one place to another, all reſounded at the tower.

"At half after eight o'clock, the noiſe encreaſed, the doors were thrown open with great clatter, when *Santerre*, accompanied by ſeven or eight municipal officers, entered at the head of ten ſoldiers, and drew them up in two lines. At this movement, the King came out of his cloſet, and ſaid to *Santerre*, 'You are come for me?'—'Yes,' was the anſwer.—'A moment,' ſaid the King, and went to his cloſet, from which he inſtantly returned, followed by his confeſſor. His Majeſty had his will in his hand, and addreſſing a municipal officer, (named *Jaques Roux*, a prieſt,) who happened to ſtand before the others, ſaid: 'I beg you 'to give this paper to the Queen—to 'my wife.'—'It is no buſineſs of 'mine,' replied he, refuſing to take it; 'I am come here to conduct you 'to the ſcaffold.' His Majeſty then turning to *Gobeau*, another municipal officer, 'I beg,' ſaid he, 'that you 'will give this paper to my wife; you 'may read it; there are ſome particu- 'lars in it I wiſh to be made known to 'the commune.'

"I was ſtanding behind the King, near the fire-place, he turned round to me, and I offered him his great coat. 'I don't want it,' ſaid he, 'give me only my hat.' I preſented it to him—his hand met mine, which he preſſed once more for the laſt time. 'Gentlemen,' ſaid he, addreſſing the municipal officers, 'I ſhould be glad

'that

'that *Gibby* might ſtay with my ſon, 'as he has been accuſtomed to be at- 'tended by him; I truſt that the com- 'mune will grant this requeſt.' His Majeſty then looked at *Sauterre*, and ſaid: 'Lead on.'

"Theſe were the laſt words he ſpoke in his apartments. On the top of the ſtairs he met *Mathey*, the warden of the tower, to whom he ſaid: 'I ſpoke with ſome little quickneſs to 'you the day before yeſterday, do not 'take it ill.' *Mathey* made no anſwer, and even affected to turn from the King while he was ſpeaking.

"I remained alone in the chamber, overwhelmed with ſorrow, and almoſt without ſenſe of feeling. The drums and trumpets proclaimed his Majeſty's departure from the tower. . . . . An hour after, diſcharges of artillery, and cries of *Vive la Nation! Vive la République!* were heard . . . . The beſt of Kings was no more!" *P.* 237.

L. *The Works of Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford.* (Continued from p. 170.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Walpole to Mr. Weſt.

"DEAR WEST *,

"YOU expect a long letter from me, and have ſaid in verſe all that I intended to have ſaid in far inferior proſe. I intended filling three or four ſides with exclamations againſt an univerſity life, but you have ſhowed me how ſtrongly they may be expreſſed in three or four lines. I can't build without ſtraw; nor have I the ingenuity of the ſpider to ſpin fine lines out of dirt: a maſter of a college would make but a miſerable figure as a hero of a poem, and Cambridge ſophs are too low to introduce into a letter that aims not at punning:

Haud equidem invideo vati, quem pulpita paſcunt.

But why mayn't we hold a claſſ reſpondence? I can never fo many agreeable hours we hav in reading Horace and Virgil think they are topics will nev ſtale. Let us extend the Ron pire, and cultivate two ba towns o'er-run with ruſticity a thematics. The creatures are to a circle, that they plod or fame eternal round, with thei view confined to a punctum nulla eſt pars:

Their time a moment, and their ſpace.

Orabunt cauſas melius, cœliqu Deſcribent radio, et ſurgenti dicent:
Tu coluiſſe novem muſas, F memento;
Hæ tibi erunt artes.——

"We have not the leaſt poe ring here; for I can't call verſe 5th of November and 30th of by that name, more than fo on a chapter in the New Teſt an epigram. Tydeus † roſe at Eton: he is only known he a ſcholar of King's. Oroſmã Almanzor are juſt the ſame; I am almoſt the only perſon acquainted with, and conſeque only perſon acquainted with t cellencies. Plato improves eve ſo does my friendſhip with him three divide my whole time— I believe you will gueſs ther quadruple alliance ‡: that was pineſs which I only enjoyed w was at Eton. A ſhort account Eton people at Oxford woul oblige, My dear Weſt, *King's College*, Your faithful fr *Nov.* 9, 1735. "HOR. WAL

Mr. Weſt to Mr. Walpole.

"DEAR SIR,

"POETRY, I take it, is verſally contagious as the ſma every one catches it once in t

* "Richard Weſt was the only ſon of the right honourable Richar Lord Chancellor of Ireland, by Elizabeth, daughter of the celebra Burnet, Biſhop of Saliſbury.

"When this correſpondence commences, Mr. Weſt was nineteen ye and Mr. Walpole one year younger. E."

† "Tydeus, Oroſmades, Almanzor, and Plato, were names whi been given by them to ſome of their Eton ſchool-fellows. E."

‡ "Thus as boys they had called the intimacy formed at Eton l Walpole, Gray, Weſt, and Aſheton. E."

nd the ſooner the better; for an old rhymeſter makes as s a figure as Socrates dancing ore. But I can never agree that moſt of us ſucceed alike; 'm ſure few do like you: I to flatter, for I deſpiſe it and I think I know you to h above flattery, as the uſe eneath every honeſt, every an. Flattery to men of analogous with hypocriſy to l both are alike mean and ble; nor is the one more an f reſpect, than the other is a devotion. I perceive I am erious, and that is the firſt ulneſs: but I believe you k it in the leaſt extraordi- nd me dull in a letter, ſince ſo often known me ſo dull tter.

or poetry, I own, my ſenti- t are very different from the ſte. There is hardly any e found (ſays Shafteſbury) a pid race of mortals, than m the moderns are contented ets—but methinks the true poet is as rare to be found s orator, *qualis adhuc nemo rit.* Truly, I am extreme- e to talk to you at this rate ou know much better than ut your letter gave me the I hope you will excuſe my ce in purſuing it. It is a matter to account why, but is that all people, from the 'onet to the threſher's flail, us to be poets: Penelope d not more ſuitors, though s is not Ulyſſes enough to ow. The poetical world, erraqueous, has its ſeveral heat from the line to the ly differing in this, that he temperate zone is moſt n the terraqueous, in the is the moſt depiſed. Par- viſible in the ſame manner ntain Chimæra.

————mediis in partibus n,
ora leæ, caudam ſerpentis at.

m between the rampant lion eeping ſerpent is the filthy juſteſt picture of a middling is generally very bawdy ous, and, like the goat, is .—No. VI.

mighty ambitious of climbing up the mountains, where he does nothing but browſe upon weeds. Such creatures, as theſe are beneath our notice. But whenever ſome wondrous ſublime genius ariſes, ſuch as Homer or Milton, then it is that different ages and countries all join in an univerſal admiration. Poetry (I think I have read ſomewhere or other) is an imitation of nature: the poet conſiders all her works in a ſuperior light to other mortals; he diſcerns every ſecret trait of the great mother, and paints it in its due beauty and proportion. The moral and the phyſical world all open fairer to his enthuſiaſtic imagination: like ſome clear-flowing ſtream, he reflects the beauteous proſpect all around, and, like the priſm-glaſs, he ſeparates and diſpoſes nature's colours in their juſteſt and moſt delightful appearances. This ſure is not the talent of every dauber: art, genius, learning, taſte, muſt all conſpire to anſwer the full idea I have of a poet; a character which ſeldom agrees with any of our modern miſcellany-mongers—But

Quid loquor? aut ubi ſum? quæ mentem inſania mutat?

I am got into enchanted ground, and can hardly get out again time enough to finiſh my letter in a decent and laudable manner. Dear ſir, excuſe and pardon all this rambling criticiſm —I writ it out of pure idleneſs; and, I can aſſure you, I wiſh you idle enough to read it through.

I am, my dear Walpole,
Yours moſt ſincerely,
"R. WEST.

"I wiſh you a happy new year." *Vol.* iv. *p.* 412.

Chriſtchurch,
Jan. 12, 1736-7.

Mr. Walpole to Mr. Weſt.

Siena, March 22, 1740, *N. S.*

"DEAR WEST,

"PROBABLY now you will hear ſomething of the Conclave; we have left Florence, and are got hither on the way to a Pope. In three hours time we have ſeen all the good contents of this city: 'tis old, and very ſmug, with very few inhabitants. You muſt not believe Mr. Addiſon about the wonderful Gothic nicety of the dome: the materials are richer, but the workmanſhip and taſte not near ſo

good as in ſeveral I have ſeen. We ſaw a college of the Jeſuits, where there are taught to draw above fifty boys: they are diſpoſed in long chambers in the manner of Eton, but cleaner. N. B. We were not *beſtered* *, ſo we wiſhed you with us. Our Cicerone, who has leſs claſſic knowledge and more ſuperſtition than a colleger, upon ſhowing us the ſhe-wolf, the arms of Siena, told us that Romulus and Remus were nurſed by a wolf, *per la volonta di Dio, ſi può dire*; and that one might ſee by the arms, that the ſame founders built Rome and Siena. Another dab of Romiſh ſuperſtition, not unworthy of preſbyterian divinity, we met with in a book of drawings: 'twas the Virgin ſtanding on a tripod compoſed of Adam, Eve, and the Devil, to expreſs her immaculate conception.

"You can't imagine how pretty the country is between this and Florence; millions of little hills planted with trees, and tipped with villas or convents. We left unſeen the Great Duke's villas and ſeveral palaces in Florence till our return from Rome: the weather has been ſo cold, how could one go to them? In Italy they ſeem to have found out how hot their climate is, but not how cold; for there are ſcarce any chimneys, and moſt of the apartments painted in freſco; ſo that one has the additional horror of freezing with imaginary marble. The men hang little earthen pans of coals upon their wriſts, and the women have portable ſtoves under their petticoats to warm their nakedneſs, and carry ſilver ſhovels in their pockets, with which their Ciciſbeos ſtir them—Huſh! by them, I mean their ſtoves. I have nothing more to tell you; I'll carry my letter to Rome and finiſh it there.

Rè di Coffano, March 23, *where lived one of the three kings.*

"The king of Coffano carried preſents of myrrh, gold, and frankincenſe: I don't know where the devil he found them, for in all his dominions we have not ſeen the value of a ſhrub. We have the honour of lodging under his roof to-night. Lord! ſuch a place, ſuch an extent of uglineſs! A lone inn upon a black mountain, by the ſide of fortreſs! no curtains or window ſhutters! no teſters to the bed earthly thing to eat, but ſom and a few little fiſhes!—This ſpot is now known by the na Radicofani. Coming down a ſte with two miſerable hackneys, o under the chaiſe; and while w diſengaging him, a chaiſe ca with a perſon in a red cloak, a handkerchief on its head, and hat: we thought it a fat old w but it ſpoke in a ſhrill little pip proved itſelf to be Seneſini.

"I forgot to tell you an inſc I copied from the portal of the of Siena:

Annus centenus Romæ ſemper bilenus;
Crimina laxantur ſi pœnitet i nantur;
Sic ordinavit Bonifacius et robo

Rome, M

"We are this inſtant arrived and hungry! O! the charming I believe it is—for I have not ſyllable yet, only the Pons I and an obeliſk. The Caſſian a minian ways were terrible diſa ments; not one Roman tom their very ruins ruined. The are numberleſs. My dear V know at Rome you will not grain of pity for one; but ind dreadful, dealing with ſchool-b broke looſe, or old fools that a abroad at forty to ſee the wor Sir Wilful Witwou'd. I don whether you will receive this, other I write: but though I ſha often, you and Aſheton muſt r der if none come to you; for, I am harmleſs in my nature, n has ſome myſtery in it †. Goo I have no more time or paper. ton, child, I'll write to you ne Write us no treaſons, be ſure!" *p.* 442.

Mr. Walpole to Mr. Weſt

"*Reggio, May* 10, 17.

"Dear Weſt,

"I HAVE received the end firſt act §, and now will tell

* "An Eton phraſe.

† "He means the name of Walpole at Rome, where the Preten many of his adherents then reſided. E.

§ "The firſt act of a tragedy called Pauſanias, begun by Mr. Weſt.

erely what I think of it. If I was ot ſo pleaſed with the beginning as I ſually am with your compoſitions, elieve me the part of Pauſanias has armed me. There is all imaginable t joined with all requiſite ſimplicity; nd a ſimplicity, I think, much pre-rable to that in the ſcenes of Cleo-ra and Argilius. Forgive me, if I y they do not talk laconic, but low ngliſh; in her, who is Perſian too, ere would admit more heroic. But r the whole part of Pauſanias, 'tis reat and well worked up, and the art at is ſeen ſeems to proceed from his ead, not from the author's. As I n very deſirous you ſhould continue, I own I wiſh you would improve or ange the beginning: thoſe who now you not ſo well as I do, would ot wait with ſo much patience for the rance of Pauſanias. You ſee I am ank; and if I tell you I do not ap-rove the firſt part, you may believe e as ſincere when I tell you I admire e latter extremely.

"My letter has an odd date. You ould not expect I ſhould be writing ſuch a dirty little place as Reggio: ut the fair is charming; and here ome all the nobility of Lombardy, nd all the broken dialects of Genoa, ilan, Venice, Bologna, &c. You ever heard ſuch a ridiculous confu-on of tongues. All the morning one oes to the fair undreſſed, as to the alks at Tunbridge, 'tis juſt in that anner, with lotteries, raffles, &c. fter dinner all the company return in eir coaches, and make a kind of corſo, with the ducal family, who go to ſhops, where you talk to 'em, from thence to the opera, in maſk if you will, and afterwards to the ridotto. This five nights in the week. Fridays there are maſquerades, and Tueſdays balls at the Rivalta, a villa of the Duke's. In ſhort, one diverts oneſelf. I paſs moſt part of the opera in the Ducheſs's box, who is extremely civil to me, and extremely agreeable. A daughter of the Regent's *, that could pleaſe him, muſt be ſo. She is not young, though ſtill handſome, but fat; but has given up her gallantries cheerfully, and in time, and lives eaſily with a dull huſband, two dull ſiſters of his, and a dull court. Theſe two princeſſes are woefully ugly, old maids, and rich. They might have been married often; but the old Duke was whimſical and proud, and never would conſent to any match for them, but left them much money, and penſions of three thouſand pounds a year apiece. There was a deſign to have given the eldeſt to this King of Spain, and the Duke was to have had the Parmeſan princeſs; ſo that now he would have had Parma and Placentia, joined to Modena, Reggio, Mirandola, and Maſſa. But there being a Prince of Aſturias, the old Duke Rinaldo broke off the match, and ſaid his daughter's children ſhould not be younger brothers: and ſo they mope old virgins.

"I am going from hence to Venice, in a fright leſt there be a war with France, and then I muſt drag myſelf through Germany. We have had an imperfect account of a ſea-fight in

e fate of this firſt act, all that was probably ever written, in a ſubſequent tter. Of the tranſcript he ſent to Mr. Walpole, as only the latter part is to e found, it was judged not expedient to print what could only be conſidered s the fragment of a fragment, and which beſide is certainly liable to all the riticiſms of his friend, while it ſeems hardly to deſerve the praiſe his partiality eſtows upon it. It was accompanied by a letter from Mr. Weſt, in which he hus expreſſes himſelf on the ſubject of his tragedy: E.

"My Dear Walpole, *March* 29, 1740.

"Since I had finiſhed the firſt act, I ſend you now the reſt of it. Whether ſhall go on with it is to me a doubt. I find you all make the ſame objections o my ſtyle: but change my manner now I can't, for it would not be all of a iece, and to begin afreſh goes againſt my ſtomach; ſo I believe I muſt even reak it off and bequeath it to my grand-children to be finiſhed with other old ieces of family work. I have another objection to it, and that is, the unlucky ffair of an impeachment in the play. For, ſuppoſing the thing public, which was never intended to be, every blockhead of the faction would ſwear Pauſanias was Greek for Sir Robert, though it may as well ſtand for Bolingbroke. ut the truth is, the Greek word ſignifies neither one nor t'other, as you may nd in Scapula, Suidas, and other lexicographers."

"* Philip Duke of Orleans."

America; but we are ſo out of the way, that one can't be ſure of it. Which way ſoever I return, I ſhall be ſoon in England, and there you will find me again

As much as ever yours,

H. W.

(To be continued.)

LI. *Life of Catherine* II. *Empreſs of Ruſſia.* (Concluded from Page 182.)

EXTRACTS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON AND MANNERS OF CATHERINE II.

"AN impartial obſerver who ſaw the Empreſs in 1772 and 1773, deſcribes her in the following manner: 'She is of that ſtature which is neceſſarily requiſite to perfect elegance of 'form in a lady. She has fine large blue 'eyes; her eyebrows and hair of a 'browniſh colour; her mouth is well-'proportioned, the chin round, the 'noſe rather long: the forehead regular and open, her hands and arms 'round and white, her complexion 'not entirely clear, and her ſhape rather plump than meagre; her neck 'and boſom high, and ſhe bears her 'head with peculiar grace and dignity. 'She lays on, as is univerſally the cuſtom with the fair ſex in Ruſſia, a 'pretty ſtrong rouge. She has adopted 'the uſual habit of the Ruſſian ladies 'as the model of her dreſs, which, 'by ſome ſlight alterations in it, ſhe 'has ſo improved, that it is not only 'very becoming, but may very properly be deemed an elegant mode of 'attire. She never puts on rich 'cloathes except on ſolemn feſtivals; 'when her head and corſet are entirely 'ſet with brilliants: in grand proceſſions ſhe wears a crown of diamonds 'and precious ſtones.—Her gait is majeſtic; in the whole of her form and 'manner there is ſomething ſo dignified and noble, that if ſhe were to be 'ſeen, without ornament or any outward marks of diſtinction, among a 'great number of ladies of rank, ſhe 'would be immediately eſteemed the 'chief. There is withal in the features of her face and in her looks an 'uncommon degree of authority and 'command. In her character there is 'more of livelineſs than gravity. She 'is courteous, gentle, beneficent; 'outwardly devout.

"'Her ordinary method of life, in 'which ſhe has almoſt always perſevered, was at that time, this: about 'ſix o'clock in the morning the Empreſs uſually riſes. Frequently, and 'even in the depth of winter (nay, in 'the latter years of her life almoſt 'commonly), earlier. She uſes, without calling any one, to prepare her 'own breakfaſt; as in general ſhe is 'not fond of being much waited on, 'and accordingly diſpenſes with all 'attendance on her perſon as much as 'poſſible. The buſineſs of her toilet 'laſts not long; during which ſhe 'ſigns commiſſions, orders, and papers 'of various purport. On days when 'the council does not meet in her 'apartments, ſhe is buſied alone in the 'cabinet from eight till eleven of the 'forenoon; ſhe then uſually goes to 'chapel, where the ſervice continues 'till twelve. From this time till one, 'ſome of the miniſters of the ſeveral 'departments have acceſs to her. After 'the table is removed, to which ſhe 'ſits down at lateſt at about half after 'one, ſhe goes to work again for an 'hour or two, according as buſineſs 'may require; ſhe then walks, rides 'on horſeback, or goes out in a coach 'or ſledge; and at ſix her Majeſty appears at the play-houſe, where the 'performances are alternately in 'French and Ruſſian. If the Empreſs takes her ſupper in public '(which happens extremely ſeldom), 'it never continues later than half 'after ten; at other times ſhe retires 'at ten.

"'The only court-day in the whole 'week, holidays excepted, is Sunday. 'On this day in the morning, as the 'Empreſs paſſes from chapel to her 'apartments, ſhe gives the ambaſſadors 'and foreigners of rank, who have 'been once preſented, her hand to 'kiſs; likewiſe ſuch perſons as have 'any petition to preſent, or deſire to 'return thanks for bounties received, 'are preſented on this day to the Empreſs, and kiſs her hand, dropping 'on one knee.—The court begins not 'till ſix o'clock in the evening. At 'the ſame time a ball or concert is 'uſually given: the Empreſs never 'dances, but ſits down immediately to 'cards, having previouſly told the 'chamberlain in waiting whom ſhe 'will have of her party. In autumn

1772,

it was commonly the Auſtrian ruſſian miniſters, and of her miniſters Count Razumoffsky, Gallitzin, and the two Counts cheff. The Empreſs plays at t, or ſome other game at ſhe is not obliged to be conſilent. A ſemi-circle is form- nd her card-table, which the begin on the left hand, and ivy-counſellors cloſe on the When the Empreſs has finiſh- game, ſhe gets up and talks iminately with the ladies, ge- and miniſters that form the

At about ten o'clock, and earlier, ſhe breaks up her and then retires unobſerved gh a ſide-door. What has been nentioned, relates only to the months, when the court is at terſburg. While the Empreſs Tzarſkoſelo there is no court ccept on extraordinary feſtivals. f civil proceſſes, criminal and orial cauſes, the Empreſs al- nothing to be referred to her hours of the forenoon alloted fer with the miniſter. Yet no n can be condemned to death it previous information deli- to her: this puniſhment is al- llways commuted or mitigated. ll matters relating to the army, avy, the finances, to foreign , the taxes, and public build- muſt be reported to her by the of the ſeveral departments.— one knows that the Empreſs de acquainted with whatever rns the adminiſtration of go- ment, and acts from herſelf in te affairs.—As ſhe never inter- in private matters and the fa- oncerns of her houſehold, ſhe ways time enough for buſineſs public nature; eſpecially as ſhe arly and uniformly apportions urs of her day to the accurate hange of writing, converſation, iſe, and company. In conſti- n ſhe is healthy and robuſt; her is tranquil, cheerful, and al- diſpoſed to buſineſs.'" *Vol.* ii.

ER OF INSTALLING AND DIS- MISSING FAVOURITES.

HE poſt of favourite being pe- to Ruſſia, it will naturally be expected that it ſhould here be treated of ſomewhat more at large. Ever ſince the year 1730, this empire has been governed by women, the reign of Peter III. having been too ſhort to form any ſtriking exception, or for giving the Ruſſians a notion of any other government. It is a trite re- mark, that when kings reign women rule, and when women reign men go- vern: but there ſeems nothing more in this pretended axiom than an anti- theſis conſecrated by cuſtom, and re- peated from one to the other, like many more, without reflection or foundation. Henry IV. Guſtavus III. Catharine II. are invincible proofs that both men and women are capable of grand undertakings, without the aid of the other ſex, not to mention more examples in confirmation of the fact. For a ſeries of 70 years the mo- narchs of Ruſſia have always had fa- vourites officially: it is no wonder then that the cuſtom, thus ſanctioned for ſo long a period, and ſcrupulouſly ob- ſerved by four empreſſes, ſhould be almoſt deemed a fundamental law of the empire, and an appendage to im- perial grandeur; for the age of the late ſovereign latterly gave no room to think that ſhe kept hers for any other purpoſe than in conformity to eſtabliſh- ed uſage, and as a property to the magnificence of the court. As the reign of that princeſs was of a longer duration than that of any of the em- preſſes her predeceſſors, it is highly natural that the number of her fa- vourites ſhould be more conſiderable; accordingly, ſome of them are ſtill in being, and two have been carried off by death. Sovereigns are men of like paſſions with us, conſequently ſubject to the ſame caprices, ſlaves to the ſame weakneſſes. It is not becauſe of any exemptions they poſſeſs from the common lot of our nature, that the ſceptre is given them to wield, and that their brows are graced with the diadem; it is only to mark them as the point in which our intereſts unite, and by looking to which we are kept in order.

"It is neceſſary then to ſhow what were the duties and diſtinctions of the favourites of Catharine. When her Majeſty had fixed her choice on a new favourite, ſhe created him her general aid-de-camp, in order that he might accompany her every where without reproach

reproach or obſervation. Thenceforward the favourite occupied in the palace an apartment beneath that of the Empreſs, to which it communicated by a private ſtaircaſe. The firſt day of his inſtallation he received a preſent of 100,000 rubles, and every month he found 12,000 on his dreſſing-table. The marſhal of the court was commiſſioned to provide him a table of 24 covers, and to defray all the expenſes of his houſehold. The favourite attended the Empreſs on all parties of amuſement, at the opera, at balls, promenades, excurſions of pleaſure, and the like, and was not allowed to leave the palace without expreſs permiſſion. He was given to underſtand, that it would not be taken well if he converſed familiarly with other women; and if he went to dine with any of his friends, the miſtreſs of the houſe was always abſent.

"Whenever the Empreſs caſt her eyes on one of her ſubjects, in the deſign of raiſing him to the poſt of favourite, ſhe cauſed him to be invited to dinner by ſome lady of her confidence, on whom ſhe dropped in as if by chance. There ſhe would enter into diſcourſe with the new comer, with a view to diſcover whether or not he was worthy of the favour ſhe deſigned to grant him. When the judgment ſhe formed was favourable, the confidante was informed of it by a ſignificant look, who took care to notify it to him who had the honour to pleaſe. The day following he received a viſit from the phyſician of the court, who came to inquire into the ſtate of his health; and the ſame evening he accompanied the Empreſs at the hermitage, and took poſſeſſion of the apartment that had been prepared for him. It was on the ſelection of Potemkin that theſe formalities began; and ſince that time they have been conſtantly obſerved.

"When a favourite had loſt the power of making himſelf agreeable, there was alſo a particular manner of giving him his diſmiſſion. He received orders to travel; and from that moment he was debarred all acceſs to her Majeſty. But he was ſure of finding at the place of his deſtination recompences worthy of the munificent Catharine." *Vol.* iii. *p.* 4.

DEATH OF PRINCE POTEMKIN.

"PRINCE Potemkin had not the good fortune to conclude the peace between Ruſſia and the Porte. He had repaired to the congreſs of Yaſſy: but, being ſoon after attacked with an epidemical fever which was then rife at that place, he was unable to attend much to the negotiations that were carrying on. As ſoon as the Empreſs had intelligence that he was ſick, ſhe ſent off to him two of the moſt experienced phyſicians of Peterſburg*. He diſdained their advice, and would follow no regimen. He carried even his intemperance to an uncommon height, his ordinary breakfaſt was the greater part of a ſmoke-dried gooſe from Hamburgh, ſlices of hung beef or ham, drinking with it a prodigious quantity of wine and Dantzick-liqueurs, and afterwards dined with equal voracity. He never controlled his appetites in any kind of gratification. He frequently had his favourite ſterlet-ſoup, at ſeaſons when that fiſh is ſo enormouſly dear, that this ſoup alone, which might be conſidered only as the overture to his dinner, ſtood him in 300 rubles. Having mentioned his ſterlet-ſoup, it is impoſſible to refrain from relating an anecdote on that ſubject here. Being at Yaſſy, the Prince had promiſed ſome of the women that went about with him every where, and formed his court, a ſoup of this kind, or perhaps, in one of thoſe whims which were ſo common with him, he had a mind to it himſelf; but as the capital maker of it was at Peterſburg, he diſpatched a major to travel poſt, with orders to have a large tureen of it made: which he did accordingly, and brought it with him, well luted. Now let the reader judge of the expenſe this fancy put him to: the cook, as we may imagine, made a greater quantity of it than was wanted for the Prince, and ate the remainder with his friends; nay, we may be very ſure that he ate it better than the Prince, to whom it muſt have come ſomewhat leſs freſh, after having travelled near 2000 verſts. This anecdote may likewiſe ſerve as a ſpecimen of the buſineſs in which majors were ſometimes employed by him, and conſequently of the conſideration in which they muſt have been held.

* The Doctors Tinmann and Maſſot.

He

frequently ſent his officers
: Krimea or from Krement-
Peterſburg, and even to Riga,
rs or china-oranges, on their
al at thoſe ports.
h this ſort of diet it is no
hat he perceived his diſtem-
: daily gaining ground, but he
to get well by removing from
Accordingly he reſolved to
for Nicolayeff, a town which
uilt at the confluence of the
with the Bohg. Scarcely had
three leagues of his journey
: found himſelf much worſe.
ted from his carriage in the
the highway, threw himſelf
raſs, and died under a tree,
ms of the Counteſs Branicka,
urite niece, 15th Oct. 1791,
" *Vol.* iii. *p.* 385.

ATH OF CATHARINE II.

the morning of the 9th of No-
, 1796, ſhe was in good ſpirits,
her coffee as uſual. Some time
is ſhe retired to her cloſet;
after remaining a full half
he women who waited on her,
ng her return, began to be
; and, on entering the outer
which it was, they found her
d on the parquet with her feet
he door, and ſpeechleſs. Upon
meſſenger was diſpatched to
hn Rogerſon, her Majeſty's
yſician, who, judging it to be
apoplexy, ordered her twice to
lood, on which the Empreſs at
eared to be ſomew hat relieved;
: was unable to utter a ſingle
and at ten o'clock in the even-
he following day ſhe expired.
he Grand Duke was at his
palace of Gatſhina, to which
n officer was ſent off to apprize
the danger of his mother. He
d to Peterſburg, and at the in-
hen ſhe ceaſed to breathe was
med Emperor by the name of

hat Princeſs had been hand-
her youth, and ſhe preſerved
fulneſs and majeſty to the laſt
of her life. She was of a mo-
ſtature, but well proportioned;
ſhe carried her head very high,
peared rather tall. She had an
ront, an aquiline noſe, an agree-
nouth, and her chin, though
was not mis-ſhapen. Her hair
was auburn, her eyebrows black and
rather thick; and her blue eyes had a
gentleneſs which was often affected,
but oftener ſtill a mixture of pride.
Her phyſiognomy was not deficient in
expreſſion; but that expreſſion never
diſcovered what was paſſing in the ſoul
of Catharine, or rather it ſerved her
the better to diſguiſe it.

"The Empreſs was uſually dreſſed
in the Ruſſian manner. She wore a
green gown, ſomewhat ſhort, forming
in front a kind of veſt, and with cloſe
ſleeves reaching to the wriſt. Her hair,
ſlightly powdered, flowed upon her
ſhoulders, topped with a ſmall cap
covered with diamonds. In the latter
years of her life ſhe put on a great
deal of rouge; for ſhe was ſtill deſirous
to prevent the impreſſions of time from
being viſible on her face; and ſhe al-
ways obſerved the ſtricteſt temper-
ance." *Vol.* iii. *p.* 432.

LII. *Hogarth Illuſtrated*, from his own Manuſcripts. By JOHN IRELAND. Vol. III. and laſt. With Plates. Royal 8vo. pp. 380. 1l. 16s. Sold by the *Author*; and *Nicol.*

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EXTRACT.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"THE manuſcripts from which the principal parts of this volume are compiled, were written by the late Mr. Hogarth; had he lived a little longer, he would have methodized and publiſhed them. On his deceaſe, they devolved to his widow, who kept them ſacred and entire until her death, when they became the property of her relation and executrix, Mrs. Lewis, of Chiſwick, by whoſe kindneſs and friendſhip they are now in my poſſeſſion. They contain—

"I. Hogarth's life, comprehending his courſe of ſtudy, correſpondence, political quarrels, &c.

"II. A manuſcript volume, containing the autographs of the ſubſcribers to his Elections, and intended print of Sigiſmunda; and letters to and from Lord Groſvenor, relative to that picture.

"III. The manuſcript of the Analyſis of Beauty, corrected by the author; with the original ſketches, and many remarks omitted in the printed copy.

"IV. A Supplement to the Analyſis, never publiſhed; compriſing a ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Arts in his own time, his account of the inſtitution of the Royal Academy, &c.

"V. Sundry *memoranda* relative to the ſubject of his ſatire in ſeveral of his prints." *P.* iii.

HOGARTH'S DEDICATION.

[*Written for a Hiſtory of the Arts, &c. which he intended publiſhing as a Supplement to the* "ANALYSIS OF "BEAUTY."]

"THE no dedication; not dedicated to any prince in Chriſtendom, for fear it might be thought an idle piece of arrogance—not dedicated to any man of quality, for fear it might be thought too aſſuming—not dedicated to any learned body of men, as either of the univerſities, or the royal ſociety, for fear it might be thought an uncommon piece of vanity—not dedicated to any one particular friend, for fear of offending another—Therefore, dedicated to nobody. But if for once we may ſuppoſe nobody to be every body, as every body is often ſaid to be nobody, then is this work dedicated to every body,

By their moſt humble
And devoted,
"W. HOGARTH."

HO-

TH'S ANECDOTES OF HIS OWN LIFE.

H reſpect to my life,—to be-ntly early,—I was born in f London, on the 10th day ber, 1697, and baptized the ſame month. My father's hat of many other authors, nable him to do more than a way of ſhifting for myſelf. naturally a good eye, and a r drawing, *ſhows* of all ſorts common pleaſure when an i mimickry, common to all was remarkable in me. An s to a neighbouring painter ttention from play; and I very poſſible opportunity, in making drawings. I n acquaintance of the ſame ſoon learnt to draw the al-h great correctneſs. My hen at ſchool were more for the ornaments which em, than for the exerciſe the former, I ſoon found heads with better memories n ſurpaſs me; but for the particularly diſtinguiſhed. s the natural turn I had for ather than learning lan-d before my eyes the preca-on of men of claſſical edu-ſaw the difficulties under father laboured, and the veniencies he endured, from ance being chiefly on his he cruel treatment he met booksellers and printers, in the affair of a Latin , the compiling of which work of ſome years. It ed, in confidence, in the ertain printer, and, during was left, letters of appro-received from the greateſt England, Scotland, and ut theſe flattering teſtimo-sacquaintance (who, as ap-their letters, which I have , were of the firſt claſs) o profit to the author †. It was therefore very conformable to my own wiſhes that I was taken from ſchool, and ſerved a long apprentice-ſhip to a ſilver-plate engraver.

"I ſoon found this buſineſs in every reſpect too limited. The paintings of St. Paul's cathedral and Greenwich hoſpital, which were at that time going on, ran in my head, and I determined that ſilver-plate engraving ſhould be followed no longer than neceſſity obliged me to it. Engraving on copper was, at twenty years of age, my utmoſt ambition. To attain this it was neceſſary that I ſhould learn to draw objects ſomething like nature, inſtead of the monſters of heraldry, and the common methods of ſtudy were much too tedious for one who loved his pleaſure, and came ſo late to it; for the time neceſſary to learn in the uſual mode, would leave me none to ſpare for the ordinary enjoyments of life. This led me to conſidering whether a ſhorter road than that uſually travelled was not to be found. The early part of my life had been employed in a buſineſs rather detrimental than advantageous to thoſe branches of the art which I wiſhed to purſue, and have ſince profeſſed. I had learned, by practice, to copy with tolerable exactneſs in the uſual way; but it occurred to me that there were many diſadvantages attending this method of ſtudy, as having faulty originals, &c. and even when the pictures or prints to be imitated were by the beſt maſters, it was little more than pouring water out of one veſſel into another. Drawing in an academy, though it ſhould be after the life, will not make the ſtudent an artiſt; for as the eye is often taken from the original, to draw a bit at a time, it is poſſible he may know no more of what he has been copying, when his work is finiſhed, than he did before it was begun." *P.* 3.

"More reaſons, not neceſſary to enumerate, ſtruck me as ſtrong objections to this practice, and led me to

dictionary here alluded to, Mrs. Lewis, of Chiſwick, preſented to f this volume. It is a thick quarto, containing an early edition of Dictionary, and alſo Robertſon's Phraſes; with numerous corrections d about 400 pages of manuſcript cloſe written. On the marginal ibed, in Hogarth's hand-writing: '*The manuſcript part of this dic-s the work of Mr. Richard Hogarth.*'"

rth's father came to the metropolis in company with Dr. Gibſon, iop of London's brother, and was employed as corrector of the h in thoſe days was not conſidered as a mean employment."

wiſh that I could find the ſhorter path; fix forms and characters in my mind, and inſtead of *copying* the lines, try to read the language, and if poſſible find the grammar of the art, by bringing into one focus the various obſervations I had made, and then trying by my power on the canvaſs, how far my plan enabled me to combine and apply them to practice.

"For this purpoſe, I conſidered what various ways, and to what different purpoſes the memory might be applied; and fell upon one which I found moſt ſuitable to my ſituation and idle diſpoſition.

"Laying it down firſt as an axiom, that he who could by any means acquire and retain in his memory, perfect ideas of the ſubjects he meant to draw, would have as clear a knowledge of the figure, as a man who can write freely hath of the twenty-four letters of the alphabet and their infinite combinations (each of theſe being compoſed of lines), and would conſequently be an accurate deſigner.

"This I thought my only chance for eminence, as I found that the beauty and delicacy of the ſtroke in engraving was not to be learnt without much practice, and demanded a larger portion of patience than I felt myſelf diſpoſed to exerciſe. Added to this, I ſaw little probability of acquiring the full command of the graver, in a ſufficient degree to diſtinguiſh myſelf in that walk, nor was I, at twenty years of age, much diſpoſed to enter on ſo barren and unprofitable a ſtudy, as that of merely making fine lines. I thought it ſtill more unlikely, that by purſuing the common method, and copying *old* drawings, I could ever attain the power of making *new* deſigns, which was my firſt and greateſt ambition. I therefore endeavoured to habituate myſelf to the exerciſe of a ſort of technical memory, and by repeating in my own mind, the parts of which objects were compoſed, I could by degrees combine and put them down with my pencil. Thus, with all the drawbacks which reſulted from the circumſtances I have mentioned, I had one material advantage over my competitors, viz. the early habit I thus acquired of retaining in my mind's eye, without coldly copying it on the ſpot, whatever I intended to imitate. Sometimes, but too ſeldom, I took the life, for correcting the parts I had not perfectly enough remembered, and then I transferred them to my compoſitions." *P.* 10.

HIS OPINIONS ON PORTRAIT PAINTING.

"AS to portrait painting, the chief branch of the art by which a painter can procure himſelf a tolerable livelihood, and the only one by which a lover of money can get a fortune; a man of very moderate talents may have great ſucceſs in it, as the artifice and addreſs of a mercer is infinitely more uſeful than the abilities of a painter. By the manner in which the preſent race of profeſſors in England conduct it, that alſo becomes *ſtill life*, as much as any of the preceding. Admitting that the artiſt has no farther view than merely copying the figure, this muſt be admitted to its full extent; for the ſitter ought to be *ſtill* as a ſtatue,—and no one will diſpute a ſtatue being as much *ſtill life* as fruit, flowers, a gallipot, or a broken earthen pan. It muſt, indeed, be acknowledged, they do not ſeem aſhamed of the title, for their figures are frequently ſo executed as to be *as ſtill as a poſt*. Poſture and drapery, as it is called, is uſually ſupplied by a journeyman, who puts a coat, &c. on a wooden figure, like a jointed doll, which they call a layman, and copies it in every fold as it chances to come; and all this is done at ſo eaſy a rate, as enables the principal to get more money in a week than a man of the firſt profeſſional talents can in three months. If they have a ſufficient quantity of ſilks, ſatins, and velvets to dreſs their layman, they may thus carry on a very profitable manufactory, without a ray of genius. There is a living inſtance, well known to the connoiſſeurs in this town, of one of the beſt *copiers of pictures*, particularly of thoſe by Rubens, who is almoſt an idiot*. Mere

* "Hogarth may poſſibly allude to Ranelagh Barrett, who, I learn from Mr. Walpole, was thus employed; and, being countenanced by Sir Robert Walpole, copied ſeveral of his collection, and others for the Duke of Devonſhire and Dr. Meade. He was indefatigable,—executed a vaſt number of works,—ſucceeded greatly in copying Rubens,—and died in 1768: his pictures were ſold by auction in the December of that year." cor

ſneſs, therefore, if in ſtill life, an apple or a roſe, to the face, even the whole figure, if you merely as it preſents itſelf, re- only an exact eye, and an adroit

Their pattern is before them, uch practice, with little ſtudy, is ſufficient to bring them into vogue. By perpetual attention branch only, one ſhould ima- ey would attain a certain ſtroke; the reverſe,—for, though the buſineſs lies in an oval of four long, which they have before they are obliged to repeat and ie eyes, mouth, and noſe, three times, before they can make t they think right. The little due to their productions ought, caſes, to be given to the *dra-n*, whoſe pay is only one part in ile the other nine, as well as reputation, is engroſſed by the *biz-monger*, for a proportion he may complete in five or ſix and even this, little as it is, im ſo much importance in his es, that he aſſumes a conſe- l air, ſets his arms a-kimbo, utting among the hiſtorical ar- ies,—*how we apples ſwim!* r men who drudge in this me- l part, merely for gain, to ce dealers in pictures is natu- this alſo, great advantage may rom the labour and ingenuity rs. They ſtand in the cata- f painters, and having little to their own way, become *great rs*; not in the points where rfection lies, for there they deficient, as their ideas have nfined to the oval; but their quiry is, how the old maſters the public eſtimation, that y regulate their prices accord- both in buying and ſelling. y know theſe *painter dealers* by nſtant attendance at auctions. *lect*, under pretence of a love rts; but *ſell*, knowing the repu- ey have ſtamped on the com- hey have once purchaſed, in ion of the ignorant admirer of , drawings, and prints; which ranted, almoſt invariably pre- em treble their original pur- chaſe-money, and treble their real worth. Unſanctioned by their authority *, and unaſcertained by tradition, the beſt preſerved and higheſt finiſhed picture (though it ſhould have been painted by Raphael), will not, at a public auction, produce five ſhillings; while a deſpicable, damaged, and repaired old canvas, ſanctioned by their praiſe, ſhall be purchaſed at any price, and find a place in the nobleſt collections. All this is very well underſtood by the dealers, who on every occaſion where their own intereſt is concerned, are wonderouſly loquacious in adoring the myſterious beauties! ſpirited touches! brilliant colours! and the Lord knows what, of theſe ancient worn-out wonders;—but whoever ſhould dare to hint that (admitting them to be originally painted by Raphael), there is little left to admire in them, would be inſtantly ſtigmatized as vilifying the great maſters, and to invalidate his judgment, accuſed of envy and ſelf-conceit. By theſe miſrepreſentations, if he has an independent fortune, he only ſuffers the odium; but if a young man, without any other property than talents, preſumes boldly to give an opinion, he may be undone by his temerity; for the whole herd will unite, and try to hunt him down.

"Such is the ſituation of the arts and artiſts at this time. Credulity,—an implicit confidence in the opinions of others,—and not daring to think for themſelves, leads the whole town into error, and thus they become the prey of ignorant and deſigning knaves.

"With reſpect to portrait painting, whatever talents a profeſſor may have, if he is not in faſhion, and cannot afford to hire a *drapery-man*, he will not do; but if he is in vogue, and can employ a journeyman, and place a layman in the garret of his manufactory, his fortune is made; and as his two coadjutors are kept in the back-ground, his own fame is eſtabliſhed.

"If a painter comes from abroad, his being an *exotic* will be much in his favour; and if he has addreſs enough to perſuade the public that he has brought a new diſcovered mode of colouring, and paints his faces all red, all blue,

* part of this *violent philippic*, Hogarth may poſſibly glance at the late of the Royal Academy, whom it has been ſaid, but I think unjuſtly, . In Sir Joſhua's very early pictures there is not much to envy; they le promiſe of the taſte and talents which blaze in his later works."

or all purple, he has nothing to do but to hire one of theſe *painter tailors* as an aſſiſtant, for without him the manufactory cannot go on, and my life for his ſucceſs." *P.* 38.

HANDEL.

"IN a caricatured portrait, intitled *the Charming Brute*, this great compoſer is delineated ſitting on a hogſhead, with the profile of a boar; a bill of fare and other emblems of voluptouſneſs are ſcattered round him. *Publiſhed, March* 21, 1754. Motto, on a ſcroll, '*I am myſelf alone*;' and under the print theſe lines:

'The figure's odd, yet who would think,
'Within this tomb of meat and drink,
'There dwells the ſoul of ſoft deſires,
'And all that harmony inſpires:
'Can contraſt ſuch as this be found
'Upon the globe's extenſive round?
'There can!—yon hogſhead is his ſeat,
'His ſole diverſion is, to eat.'

"When Handel had once a large party to dinner, the cloth being removed, he introduced *plain port*. Having drank four or five glaſſes with his gueſts, he ſuddenly ſtarted up—exclaimed, *I have a thought!*—and ſtalked out of the room, to which, after a ſhort abſence, he returned. Having drank a few more glaſſes, he uttered the ſame ſentence—again retreated, and again returned. It was naturally ſuppoſed, that he wiſhed to commit to paper ſome idea that ſtruck him at the moment, and paſſed over; but when, in leſs than an hour, he a third time ſtarted—growled out—*I have a thought!* and a third time left the company;—one of the gentlemen privately followed, and traced him into another apartment; where, on looking through the key-hole, he ſaw this *great maſter of muſic* kneel down to a hamper of champagne, that he might more conveniently reach out a flaſk, which having nearly finiſhed, he returned to his friends!" *P.* 185.

HOGARTH PAINTS A PICTURE FOR LORD CHARLEMONT.

"THE particulars relative to the picture of Sigiſmunda, Hogarth has himſelf inſerted in his ſubſcription book, on the leaves of which he has paſted his correſpondence with Lord Charlemont and Lord Groſvenor, and a proof print of Mac Ardell's copy from Corregio's picture. In a little blue memorandum book, he reſumes the ſubject, and concludes with a narrative of his quarrel with Wilkes and Churchill, which ends with the word FINIS.

"In theſe and ſome other looſe papers, after having ſtated the profeſſional injury which he had ſuſtained from his opponents aſſerting, and the public believing, that he could not paint portraits; he continues:—

"'Being thus driven out of the 'only profitable branch of my pro'feſſion, I at firſt thought of attaching 'myſelf to hiſtory-painting; but in 'this there was no employment, for in 'forty years I had only two orders, of 'any conſequence, for hiſtorical pic'tures. This was rather mortifying; 'and being, by the profits of my for'mer productions, and the office of 'ſerjeant painter, tolerably eaſy in my 'circumſtances, and thoroughly ſick 'of the idle quackery of criticiſm, I 'determined to quit the pencil for the 'graver. In this humble walk I had 'one advantage; the perpetual fluc'tuations in the manners of the times 'enabled me to introduce new charac'ters, which being drawn from the 'paſſing day, had a chance of more 'originality, and leſs inſipidity, than 'thoſe which are repeated again and 'again, and again, from old ſtories. 'Added to this, the prints which I had 'previouſly engraved were now be'come a voluminous work, and cir'culated not only through England, 'but over Europe. Theſe being ſe'cured to me by an act which I had 'previouſly got paſſed, were a kind of 'an eſtate; and as they wore I could 'repair and re-touch them; ſo that in 'ſome particulars they became better 'than when firſt engraved.

"'While I was making arrange'ments to confine myſelf entirely to 'my graver, an amiable nobleman '(Lord Charlemont), requeſted that 'before I bade a final adieu to the pen'cil, I would paint him one picture. 'The ſubject to be my own choice, and 'the reward,—whatever I demanded. 'The ſtory I pitched upon was a young 'and virtuous married lady, who, by 'playing at cards with an officer, loſes 'her money, watch, and jewels; the 'moment when he offers them back

'in

for her honour, and ſhe is
; at his ſuit, was my point

e picture was highly ap-
of, and the payment was no-
the manner in which it was
s, to me, infinitely more gra-
ian treble the ſum'." *P.* 195.

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*moirs of the Life and Ad-
tion of Sir Robert Walpole.*
uded from Page 188.)

EXTRACTS.

ORRESPONDENCE.

lpole to the Rev. H. Etough.
*ote of Sir Robert Walpole
his reſignation in* 1717.

"*Wolterton, Oct.* 12, 1751.

ar Etough,

obliged to you for your favour
ie 2d inſtant; and entirely
n you, that your opinion of
ility, or if you pleaſe, the
y of my late brother's re-
ad the late King lived, is
ſable, and could be no diſ-
him; and I ſhould not have
l this triſle any more, had it
to ſett you right in one of
ments, wherein you are miſ-
d there is an anecdote of
oſity relating to it. You ſay
*at could be worked upon to turn
mmediately after his ſervices,
ſequent to the rebellion of* 1715,
*ble of being again diſpoſed to
be beſt for the worſt of ſervants.*
is this, that profligate mini-
late Lord Sunderland, had
thoſe of Hanover (diſap-
n their ambitious and lucra-
s by the non-compliance of
nſhend and my brother) in
ie to gett them removed, and
d the lady (the Ducheſs of
on their ſide. They at laſt
mpreſſion upon his Majeſty,
tions notoriouſly falſe, to the
of Lord Townſhend, but
t prevayl with the King to
im, untill they had made his
elieve, that my brother would
n on that account; and ac-
when Lord Townſhend was
had been made lord lieu-
Ireland at Hanover, inſtead
of ſecretary of ſtate), upon his Majeſty's return to England, entirely diſmiſſed, my brother waited upon the King the next day, to give up the ſeal as chancellor of the exchequer, at which his Majeſty ſeemed extremely ſurpriſed, and abſolutely refuſed to accept it, expreſſing himſelfe in the kindeſt and ſtrongeſt terms, that he had no thoughts of parting with him; and in a manner begging him not to leave his ſervice, returned the ſeal, which my brother laid upon the table in the cloſet, into his hat, as well as I can remember, ten times. His Majeſty took it at laſt, not without expreſſing great concern, as well as reſentment at my brother's perſeverance: in which conteſt, among other things, he told his Majeſty, that, were he ever ſo well inclined, it was impoſſible to ſerve him faithfully with thoſe miniſters to whom he had lately given his favour and credit. For that they would propoſe to him as chancellour of the exchequer, as well as in parliament, ſuch things, that if he ſhould agree to and ſupport, he ſhould loſe his credit and reputation in the world; and ſhould he not approve, or oppoſe them, he ſhould loſe his Majeſty's favour. For he, in his ſtation, though not the author, muſt be anſwerable to his king and country for any extraordinary meaſure. To conclude this remarkable event, I was in the room next to the cloſet, waiting for my brother, and when he came out, the heat, flame, and agitation, with the water ſtanding in his eyes, appeared ſo ſtrongly in his face, and indeed all over him, that he affected every body in the room; and 'tis ſayd, that they, that went into the cloſet immediately, found the King no leſs diſordered: and therefore, my good friend, it was no wonder, as I told you before, that when Lord Sunderland propoſed the laying aſide my brother, after he had been employed again, his Majeſty ſhould ſay, he would never part with Sir Robert Walpole as long as he was willing to ſerve him." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 169.

CHARACTER OF SIR ROBERT WALPOLE BY GOVERNOR POWNALL.

"A LIFE of active politics, exerciſed and trained in forming and oppoſing parties, in acquiring and holding a lead amongſt men, had given Walpole

ple experimental knowledge of the human heart. He had lived with men in their homes in private; he had acted with them abroad in public; he had ſeen them in all tempers and ſeaſons; he knew them to the quick, *intus & in cute*: he had experience to feel how little (whatever they might pretend) they were connected by general principle, where the ſpirit of party ceaſed; and how ready many of them were to betray one another, or to forſake their leaders, if any offer could make it worth their while to enliſt with others. He had on all ſides, and almoſt in every period, had experience of their proneneſs to change. Many were ready to promote arbitrary meaſures: he uſed the influence of government only to make them free and obedient ſubjects of a limited government. Even againſt his enemies, and the enemies of the conſtitution, where he might have uſed *force*, he employed only *influence* ſo far as to diſarm miſchief; and at the ſame time, with the ſame *influence*, taught thoſe enemies to find it their intereſt to become in ſome degree friends. Yet, as theſe proſelyte and mercenary friends could not *be truſted in principle*, he led them, bound to obedience, by ſuch notions as had and did continue to operate on them.

"With this diſcernment of the ſpirits of men, with his temper and moderation, he fixed a new eſtabliſhment. He ſecured the Houſe of Hanover on the throne without bloodſhed, except of thoſe who were mad enough to run obſtinately on the point of the ſword of ſtate.

"Having perfected and ſecured the foundations of liberty, having eſtabliſhed effective government, having ſettled the nation in peace, he introduced ſyſtem into the buſineſs of the ſtate, and order, connexion, and ſubordination amongſt all the departments. He recovered the adminiſtration of the finances out of confuſion, and reſcued them from corrupt and ruinous management: he eſtabliſhed them on a ſolid baſis, and opened ſources which might not only have given a continually increaſing ſupply, but through which they might have become reſervoirs to the moſt extenſive credit. Had this ſyſtem of finance, by a general exciſe, advancing in an increaſing ſeries of aggregate ſurpluſſes, taken place, the reſources of this country would have for calls of any ſervice that comm or common honeſty could gaged in; would have been eq accident which in the ordina of human affairs could have c event. As it was, the funds he formed the plan, and *the* which he eſtabliſhed, laid the tion of our greatneſs. W maintained the ſtation of thi amidſt the nations of Eur *ſyſtem of peace*, commerce fl and was extended; and Grea became a rich, and powerful e

"Although he could not conſcious of the degree of which he had raiſed his coun ſo long as he maintained his in government, he never ſuff foreign views of a ſtranger pride of the nation, the pre of military men, or the a merchants, to involve this in the fooliſh enterpriſes of had a courage that felt no f the meeting of danger was n he had wiſdom that knew ho it when it was not neceſſary.

"Although he acquired a gree of power, and poſſeſſed of influence which would have him as a man to do any thi under every provocation that aſperate, *he never did an injur* ever revenged one. He ha nanimity above all the reſenti the private man. On the from the ſuggeſtions of the fa nanimity, he ſpared the lives tunes of many who had forfeit and who would have taken did many kind things to irreco enemies, and conferred many on ungrateful friends.

"Although he had eſtabli ſecured the liberties of his co peace, yet his own ſituation unceaſing warfare. A ſpirit, which always took the aſcend dered his poſt impregnable to mies without, and maintaine dination to his command with human conſtitution, both in body, is ſo framed, that, if a the ſtretch of exertion, it length loſe part of its ener the activity of his ſpirit at time he at times, ceaſing to act as niſter, entruſted parts of his c to thoſe who ſhould have been In proportion as they were e

d it in their power to betray. who were admitted to this com- tion as friends, having by this nce the means of ſeeing that he o abate of his activity, medi- deſertion, in order to enliſt capitulation with the enemy. who had offered him ſervice, om he had rejected, turned ews to a new party, on which ſun ſeemed to ſhine. Sir Ro- alpole thus loſt the majority of uſe of Commons, and ſurren- is poſt. He diſdained to capi- diſarmed as he was of all and at the mercy of his ene- their quarters, he diſdained to rter. They meant to deſtroy out here they found his inno- s invulnerable, as they had be- nd his ſpirit impregnable. They ted a committee of inquiſition, *h for proof* of crimes which for years they had imputed to him t proof. Proofs light as air have ſerved for conviction; en theſe could not be found: unſubſtantial were even the d crimes, that they vaniſhed he touch. His enemies, to their infamy and diſhonour, eſta- upon their own inquiſition this ct, that they had been for twenty writing, ſpeaking, and acting ground that was falſe.

e retired not with a fortune r than his fame: while his cha- became every day more and admired and praiſed, as it be- nderſtood; and every day more nt and illuſtrious while it was ved under the aggravating ſenſe ret. Men could not but ſee in mpariſon, how unequal the for- which he had left to his family to the ſupport of the honour which he had graced and adorned ow much below the degree of rity to which he had elevated untry.

e retained his anxiety and zeal e ſafety of his country to his breath, which in a critical and rous period (in the year 1743), preſſed in one of the fineſt es ever made in the Houſe of , in his laſt ſpeech, ſpoken to e the nation of its danger, to it remained inſenſible. Thoſe ſucceeded him ſhut their eyes t a danger that they dared not hey ſaw; becauſe they dared not look it in the face, and had taken no precaution to ward it off: they there- fore neglected the wiſdom of his fear and advice. They affected in them- ſelves, and attempted in others, to ſtifle all apprehenſions, while the dan- ger increaſed, and continued advancing into event. The danger which had been thus imminent fell upon the na- tion in 1745, by a rebellion, in which the Britiſh crown was (as he had told the Houſe of Lords it would be), fought for on Britiſh ground.

"He died in the interval of theſe periods; and his immediate ſucceſſors lived upon the fragments of his ſyſtem, which they had laboured to deſtroy." *Vol.* iii. *p.* 620.

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pendix.

EXTRACT.

WILTON HOUSE.

WILTON HOUSE was formerly
bey; and felt the full weight of
nquiſition ſet on foot in the reign
enry the Eighth. The ladies of
on Abbey were accuſed of too
an intimacy with the monks of a
bouring houſe. Stories of this
were liſtened to at the time of the
ution with great attention; though
perhaps void of any foundation.
houſes however fell together;
the demeſnes of Wilton were
to the Pembroke family, in
e hands they ſtill continue. The
Earl of that day began immediately to turn the abbey into a manſion: but the plan was not completed in its preſent ſtate till late in the reign of Charles I. The garden-front, by Inigo Jones, is admired by all judges of architecture. The portico boaſts the hand of Hans Holbein. There are ſome things, however, yet wanting to give the houſe an air of magnificence. The entrance is particularly awkward and incumbered *.

"As the morning threatened rain, we thought it better to take a view of the garden, before we entered the the houſe: it occupies the centre of a wide valley, adorned with a river. This river was faſhioned, by the conductors of taſte in the laſt age, into an immenſe canal. It is now changed again into an irregular piece of water. But though its banks are decorated with rich garden-ſcenes, it ſtill retains enough of formality to ſuggeſt the old idea. It forms, however, the grandeſt view in the garden. Saliſbury church comes in very happily as an object at the bottom of it; and is of ſufficient magnitude to ſhow that it was not conſtructed for the purpoſe.

"Garden-ſcenes are never *pictureſque*. They want the bold roughneſs of nature. A principal beauty in our *gardens*, as Mr. Walpole juſtly obſerves, is the ſmoothneſs of the turf: but in a *picture*, this becomes a dead and uniform ſpot; incapable of light and ſhade, and muſt be broken inſipidly by children, dogs, and other unmeaning figures;—that is, I ſuppoſe Mr. Walpole means, by ſuch figures as commonly frequent garden-ſcenes, which are of all others the moſt unpictureſque. And yet I have been informed that Mr. B. Wilton made a good landſcape even of this ſcene. He took it, however, from that end which is neareſt to Saliſbury, where he got *a rougher foreground* than he could find in the garden. In a *diſtance*, he might more eaſily diſguiſe a *garden-ſcene*.

"Oppoſite to the houſe, the river Willy enters the canal. It is a river only of ſmall dimenſions, but over it is thrown a magnificent Palladian bridge.

"I have ſometimes thought the Palladian bridge may be conſidered as a ſpecies of bombaſt in architecture. It

* Since this was written, it has been altered.

"is like expreſſing a plain *ſentiment* in a *pompous phraſe*. Merely to paſs a trifling ſtream, a plank with a ſimple rail is ſufficient; and in a *paſtoral* ſcene, it is all you require. In ſuch a ſcene as *this*, indeed, a ſimple plank would be *out of place*. You are compoſing *in heroics*. But a certain ſpecies of ſimplicity is required even here; and as in all *literary compoſitions* turgid expreſſions offend, why ſhould they not offend in *every* mode of compoſition? Here we allow a handſome bridge is neceſſary. But why *more* than a bridge? What have pillars—walls—pediments—and roofs to do with a bridge? A bridge in itſelf is one of the moſt beautiful of artificial objects; but dreſſed in this bombaſt ſtyle, it offends: it offends at leaſt the ſimplicity of a picturesque eye. If you want a cool, airy building to receive the refreſhment of a ſummer breeze, as it paſſes over the lake, erect one in ſome proper place, and if it be well diſpoſed, nobody can take offence. But let it ſtand for what it is. Do not leave people in doubt whether it is a houſe or a bridge, by *uniting* modes of architecture which are in themſelves *diſtinct*, and giving one the ornaments that belong to another. From theſe criticiſms we except ſuch bridges as are ſituated, like the Rialto at Venice, which, connecting the parts of a large city, may be allowed to aſſume a correſpondent air of grandeur; and may with propriety even be covered with a roof. But here no ſuch accommodation is neceſſary; and what is unneceſſary is always affected." *P.* 97.

(To be continued.)

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at Norfolk Iſland—Hurricane there. VII. *April.* Small Pox among the Natives—The Sirius returns with Supplies from the Cape of Good Hope—Middleton Iſland diſcovered—Convicts perform a Play—Hawkeſbury River diſcovered. VIII. *Auguſt.* Police eſtabliſhed at the principal Settlement—Proviſions begin to fail—Mate of the Sirius loſt in the Woods—A Female Convict executed for Houſe-breaking—Two Natives taken. IX. 1790, *Jan.* Extraordinary Supply of Fiſh—A large Number of Settlers ſent to Norfolk Iſland—Heavy Rains—Allowance of Proviſions reduced—The Supply ſent to Batavia for Relief—Robberies frequent and daring—An old Man dies of Hunger. X. *June.* Tranſports arrive from England—Full Ration of Proviſions allowed—A Town marked out at Roſe Hill—Inſtructions reſpecting Grants of Land—Mr. Ferguſon, Midſhipman of the Sirius, drowned. XI. *September.* Governor Phillip wounded by a Native—Intercourſe opened with the Natives—Convicts abſcond with a Boat—A Dutch Veſſel arrives with Supplies from Batavia. XII. 1791, *Jan.* Exceſſive Heats—Some Convicts make their Eſcape—Orders reſpecting Marriage. XIII. *May.* One hundred and forty Acres incloſed for Cattle—Several Tranſports arrive. XIV. *September.* Commiſſion of Emancipation and Public Seal—Mutiny on board the Albemarle. XV. *Nov.* A Party of Iriſh Convicts abſcond—Live Stock in the Colony—State of Cultivation—Store finiſhed. XVI. 1792, *January.* Various Depredations—Lieutenant Governor Groſe arrives—Mr. Burton, Botaniſt and Surveyor, accidentally killed—Regulations reſpecting Perſons who had ſerved their Terms of Tranſportation. XVII. *May.* Indian Corn ſtolen—Prices of Grain at Sidney and Parramatta—Proviſions received from Calcutta. XVIII. *Auguſt.* Settlers at Norfolk Iſland diſcontented—Shops opened—Bad Conduct of ſome Settlers—Governor Phillip ſignifies his Intention of returning to England. XIX. *Nov.* Part of the Cargo of an American Veſſel purchaſed—Hoſpital built at Parramatta—Extreme Heat and Conflagration. XX. 1793, *January.* Regulations reſpecting divine Service—Sickneſs and Death occaſioned by the intemperate Uſe of American Spirits—Fraud at the Store at Parramatta. XXI. *April.* A Contract entered into for bringing Cattle from India—The Hours of Labour and Ration altered—General Account of the Cattle purchaſed, loſt in the Paſſage, and landed in New South Wales. XXII. *July.* A temporary Church founded—Two Soldiers deſert—Counterfeit Dollars in Circulation—Corn purchaſed from Settlers—Iriſh Convicts ſteal a Boat—Excurſion to the Weſtward. XXIII. *October.* A Mill erected—Convicts emancipated—Prices of Grain, Stock, and Labour. XXIV. 1794, *January.* A Murder committed near Parramatta—Pernicious Effects of Gaming—Diſturbance at Norfolk Iſland—Natives troubleſome. XXV. *March.* Alarming State of the Proviſions—Supplies arrive from England—Honeſty of a Native—Female Inconſtancy, and its Conſequences—A Diſorder in the Eyes prevalent. XXVI. *May.* Arrival of ſeveral Store-ſhips—Two Convicts executed. XXVII. *Auguſt.* Excurſion to the Weſtern Mountains—Iriſh Priſoners troubleſome—The Lieutenant Governor leaves the Settlement—Captain Paterſon aſſumes the Government *pro tempore.* XXVIII. 1795, *January.* Gangs ſent to till the public Grounds—Returns of Ground ſown with Wheat. XXIX. *July.* Salt made—Governor Hunter arrives—Printing Preſs employed—The Cattle loſt in 1788 (now conſiſting of ſixty) diſcovered. XXX. 1796, *January.* A Play-houſe opened—Mr. Muir eſcapes—Particulars of Mr. Bampton—His Attempt to diſcover a Paſſage between New Holland and New Guinea, and the Fate of his Companions, Captain Hill, &c. who were murdered by the Natives on Tate Iſland—Death of Meſſrs. Gerald

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XXXII. *July.* Two Men ; conſequent Regulations—A rary Church erected at Parra-—Land in Cultivation, and ers in the Colony—A Murder itted:—*September* 29. The Au-embarks in the Britannia for nd—Statement of the Settle-—Prices of various Articles, and ork and Labour, at Sidney. *ſion.* Particulars of the Britan-Voyage to England, with Re-on the State of Norfolk Iſland, me Account of New Zealand hort Vocabulary of the New d Language. *Appendix.* Go-ent and Religion of the Natives w South Wales—Stature and rance—Habitations—Mode of —Courtſhip and Marriage—ns and Manners—Superſtition aſes—Property—Diſpoſitions eral Ceremonies—Language.

RACT FROM THE PREFACE.

CCURRENCES ſuch as the au-is had to relate are not often pre-to the public; they do not, in-often happen. It is not, perhaps, n a century that colonies are hed in the moſt remote parts of bitable globe; and it is ſeldom en are found exiſting perfectly ate of nature. When ſuch cir-nces do occur, curioſity, and ore laudable ſentiments, muſt ited. The gratification even of y alone might have formed a nt apology for the author; but ſeen too much of virtue even the vicious to be indifferent to fferings, or backward in pro-the felicities of human nature. ith reſpect to the reſources of ttlement, there can be little that at this moment it is able ort itſelf in the article of grain; e wild ſtock of cattle to the rd of the Nepean will ſoon ren-independent on this country in icle of animal food. As to its beſide the circumſtance of its freeing the mother country from the depraved branches of her offspring, in ſome inſtances reforming their diſpoſitions, and in all caſes rendering their labour and talents conducive to the public good, it may prove a valuable nurſery to our Eaſt India poſſeſſions for ſoldiers and ſeamen.

"If, beſide all this, a whale fiſhery ſhould be eſtabliſhed, another great benefit may accrue to the parent country from the coaſt of New South Wales.

"The iſland, moreover, abounds with fine timber in every reſpect adapted to the purpoſes of ſhip-building: iron too it poſſeſſes in abundance. Coal has been found there, and ſome veins of copper; and however inconſiderable the quantity of theſe articles that has been hitherto found, yet the proof of their exiſtence will naturally lead to farther reſearch, and moſt probably terminate in complete ſucceſs.

"The flax plant grows ſpontaneouſly, and may, with the aſſiſtance of proper implements and other neceſſaries, be turned to very profitable account.

"The climate is for the moſt part temperate and healthy; cattle are prolific; and fruits and culinary vegetables thrive with almoſt a tropical luxuriance." *P.* ix.

EXTRACT.

ON the arrival at the colony of Port Jackſon, Captain Hunter and the lieutenant of the Sirius made an accurate ſurvey of it. The former deſcribed the country "as wearing a much more favourable countenance toward the head or upper part, than it did immediately about the ſettlement. He ſaw ſeveral parties of the natives, and, treating them conſtantly with good humour, they always left him with friendly impreſſions.

"It was natural to ſuppoſe that the curioſity of theſe people would be attracted by obſerving, that inſtead of quitting, we were occupied in works that indicated an intention of remaining in their country; but during the firſt ſix weeks we received only one viſit, two men ſtrolling into the camp one evening, and remaining in it for about half an hour. They appeared to admire whatever they ſaw, and after receiving each a hatchet (of the uſe of which the eldeſt inſtantly and curiouſly ſhowed

his knowledge, by turning up his foot, and ſharpening a piece of wood on the ſole with the hatchet), took their leave, apparently well pleaſed with their reception. The fiſhing-boats alſo frequently reported their having been viſited by many of theſe people when hauling the ſeine, at which labour they often aſſiſted with cheerfulneſs, and in return they were generally rewarded with part of the fiſh taken.

"Every precaution was uſed to guard againſt a breach of this friendly and deſirable intercourſe, by ſtrictly prohibiting every perſon from depriving them of their ſpears, fizgigs, gum, or other articles, which we ſoon perceived they were accuſtomed to leave under the rocks, or looſe and ſcattered about upon the beaches. We had however great reaſon to believe that theſe precautions were firſt rendered fruitleſs by the ill conduct of the boat's crew belonging to one of the tranſports, who, we were told afterwards, attempted to land in one of the coves at the lower part of the harbour, but were prevented, and driven off with ſtones by the natives. A party of them, conſiſting of ſixteen or eighteen perſons, ſome time after landed on the iſland * where the people of the Sirius were preparing a garden, and with much artifice, watching their opportunity, carried off a ſhovel, a ſpade, and a pick-axe. On their being fired at and hit on the legs by one of the people with ſmall ſhot, the pick-axe was dropped, but they carried off the other tools.

"To ſuch circumſtances as theſe muſt be attributed the termination of that good underſtanding which had hitherto ſubſiſted between us and them, and which Governor Phillip laboured to improve whenever he had an opportunity. But it might have been foreſeen that this would unavoidably happen: the convicts were every where ſtraggling about, collecting animals and gum, to ſell to the people of the tranſports, who at the ſame time were procuring ſpears, ſhields, ſwords, fiſhing-lines, and other articles from the natives, to carry to Europe; the loſs of which muſt have been attended with many inconveniences to the owners, as it was ſoon evident that they were the only means whereby they obtained or could procure their daily ſubſiſtence; and although ſome of theſe people had been puniſhed for purchaſing articles of the convicts, the practice was carried on ſecretly, and attended with all the bad effects which were to be expected from it. We alſo had the mortification to learn, that M. de la Pérouſe had been compelled to fire upon the natives at Botany Bay, where they frequently annoyed his people who were employed on ſhore. This circumſtance materially affected us, as thoſe who had rendered this violence neceſſary could not diſcriminate between us and them: We were however perfectly convinced that nothing ſhort of the greateſt neceſſity could have induced M. de la Pérouſe to take ſuch a ſtep, as we heard him declare, that it was among the particular inſtructions that he received from his ſovereign, to endeavour by every poſſible means to acquire and cultivate the friendſhip of the natives of ſuch places as he might diſcover or viſit; and to avoid exerciſing any act of hoſtility upon them. In obedience to this humane command, there was no doubt but he forbore uſing force until forbearance would have been dangerous, and he had been taught a leſſon at Maouna, one of the Iſles des Navigateurs, that the tempers of ſavages were not to be truſted too far; for we were informed, that on the very day and hour of their departure from that iſland, the boats of the two ſhips, which were ſent for a laſt load of water, were attacked by the natives with ſtones and clubs, and M. De l'Angle, the captain of the Aſtrolabe, with eleven officers and men, were put to death; thoſe who were ſo fortunate as to get off in the ſmall boats that attended on the watering launches (which were deſtroyed), eſcaped with many wounds and contuſions, ſome of which were not healed at the time of their relating to us this unfortunate circumſtance. It was conjectured, that ſome one of the ſeamen, unknown to the officers, muſt have occaſioned this outrage, for which there was no other probable reaſon to aſſign, as the natives during the time the ſhips were at the iſland had lived with the officers and people on terms of the greateſt harmony. And this was not the firſt misfortune that thoſe ſhips had met with during their voyage; for on the north-weſt coaſt of

* "Since known by the name of Garden Iſland."

America,

they loſt two boats with
's, and ſeveral young men
in a ſurf." *P.* 16.

OX AMONG THE NATIVES.

LY in the month (April
l throughout its continuance,
whoſe buſineſs called them
harbour daily reported, that
d, either in excavations of
or lying upon the beaches
of the different coves which
been in, the bodies of many
tched natives of this country.
: of this mortality remained
until a family was brought
the diſorder pronounced to
n the ſmall-pox. It was not
: circumſtance to introduce a
nto the colony which was
th ſuch fatal violence among
es of the country; but the
the lives of any of theſe
as an object of no ſmall im-
as the knowledge of our hu-
and the benefits which we
nder them, would, it was
o away the evil impreſſions
received of us. Two elderly
oy, and a girl, were brought
placed in a ſeparate hut at the
The men were too far over-
the diſeaſe to get the better
t the children did well from
:nt of their coming among us.
: native who reſided with us
ſtood that many families had
pt off by this ſcourge, and
rs, to avoid it, had fled into
rior parts of the country.
it had ever appeared among
ore could not be diſcovered,
om him or from the children;
as certain that they gave it a
gal-gal-la); a circumſtance
emed to indicate a pre-ac-
ce with it." *P.* 65.

STATE OF THE CONVICTS
OARD THE TRANSPORTS.

RLY in the morning of the
June, 1790, one of the men
ook-out diſcerned à ſail to the
rd, but, the weather com-
thick, ſoon loſt ſight of it.
l weather continuing, it was
again until the 25th, when
as brought up to the ſettle-
hat a large ſhip, apparently
under jury-maſts, was ſeen in the off-
ing; and on the following day the
Surpriſe tranſport, Nicholas Anſtis
maſter (late chief mate of the Lady
Penrhyn), anchored in the cove from
England, having on board one captain,
one lieutenant, one ſurgeon's mate,
one ſerjeant, one corporal, one drum-
mer, and twenty-three privates of the
New South Wales corps; together with
two hundred and eighteen male con-
victs. She ſailed on the 19th January
from Portſmouth, in company with
two other tranſports, with whom ſhe
parted between the Cape of Good Hope
and this place.

"We had the mortification to learn,
that the priſoners in this ſhip were
very unhealthy, upwards of one hun-
dred being now in the ſick liſt on
board. They had been very ſickly
alſo during the paſſage, and had buri-
ed forty-two of theſe unfortunate peo-
ple. A portable hoſpital had fortu-
nately been received by the Juſtinian,
and there now appeared but too great
a probability that we ſhould ſoon have
patients enough to fill it; for the ſignal
was flying at the ſouth head for the
other tranſports, and we were led to
expect them in as unhealthy a ſtate as
that which had juſt arrived.

"On the evening of Monday the
28th, the Neptune and Scarborough
tranſports anchored off Garden Iſland,
and were warped into the cove the
following morning.

"We were not miſtaken in our ex-
pectations of the ſtate in which they
might arrive. By noon the following
day, two hundred ſick had been landed
from the different tranſports. The
weſt ſide afforded a ſcene truly diſtreſ-
ing and miſerable; upwards of thirty
tents were pitched in front of the hoſ-
pital, the portable one not being yet
put up; all of which, as well as the
hoſpital and the adjacent huts, were
filled with people, many of whom were
labouring under the complicated diſ-
eaſes of ſcurvy and the dyſentery, and
others in the laſt ſtage of either of thoſe
terrible diſorders, or yielding to the
attacks of an infectious fever.

"The appearance of thoſe who did
not require medical aſſiſtance was lean
and emaciated. Several of theſe mi-
ſerable people died in the boats as they
were rowing on ſhore, or on the wharf
as they were lifting out of the boats;
both the living and the dead exhibiting
more horrid ſpectacles than had ever
been

been witneſſed in this country. All this was to be attributed to confinement, and that of the worſt ſpecies, confinement in a ſmall ſpace and in irons, not put on ſingly, but many of them chained together. On board the Scarborough a plan had been formed to take the ſhip, which would certainly have been attempted, but for a diſcovery which was fortunately made by one of the convicts (Samuel Burt), who had too much principle left to enter into it. This neceſſarily, *on board that ſhip*, occaſioned much future circumſpection; but Captain Marſhall's humanity conſiderably leſſened the ſeverity which the inſurgents might naturally have expected. On board the other ſhips, the maſters, who had the entire direction of the priſoners, never ſuffered them to be at large on deck, and but few at a time were permitted there. This conſequently gave birth to many diſeaſes. It was ſaid, that on board the Neptune ſeveral had died in irons; and what added to the horror of ſuch a circumſtance was, that their deaths were concealed, for the purpoſe of ſharing their allowance of proviſions, until chance, and the offenſiveneſs of a corpſe, directed the ſurgeon, or ſome one who had authority in the ſhip, to the ſpot where it lay.

"A contract had been entered into by government with Meſſrs. Calvert, Camden, and King, merchants of London, for the tranſporting of one thouſand convicts, and government engaged to pay 17l. 7s. 6d. per head for every convict they embarked. This ſum being as well for their proviſions as for their tranſportation, no intereſt for their preſervation was created in the owners, and the dead were more profitable (if profit alone was conſulted by them, and the credit of their houſe was not at ſtake) than the living.

"The following accounts of the numbers who died on board each ſhip were given in by the maſters:

On board	Men	Wom.	Child.
the Lady Juliana	0	5	2
the Surpriſe	42	0	0
the Scarborough	68	0	0
the Neptune	151	11	2
Total	261	16	4

"All poſſible expedition was uſed to get the ſick on ſhore; for even while they remained on board many died. The bodies were taken over to th ſhore, and there interred." *P.*

GOVERNOR PHILLIP WOUND A NATIVE.

"*September.*] SINCE the el Bennillong, the native, in M nothing had been heard of hi had any thing worthy of not curred among the other nativ the beginning of this month, hc they were brought forward aga circumſtance which ſeemed at threaten the colony with a lc muſt have been for ſome time f felt; but which was ſucceeded opening of that amicable inte with theſe people which the gc had always laboured to eſtabli which was at laſt purchaſed by unpleaſant accident to himſelf, the riſk of his life.

"The governor, who had u ly directed every undertaking ſon ſince the formation of the went down in the morning of to the ſouth head, accompar Captain Collins and Lieutenant houſe, to give ſome inſtruction people employed in erecting a at that place. As he was retur the ſettlement he received infor by a boat which had landed Mr. and ſome other gentlemen in th part of the harbour (they wer on an excurſion towards Broker that Bennillong had been ſeen t Mr. White, and had ſent the gc as a preſent a piece of the whale was then lying in the waſh of t on the beach. Anxious to f again, the governor, after takin arms from the party at the Lo which he thought the more n in this viſit as he heard the cc full of natives, went down and at the place where the whale ing. Here he not only ſaw long, but Cole-be alſo, who ha his eſcape from the governor's few days after his capture. his excellency truſted himſel with theſe people; but the few Bennillong had been away altered his perſon, that the go until joined by Mr. Collins a Waterhouſe, did not perfectly lect his old acquaintance. Ben had been always much attached Collins, and teſtified with warmth his ſatisfaction at ſeei

. Several articles of wearing el were now given to him and ompanions (taken for that pur- from the people in the boat, all but one man, remained on oars to be ready in caſe of any nt), and a promiſe was exacted the governor by Bennillong to in two days with more, and alſo ſome hatchets or tomahawks. ove was full of natives allured e attractions of a whale feaſt; being remarked during the con- e that the twenty or thirty which red were drawing themſelves into le round the governor and his unarmed party (for that was ly and moſt inexcuſably their ſitu- , the governor propoſed retiring boat by degrees; but Bennil- who had preſented to him ſeve- tives by name, pointed out one, the governor, thinking to take ular notice of, ſtepped forward et, holding out both his hands d him. The ſavage not under- g this civility, and perhaps think- at he was going to ſeize him as oner, lifted up a ſpear from the with his foot, and fixing it on his ing-ſtick, in an inſtant darted it governor. The ſpear entered a above the collar-bone, and had liſcharged with ſuch force, that arb of it came through on the ſide. Several other ſpears were n, but happily no further miſ- was effected. The ſpear was with lty broken by Lieutenant Water- , and while the governor was g down to the boat the people with the arms, but of four ts which they brought on ſhore ly could be fired.

he boat had five miles to row it reached the ſettlement; but ople in her exerting themſelves utmoſt, the governor was land- d in his houſe in ſomething leſs wo hours. The ſpear was ex- d with much ſkill by Mr. Bal- one of the aſſiſtant-ſurgeons of oſpital, who immediately pro- ed the wound not mortal. An party was diſpatched that even- ward Broken Bay for Mr. White, incipal ſurgeon, who returned llowing day, and reported that cove where the whale lay they veral natives; but being armed g had happened.

"No other motive could be aſſigned for this conduct in the ſavage, than the ſuppoſed apprehenſion that he was about to be ſeized by the governor, which the circumſtance of his advancing toward him with his hands held out might create. But it certainly would not have happened had the precaution of taking even a ſingle muſket on ſhore been attended to. The governor had always placed too great a confidence in theſe people, under an idea that the ſight of fire-arms would deter them from approaching; he had now, however, been taught a leſſon which it might be preſumed he would never forget." *P.* 133.

(To be continued.)

LVI. *The Works of Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford.* (Continued from p. 220.)

EXTRACT.

Papers relative to Chatterton.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"WHEN I wrote and publiſhed the letter to the editor of Chatterton's Miſcellanies, I could not find theſe few papers relative to Chatterton, which I had miſlaid, and did not find but by accident four or five years afterwards. They prove, that ſpeaking by memory I made two miſtakes, yet neither of any conſequence. I then thought the firſt ode ſent me by Chatterton was written on the death of Richard I.; but it was on his abſence, which however ſhows it was meant to paſs for written in that age, and is only a ſtill ſtronger proof of that intention —for, had it ſpoken of him as dead, it might have been written by a later poet; but ſpeaking of him as *now* gone to war, it implied a cotemporary poet.

"My other miſtake by forgetfulneſs, was in ſaying I had burnt the laſt letter I was going to ſend to Chatterton—I did think ſo; but found it, though unfiniſhed, with his *two letters*. Thoſe two here preſerved, and which conſequently are curious, and ought to be kept, prove *under his own hand* the truth of what I have aſſerted, of having given him good advice. They contain alſo an early idea of his, of deſtroying, as he did at laſt, all his uſeleſs lumber of literature [*i. e.* probably

bably his forged poetry], becauſe it had not immediately enriched him, as he expected.

" HORACE WALPOLE.

AN ODE MODERNIZED FROM CHATTERTON.

" HEART of lion, ſhake thy ſword;
Bare thy ſlaughter-ſtained hand:
Chaſe whole armies with thy ſword,
Work thy will in holy land.

" Barons here, with courſers prancing,
Boldly breaſt the pagan hoſt:
See, thy thund'ring arms advancing,
See, they quail! their city's loſt!

" Heart of lion, ſound the trumpet!
Sound the charge to farmoſt lands!
Fear flies ſporting o'er the combat;
In thy banner terror ſtands.

" Theſe lines were modernized from thoſe firſt ſent to me by Chatterton, and which I returned without taking a copy. I had miſlaid this paper, and did not find it till long afterwards. I had thought it ſpoke of Richard I. as dead; but it was addreſſed to him, and is a ſtronger proof that Chatterton at firſt had intended to give the poems as of the age of Richard I.; and the ſtanzas being in metre when deſigned for that age, is another evidence of the forgery. H. W.

THREE ORIGINAL LETTERS FROM CHATTERTON TO MR. WALPOLE.

" SIR,

" I am not able to diſpute with a perſon of your literary character. I have tranſcribed Rowley's poems, &c. &c. from a tranſcript in the poſſeſſion of a gentleman who is aſſured of their authenticity. St. Auſtin's miniſter was in Briſtol. In ſpeaking of painters in Briſtol, I mean glaſs-ſtainers. The MSS. have long been in the hands of the preſent poſſeſſor, which is all I know of them.—Though I am but ſixteen years of age, I have lived long enough to ſee that poverty attends literature. I am obliged to you, ſir, for your advice, and will go a little beyond it, by deſtroying all my uſeleſs lumber of literature, and never uſing my pen again but in the law.

" I am your moſt humble ſervant,

" THOMAS CHATTERTON.

Briſtol, April 8, 1769.

" SIR,

" Being fully convinced of papers of Rowley being genuin ſhould be obliged to you to return copy I ſent you, having no other. Barrett, a very able antiquary, w now writing the hiſtory of Briſtol, deſired it of me; and I ſhould be to deprive him, or the world in of a valuable curioſity, which I to be an authentic piece of antiqu

" Your very humble ſervant,

" THOMAS CHATTER

Briſtol, Corn-ſtreet, April 14, 1769.

" P. S. If you will publiſh yourſelf, they are at your ſervice

" SIR,

" I cannot reconcile your viour to me, with the notions I entertained of you. I think myſ jured, ſir; and, did not you kn circumſtances, you would not d treat me thus. I have ſent twic copy of the MS.*:—No anſwe you. An explanation or excu your ſilence would oblige

" THOMAS CHATTE

July 24th.

MR. WALPOLE'S LETTER TO TERTON, ON HIS RE-DEMA HIS MANUSCRIPTS.

(Not ſent.)

" SIR,

" I do not ſee, I muſt ow thoſe precious MSS. of whic have ſent me a few extracts, ſh loſt to the world by my detainin letters. Do the originals no from whence you ſay you copie extracts, and from which you me more extracts? In truth, t firſt letter, I underſtood that t ginals themſelves were in your ſion by the free and voluntar you made me of them, and wh know I did not chuſe to acc Mr. Barrett (who, give me l ſay, cannot know much of anti he believes in the authenticity papers) intends to make uſe o would he not do better to h courſe to the originals, than ſlight fragments you have ſe You ſay, ſir, you know ther genuine; pray let me aſk a what age are they? and h

* " The MSS. were ſent back the 4th of Auguſt."

en tranſmitted? In what book
age is there mention made
of Rowley or of the poetical
his ancient predeceſſor in ſuch
etry? poetry, ſo reſembling
enſer and the moderns, and
in metre invented long ſince
, and longer ſince the monk
I doubt Mr. Barrett himſelf
d it difficult to ſolve theſe

myſelf, I undoubtedly will
rint thoſe extracts as genuine,
am far from believing they
f you want them, ſir, I will
em copied, and will ſend you
r. But having a little ſuſpi-
t your letters may have been
to laugh at me, if I had fallen
ſnare, you will allow me to
your original letters, as an
s contrivance, however un-
il. This ſeems the more pro-
s any man would underſtand
firſt letter, that you either was
of the original MSS. or had
pies of them; whereas now
as if you had no copy but
itten at the bottom of the very
have received from you.
n I ſhould be better diverted,
ved that you have choſen to
yourſelf at my expenſe, than
ally thought theſe pieces an-
The former would ſhow you
e opinion of my judgment;
, that you ought not to truſt
to your own. I ſhould not
e the former ill, as I am not
it; I ſhould be ſorry for the
you ſay, ſir, that you are
ng, and it would be pity an
young man ſhould be too
judiced in his own favour."

. The above letter I had be-
rite to Chatterton on his re-
ng his MSS.; but not chuſing
into a controverſy with him,
t finiſh it, and, only folding
pers, returned them.

"HOR. WALPOLE.

FORD'S LAST DECLARATION
ECTING CHATTERTON.

rkeley-ſquare, March 16, 1792.

ETTER from me to Chat-
ated March 28, 1769, appear-
European Magazine for the
h of February. I believe it
ine one, and the firſt which I
him on his firſt application to
I.—No. VII.

me: though, not having ſeen the original now, nor ſince it was written, nor having kept any copy of it, I cannot at the diſtance of ſo many years ſay more than that I do believe it is genuine.

"As I have ſeen the death of Chatterton's mother mentioned lately in the papers, I conclude the original letter was found in her cuſtody. Why it is now produced, I know not; but am glad it is. I have long defied my accuſers to publiſh my letters to that young man; and do urge the poſſeſſors, if they have more, to print them likewiſe, as they ought in juſtice to me to do.

"The letter now printed, is agreeable to what I have conſtantly affirmed, with the ſtricteſt truth, that I did not treat that unhappy young man with arrogance. I do as poſitively affirm that I wrote a ſubſequent letter to him with kind and good advice; and that in not one of the few letters that I did write to him, was an arrogant word. To an impertinent one from him I ſent no anſwer, but returned his papers without a word of reply.

"As the letter of mine now publiſhed criminates me with no arrogance, I take notice of it but with this view: if my letter of advice to him ſtill exiſts, it ought to be publiſhed while I am alive, both for my ſake and for that of the poſſeſſor, becauſe, if withheld, nobody will believe it genuine; or muſt conclude it maliciouſly ſuppreſſed, that I may not have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing my ſteady veracity confirmed. Should a letter to arraign me be produced hereafter, nobody will ſuppoſe it was ſtifled out of tenderneſs to me, after ſo many *vain* attempts have been made to charge me with arrogance and cruelty towards Chatterton, of which I have cleared myſelf totally to the univerſal ſatisfaction of all who have given themſelves the trouble to read my defence.

"Should a poſthumous letter hereafter appear, contradicting my aſſertions, when I ſhall not be alive to diſprove it, it will carry its own condemnation in its front, and muſt be deemed a forgery. The advocates of Chatterton having dared, till confuted, to aſcribe his death to me who never beheld him, would moſt aſſuredly not have ſtifled a letter that would have aſcertained their own aſſertions, and the falſehood of my denials.

"HORACE Earl of Orford.

" P. S. The letter now printed corroborates what I ſaid by memory in my defence, that from the antique air of the poems, and from the elegy on Richard the Firſt, I had concluded them much antecedent to the date to which Chatterton afterwards choſe to allot them. As no one circumſtance has come out to ſhake my veracity, but many to confirm it, and as no arrogance can be diſcovered in my firſt letter, is it probable that I ſhould treat the poor lad with inſolence afterwards without any provocation? True it is, that he did write to me in a manner that might have provoked me; and yet, ſo far from treating him arrogantly in return, I made not a word of reply, but returned his papers in ſilence. If *that* was the behaviour of arrogance, I am yet to learn the meaning of the term." *Vol.* iv. *p.* 234.

(To be continued.)

LVII. *Gilpin's Obſervations on the Weſtern Parts of England.* (Concluded from p. 234.)

WILTON STATUES.

" THE grand collection of ſtatues in Wilton-houſe entitle it very deſervedly to the attention of every traveller. When we enter the great hall, we are ſtruck with the profuſion of them.

" At the firſt view of ſuch a collection, it becomes a matter of wonder how Italy can be ſo inexhauſtible a fund of ancient ſtatues. Beſides their peopling all the palaces of that country, there is not a cabinet in Europe which is not more or leſs inhabited by them. All come from Italy. Italy has been ſupplying the curious with antiquities for many centuries; and they who have money may buy antiquities in Italy ſtill.

" The wonder will, in ſome degree, ſubſide, when we conſider the rage for ſculpture which poſſeſſed the ancient Romans. Statues were the chief ornaments of old Rome, and had for ages been collected there by all ranks of people.

" The conqueſt of Greece brought them firſt into repute. As they became more admired, prætors and conſuls made them every where the objects of rapine. Not onl but the Ægean iſles, Aſia, a were pillaged. Statues, ba buſts, pillars, every thing be ſevered from the building they belonged, were ſwept Rome. Temples, baths, and other public places, adorned. The conquered could not ſupply the demand were called from Greece marble was imported; and ſta erected to the gods and Rome, as had been erected thoſe of Greece. The rage beautiful ornaments next ſeiz *perſons*. Every one who had lar, or a prætorian anceſtor, ſee him erected in braſs or m at length it became as co Rome to have a likeneſs t ſtatuary, as it is in London to taken by a portrait-painter. no doubt, there were, of a and prices adapted to every ra mechanic, therefore, as we ſenator, might ſee his houſe with himſelf, his wife, and h all ſculptured to the life Many of theſe ignoble ſtatu in length of time, depoſit t beian forms, and viſit forei tries, as Scipios, Cæſars, and It is not every connoiſſeur detect them by their garb.

" From what has been obſe may eaſily judge what an ine fund of antiques Rome, and nies (for the rage ſpread ov neighbouring parts of Italy produce. Quantities, no d theſe works are ſtill laid up magazines of ruin and rubb Goths and other barbarous have heaped upon them.

" The ſtatues, buſts, and liefs, which we now ſurv chiefly collected by the Card zarin and Richlieu; and th Arundel, in Charles the Fi Additions have been made Some, I have been told, w ſented by one of the Dukes of to whom an Earl of Pemb ſhown particular civilities, d ſtay in England. The colle doubt, is very magnificent the firſt, perhaps, in Euro except royal and claſſic grou many of its contents are pieces of art. In general,

ay be claſſed, as Martial claſſes grams, into good, bad, and in- it. It is impoſſible, that in ſo ous a collection, the whole can iable. In many of thoſe, how- which are indifferent, ſome of rts may be good, and afford tudies." *P.* 102.

ADMIRAL BLAKE.

IERE is very little in Bridge- which was our next ſtage, worth ler's attention. Its great boaſt elebrated Blake, one of Crom- dmiral, who was born in this nd repreſented it in ſeveral par- s.

ie name of Blake can hardly oc- an Engliſhman without ſuggeſt- ject. If ever any man was a *his country*, without being ac- by *party*, or *any other ſiniſter* it was Blake! Whether in a commonwealth, one ſide or the ould be *cordially choſen* by every is a nice queſtion. Some of cient moraliſts have held the ive. But a man may ſee ſuch n both ſides, as may render a difficult. This ſeems to have lake's caſe. The *glory of his* herefore was the only part he d. He fought, indeed, under ell; but it was merely, he ay, to *aggrandize Old England.* n diſliked the Protector's poli- With the death of Charles he rticularly diſpleaſed; and was o mutter, that to have ſaved g's life, he would freely have d his own. But ſtill he fought c an immenſe treaſure from the ieſe; beat the Dutch in two or ſperate engagements; burnt the Tunis's fleet; awed the piratical and, above all, deſtroyed the plate-fleet in the harbour of Cruz, which was thought a f the moſt gallant ſeamanſhip r was performed. Some things mean time happened at home he did not like, particularly ell's treatment of the Parlia- but he ſtill fought on; and ſay to his captains, *It is not for nd ſtate matters, but to keep fo- from fooling us.* What is ſingu- his commander is, that all his lge in maritime affairs was ac- after he was fifty years of age. He had the theory of his profeſſion, as it were, by intuition; and crowded as many gallant actions into nine or ten years, as might have immortalized as many commanders. One perſonal ſingularity is recorded, which gives us a ſort of portrait of him. When his choler was raiſed, and he was bent on ſome deſperate undertaking, it was his cuſtom to twirl his whiſkers with his fore-finger. Whenever that ſign appeared, thoſe about him well knew ſomething dreadful was in agitation.

"Such a *peculiarity*, however, could not eaſily be made intelligible in a picture; and therefore it is more proper for *hiſtory* than *repreſentation*. And yet I can conceive a portrait of Blake, in this attitude, if well managed, to have a good effect. His fleet might lie in the offing ready to ſail. At a diſtance might ſtand a caſtle, which he meant to attack, firing at his fleet, and involved in ſmoke. Blake, with a few of his officers around him, might ſtand on the fore-ground, occupying the principal part of the picture; and ready to embark in a boat, which was waiting for them on the ſtrand. Blake himſelf might be repreſented in the attitude above deſcribed, throwing a dreadful look at the caſtle; but this dreadful look muſt be in the hands of a maſter, or it will infallibly become groteſque and caricature. After all, though this diſpoſition might make a good picture, I know not that it would be intelligible enough to make a good portrait." *P.* 133.

EDYSTONE LIGHT-HOUSE.

"AMONG the curioſities of this coaſt, the Edyſtone light-houſe is not one of the leaſt. About three leagues beyond Plymouth-ſound, in a line nearly between Start-point and the Lizard, lie a number of low rocks, exceedingly dangerous at all times, but eſpecially when the tides are high, which render them inviſible. On theſe rocks it had long been thought neceſſary to place ſome monitory ſignal. But the difficulty of conſtructing a light-houſe was great. One of the rocks indeed, which compoſe this reef, is conſiderably larger than the reſt: yet its dimenſions are ſtill narrow; it is often covered with water, and frequently, even in the calmeſt weather,

ſurrounded by a ſwelling ſea, which makes it difficult to land upon it; and much more ſo to carry on any work of time and labour. The uncommon tumult of the ſea in this place is occaſioned by a peculiarity in the rocks. As they all ſlope and point to the north-eaſt, they ſpread their inclined ſides, of courſe, to the ſwelling tides and ſtorms of the Atlantic. And as they continue in this ſhelving direction many fathoms below the ſurface of the ſea, they occaſion that violent working of the water, which the ſeamen call a *ground-ſwell*. So that after a ſtorm, when the ſurface of the ſea around is perfectly ſmooth, theſwells and agitation about theſe rocks are dangerous. From theſe continual eddies the Edyſtone derives its name.

"The firſt light-houſe of any conſequence, erected on this rock, was undertaken by a perſon of the name of Winſtanley, in the reign of King William. Mr. Winſtanley does not appear to have been a man of ſolidity and judgment ſufficient to erect an edifice of this kind. He had never been noted for any capital work; but much celebrated for a variety of trifling and ridiculous contrivances. If you ſet your foot on a certain board in one of his rooms, a ghoſt would ſtart up; or if you ſat down in an elbow-chair, its arms would claſp around you. His light-houſe, which was built of wood, partook of his whimſical genius. It was finiſhed with galleries, and other ornaments, which encumbered it, without being of any uſe. It was, however, on the whole, much admired as a very ingenious edifice, and Winſtanley certainly deſerved the credit of being the firſt projector of a very difficult work. He had fixed it to the rock by twelve maſſy bars of iron, which were let down deep into the body of the ſtone. It was generally indeed thought well founded; and the architect himſelf was ſo convinced of its ſtability, that he would often ſay, he wiſhed for nothing more than to be ſhut up in it during a violent ſtorm. He at length had his wiſh; for he happened to be in it, at the time of that memorable ſtorm on the 26th of November 1703. As the violence, however, of the tempeſt came on, the terrified architect began to doubt the firmneſs of his work: it trembled in the blaſt, and ſhook in every joint. In vain he made what ſignals of d he could invent, to bring a boat the ſhore. The terrors of the were ſuch, that the boldeſt veſſel not face it. How long he con in this melancholy diſtreſs is unkn but in the morning no appeara the light-houſe was left. It and contents, during that terrible were ſwept into the ſea. This ſtrophe furniſhed Mr. Gay wi following ſimile in his Trivia, was written a few years aft event:

'So when fam'd Edyſtone's far-
ing ray,
'That led the ſailor throug
ſtormy way,
'Was from its rocky roots by t
torn,
'And the high turret in the whi
born,
'Fleets bulg'd their ſides agai
craggy land,
'And pitchy ruins blacken'd
ſtrand.'

"A light-houſe was again con ed on this rock before the con of Queen Anne's reign. It w dertaken by one Rudyard, wh it alſo of wood, but having fe predeceſſor's errors, avoided He followed Winſtanley's idea mode of fixing his ſtructure rock; but he choſe a plain c form, without any gallery, or projecting parts for the ſtorm to on. To give ſtability alſo to his he judiciouſly introduced, as ba the bottom, 270 tons of ſton ſhort, every precaution was tal ſecure it againſt the fury of th elements of wind and water, had deſtroyed the laſt. But it a third. Late one night, in th 1755, it was obſerved from th to be on fire. Its upper works been conſtructed of light timbe bably could not bear the hea happened fortunately that A Weſt rode with a fleet at that the Sound; and being ſo near th he immediately manned two o ſwift boats. Other boats put o the ſhore; but though it wa ſtormy, it was impoſſible to lan the mean time the fire having de ed to the lower parts of the bu had driven the poor inhabitant the ſkirts of the rock; when

ſitting diſconſolate, when aſſiſt-
rrived. They had the mortifi-
however, to find that the boats,
h fear of being daſhed in pieces,
bliged to keep aloof. At length
contrived to throw coils of rope
the rock, which the men tied
them, and were dragged on
through the ſea. The caſe of
theſe poor fellows, who was
ninety years of age, was ſingular.
had been endeavouring to ex-
h the fire in the cupola, where
raged, and was looking up, the
lead from the roof came trick-
wn upon his face and ſhoulders.
mouth he was put into the ſur-
hands; and, though much hurt,
ared to be in no danger. He con-
, however, affirmed, that ſome
melted lead had fallen down his
. This was not believed, as it
ought he could not have ſur-
ſuch a circumſtance. In twelve
e died; and Mr. Smeaton ſays,
the lead, after it had been taken
his ſtomach; and that it weigh-
en ounces.

he next light-houſe, which is
reſent one, was built by Mr.
on, and is conſtructed on a plan,
it is hoped will ſecure it againſt
danger. It is built entirely of
in a circular form. Its founda-
are let into a ſocket in the rock,
ich it ſtands, and of which it
makes a part; for the ſtones are
ited with the rock, and with
ther, by maſſy dove-tails. The
t uſed in this curious maſonry is
me of Watchet, from whence
Smeaton contrived to bring it
led up in cyder-caſks; for the
etors will not ſuffer it to be ex-
l in its crude ſtate. The door of
genious piece of architecture is
he ſize of a ſhip's gun-port; and
indows are mere loop-holes, de-
light to exclude wind. When
le ſwells above the foundation of
uilding, the light-houſe makes
dd appearance of a ſtructure
ing from the waves. But ſome-
a wave riſes above the very top
and circling round, the whole
like a column of water, till it
s into foam, and ſubſides.

The care of this important beacon
nmitted to four men; two of
n take the charge of it by turns,
are relieved every ſix weeks.
But as it often happens, eſpecially in
ſtormy weather, that boats cannot touch
at the Edyſtone for many months,
a proper quantity of ſalt proviſion is
always laid up, as in a ſhip victualled
for a long voyage. In high winds ſuch
a briny atmoſphere ſurrounds this
gloomy ſolitude from the daſhing of
the waves, that a man expoſed to it
could not draw his breath. At theſe
dreadful intervals the two forlorn inha-
bitants keep cloſe quarters, and are
obliged to live in darkneſs and ſtench;
liſtening to the howling ſtorm, ex-
cluded in every emergency from the
leaſt hope of aſſiſtance, and without any
earthly comfort, but what is adminiſ-
tered from their confidence in the
ſtrength of the building in which they
are immured. Once, on relieving this
forlorn guard, one of the men was
found dead, his companion chuſing
rather to ſhut himſelf up with a putri-
fying carcaſe, than, by throwing it
into the ſea, to incur the ſuſpicion of
murder. In fine weather, theſe wretch-
ed beings juſt ſcramble a little about
the edge of the rock, when the tide
ebbs, and amuſe themſelves with fiſh-
ing; which is the only employment
they have, except that of trimming
their nightly fires.

"Such total inaction and entire ſe-
cluſion from all the joys and aids of
ſociety, can only be endured by great
religious philoſophy, which we cannot
imagine they feel; or by great ſtupi-
dity, which in pity we muſt ſuppoſe
they poſſeſs.

"Yet though this wretched commu-
nity is ſo ſmall, we were aſſured it is
generally a ſcene of miſanthropy. In-
ſtead of ſuffering the recollection of
thoſe diſtreſſes and dangers in which
each is deſerted by all but one, to en-
dear that one to him, we were inform-
ed the humours of each were ſo ſoured,
that they preyed both on themſelves,
and on each other. If one ſat above,
the other was commonly found below.
Their meals too were ſolitary, each,
like a brute, growling over his food
alone.

"We are ſorry to acknowledge a
picture like this to be a likeneſs of hu-
man nature. In ſome gentle minds
we ſee the kind affections *rejoice* in be-
ing beckoned even from ſcenes of inno-
cence, mirth, and gaiety, to mingle
the ſympathetic tear with affliction and
diſtreſs. But experience ſhows us, that
the

the heart of man is equally ſuſceptible of the malevolent affections; and religion joins in confirming the melancholy truth. The *picturesque eye*, in the mean time, ſurveys natural and moral evil, under characters entirely different. Darken the ſtorm; let looſe the winds; let the waves overwhelm all that is fair and good; the ſtorm will be ſublime, and the cataſtrophe pathetic; while the moral tempeſt is dreary, without grandeur, and the cataſtrophe afflicting, without one picturesque idea.

"The emolument of this arduous poſt is twenty pounds a year, and proviſions while on duty. The houſe to live in may be fairly thrown into the bargain. The whole together is, perhaps, one of the leaſt eligible pieces of preferment in Britain: and yet from a ſtory, which Mr. Smeaton relates, it appears there are ſtations ſtill more ineligible. A fellow, who got a good livelihood by making leathern pipes for engines, grew tired of ſitting conſtantly at work, and ſolicited a light-houſe man's place, which, as competitors are not numerous, he obtained. As the Edyſtone boat was carrying him to take poſſeſſion of his new habitation, one of the boatmen aſked him, what could tempt him to give up a profitable buſineſs to be ſhut up, for months together, in a pillar? 'Why,' ſaid the man, 'becauſe I did 'not like confinement'." *P.* 220.

LVIII. *Athenian Letters;* or the Epiſtolary Correſpondence of an Agent of the King of Perſia, reſiding at Athens during the Peloponneſian War. A new Edition. To which is prefixed a geographical Index. Illuſtrated with Engravings, and a Map of ancient Greece. 2 vol. 4to. pp. 902. 2l. 2s. *Cadell and Davies.*

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ADVERTISEMENT.

"THE ATHENIAN LETTERS were firſt printed in the years 1741 and 1743, in four octavo volumes, but were communicated only to a limited number of friends, under the ſtricteſt injunctions of ſecrecy.

"In 1781 they were reprinted in one volume quarto, but not publiſhed: yet, as the impreſſion conſiſted of an hundred copies, they became more generally known, and were mentioned in Maty's and the Monthly Reviews.

"As they were now much ſought after, and could not be purchaſed, they were publiſhed at Dublin, from a copy which had fallen into the hands of a bookſeller. The ſucceſsful ſale of this edition in Ireland encouraged a London bookſeller to adventure ſuch propoſals for a new one; but he immediately relinquiſhed his deſign on being informed that the work was private property, and had never been printed for publication.

"The cauſe of its being ſo long ſuppreſſed was an ingenuous diffidence, which forbad the authors of it, moſt of them extremely young, to obtrude on the notice of the world, what they had conſidered merely as a preparatory trial of their ſtrength, and as the beſt method of imprinting on their own minds ſome of the immediate ſubjects of their academical ſtudies. This cauſe no longer ſubſiſts; and, in conſequence of repeated applications, the work is now offered to the public, illuſtrated with engravings, a map of ancient Greece, and a geographical index.

"The analogy between the plan of the Athenian Letters and the Travels of Anacharſis the younger, induced the late Lord Dover to tranſmit a copy of them to the Abbé Barthélemi, whom he had known during his reſidence at Paris. The letters which paſſed on that occaſion are printed at the end of the prefaces. The engravings which accompany the work are principally taken from drawings by Day, after buſts at Rome. That of Pericles is taken from an antique buſt in the valuable

llection of Charles Townley, whom the editor takes this ity of expreſſing his obliga-

HARDWICKE."

le, March 31ſt, 1798.

E TO THE EDITION OF 1781.

is thought proper to preſerve ace to the octavo edition of tters *, which ſuppoſes the be genuine, and a tranſlation old Arabic verſion: but when erval of time has elapſed, the y be owned; the illuſion va- it is a maſquerade which is he fancy-dreſſes and the domi- returned to their reſpective es; the company walk about their proper habits, and return ordinary occupations in life.

e authors of theſe Letters were of friends, who were contem- at the Univerſity of Cam- about the years 1739 and ll their names (except that of ter of this preface) were an t to the place. The world ortunately deprived of the ta- irtues, and ſervices of one of when they were moſt wanted, his own profeſſion and by lic: not above two or three of re now living; they lament the their colleagues, and cultivate nembrance of their former connexion.

e learned, into whoſe hands etters may fall, will beſt judge rectly the manners of antiquity t up, and how truly the hiſtory times is repreſented in them.

e Grecian part of the corre- ce is exactly ſtated from Thu- and Plutarch; the Perſian is d and improved from the few ing fragments of Cteſias: but it d, the *coſtumé* of the Eaſt is pre- throughout, and the events s might happen under a well- ed abſolute monarchy—the pic which is more flattering than nce commonly juſtifies.

he general character of Cleander n from Mahmut, the Turkiſh ut it is finiſhed upon the Greek ; and the philoſophical and lite- atures of it are copied from the s of Athens, and the groves of Academus. The forms and language of the negotiation part of the Letters may be thought too refined for the times when they are ſuppoſed to be written; the diſpatches of thoſe great miniſters, Temple and D'Eſtrades, were the originals which the writers in that department attempted to imitate.

"Herodotus, Pauſanias, and Strabo have furniſhed the antiquities of Ægypt; Hyde's *Religio Vet. Perſarum* has been chiefly followed in the Letters which relate to that obſcure ſubject, and it is hoped with ſome ſucceſs: and ſo as to form an intereſting contraſt with the Greek worſhip and philoſophy.

"Perhaps the character and travels of the young Perſian Satrap Orſames might have been more varied and enlivened, and he might have been brought to Greece to ſerve a volunteer in their armies, and improve under the military inſtitutions of Athens and Sparta; but it is thought adviſable, on the whole, to make no alterations from the original edition, particularly as the learned and ingenious writer of thoſe Letters is deceaſed.

"Not many years ago the younger Crebillon, a name well known among the novel-writers of France, publiſhed a work in four volumes under this very title of *Lettres Atheniennes*; they relate to the ſame times, and have ſome of the ſame characters with ours, as Pericles, Aſpaſia, Cleon, and Alcibiades: but the turn of that correſpondence is ſo different from that of the preſent work, that no compariſon can be made between them; the readers will give the preference according to their reſpective taſtes and inclinations.—We hope our characters are antique. Thoſe of Mr. Crebillon are in a great degree the *petit maitres* and *petites maitreſſes* of Paris; and the idea of improving the manners and morals of ſociety does not ſeem to have been the principal object of that ingenious writer in thoſe Letters, any more than in the *Sopha & l'Eſcumoire*.

H."

AUTHORS OF THE ATHENIAN LETTERS, AND THEIR SIGNATURES.

HON. Mr. Yorke, late Earl of Hardwicke. P.

Hon. Charles Yorke. C.

* "Printed by James Bettenham in 1741."

Rev. Dr. Rooke, Maſter of Chriſt's College, Cambridge. R.

Rev. Dr. Green, late Biſhop of Lincoln. G.

Daniel Wray, Eſq. W.

Rev. Mr. Heaton, of Bennet College. H.

Dr. Heberden. E.

Henry Coventry, Eſq. Author of the Letters of Philemon to Hydaſpes. O.

Rev. Mr. Lawry, Prebendary of Rocheſter. L.

Mrs. Catharine Talbot. T.

Rev. Dr. Birch. B.

Rev. Dr. Salter, late Maſter of the Charter Houſe. S.

EXTRACTS.

LETTER V.

THE DIFFERENT MANNERS OF GREECE AND ASIA DESCRIBED.

"IT has proved the moſt diſagreeable circumſtance of my employment, that I have not yet been able to write to my friends; who, I hope, do not imagine, that becauſe I have reſided a few months at Athens, I have quite forgotten the relation I bear to Perſia; or that becauſe I am engaged in the offices of a political life, I therefore intend to diſregard thoſe of the ſocial. To deal frankly with you, though you are a courtier, I thought it my duty to prefer buſineſs of a public nature, to amuſements of a private one: and to make my employment ſit eaſy upon me by a little practice, before I turned my thoughts another way. And beſides, I was not inclined to ſend an imperfect account of a nation, whilſt I was a ſtranger to it: ſuch a proceeding would have been diſingenuous and ridiculous. The firſt queſtion you would probably have me reſolve, is, what peculiar difference I find in the manners of Greece and Perſia; ſince cuſtom has placed as many marks of diſtinction in the civil manners of every nation, as Providence has diſplayed in the natural bodies of each individual. I will tell you, then, a Perſian would find nothing more ſurpriſing, than the unbounded freedom of action and converſation which reigns here. The counſels of the great king are impenetrable; we diſcover nothing of them till they take effect; whilſt here every meaſure is known long before it is put in execution, and canvaſſed with as much liberty in common converſation, as in the aſſemblies of the people. We approach our mighty monarch with poſtures of adoration, and addreſs him in language which is uſed to the Deity. At Athens the magiſtrates are diſtinguiſhed more by being virulently abuſed, than by any mark of authority. Pericles himſelf is ſure to be the object aimed at by every one, who writes either ſcandalous libels to be diſperſed about the city, or performances deſigned for public repreſentation. The actors themſelves ſometimes appear upon the ſtage in maſks, which are made exactly to reſemble the face of the perſon ridiculed. The Perſian magnificence appears moſt at their entertainments; the Athenian, at their ſolemn feſtivals. The Aſiatic feaſts are remarkable for the vaſt quantities of proviſions, the coſtlineſs of the preparations, and the ſumptuous furniture; the chief recommendation of a Greek one is, the elegance and variety of the converſation, which induced an Athenian to make this obſervation; 'Our entertainments not 'only pleaſe when we give them, but 'the day after.' The Aſiatic taſte and grandeur appear in the palaces of their princes and ſatraps; the Grecian in the temples of their gods, and the public buildings. Not a nobleman in Perſia but ſhows his rank by the richneſs of his dreſs, and the number of his attendants; whereas here you cannot diſtinguiſh a citizen from a ſlave by his habit; and the wealthieſt Athenian, the moſt conſiderable perſon in the city, is not aſhamed to go to market himſelf. In Perſia the eyes of all are turned toward the ſovereign, and they regulate their conduct by his: in the free republics of Greece the people are king, and reſemble other monarchs in their bad qualities more than in their good ones; for they are fickle and imperious, ſevere and obſtinate. I have in this letter juſt ſketched the great outlines, which mark the difference of manners between Greece and Aſia: I may perhaps give the picture a few more touches, if it appears that what I have already performed has afforded entertainment. I deſire you would not fail to ſend me the chit-chat of the court, and the news ſtirring in the centre of the empire. Conſider, to a man employed abroad, the moſt trifling occurrences, which turn his thoughts

ts to his country and friends,
reſting. I wiſh you length of
the poſt you at preſent poſſeſs,
u have gained the ear of your
n without flattery, and can
him, without liſtening for ma-
o the idle ſtories of ſlanderers
-bearers. Farewell.
Athens. P."

Vol. i. *p.* 11.

RS AND CONSTITUTION OF THE SPARTANS.

IE city of Sparta (they ſay)
riſe to King Lacedæmon. It
ound figure, without walls or
l. The houſes are built with
ſimplicity; for the only tools
by law for building are an axe
and-ſaw. The Eurotas runs
e eaſt ſide of the plain in which
ated, and often lays waſte the
by its inundations. It is ſur-
l by hills, on one ſide rough
ceſſible; on the other, varied
ades and torrents, which fall
river, that winds impetuouſly
the valley. The very man-
he place is ſuited to the hardy
of the people.
republic has been more varis
ts form than this. At firſt it
onarchy, and continued in that
Procles and Euryſthenes, the
Ariſtodemus. They ruled it
and from them two kings are
for ever on Lacedæmon. All
re made and cancelled at their
l magiſtrates were created at
leaſure, and accountable to
Things went on ſmoothly in
e channel for many years,
urytion, through a weakneſs
rſtanding, or a mean affecta-
popularity, leſſened his own
and made room for the efforts
on. The kings were after-
eſſrous to remedy the confu-
ng from the folly or vanity of
edeceſſor, and attempted to
their former authority. But
ple contended for their imagi-
hts with ſuch violence, that in
ey killed one of their princes,
r of Lycurgus. Nothing was
w to reſtrain their fury; they
on a chimerical equality of
nd overthrew the diſtinctions
eſſary ſubordinations of ſoci-
very man who had the leaſt

knowledge of the laws, invented ſubtleties to evade them, pretended to interpret them, and would have impoſed his private ſenſe for the public opinion. In this captious diſpoſition, the ſlighteſt offence from the magiſtrate confirmed the abſurdity, increaſed the obſtinacy, and raiſed the inſolence of an exaſperated multitude. Lycurgus alone ventured to oppoſe the torrent with equal ſpirit and abilities; nor did the loſs of an eye affect him, which in a warm debate was ſtruck out by the factious Alcander. He began with concerting a ſcheme among his friends for a thorough reformation; then formed a council of thirty among the principal citizens, and ſtationed a guard of ſoldiers in the forum, to prevent an inſurrection; rightly judging, that a violent diſeaſe required as violent a remedy. When this was done, and the commonwealth had given him a power of new-modelling the conſtitution, he eſtabliſhed a ſenate with the kings at their head, and gave laws to the people, which, without being committed to writing, he has contrived to engrave on their hearts by the rigour of education. They are recorded no where, except in the verſes of Terpander, who has reduced them into the meaſures of poetry. Their number is not large; for, as Charilaus very ſmartly ſaid, 'They 'who uſe few words can want but few 'laws.' Fortitude and a contempt of pleaſure are principally inculcated there. Every citizen is obliged ſtrictly to conform to them; for which reaſon Pauſanias thought Sparta anſwered the trueſt notion of a free government, when he pronounced it to be 'the 'empire of laws, and not of men.' As Lycurgus had travelled into all parts of the world, he had great opportunities of comparing the practice of different legiſlators. He examined the different inſtitutions of Minos in Crete, went into Spain and Africa, and even converſed with the Gymnoſophiſts in India. From Egypt he took the hint of making the ſoldiers a diſtinct body from thoſe who were occupied in the labours of the tillage; and after he had compounded the beſt ſyſtem which the wiſdom of others or his own could invent, he forbade the laws of all ſtates, that differed from Lacedæmon, to be commended, or even mentioned in Sparta. It is owing to the ſame caution that no citizen

is ſuffered to travel into foreign parts. On being aſked by ſomebody, why he gave an ariſtocratical, not a popular turn to the conſtitution, he bade him 'go and try the experiment at home.' The queſtion was a very odd one, in a city that had ſuffered ſo much from the fury of the people. Lycurgus died at Delphi by voluntarily abſtaining from food, becauſe he had ſolemnly obliged his countrymen with an oath to obey his laws till his return; a thing which he never intended. Satisfied that he had lived ſufficiently for his country, he choſe to leave the world, when he was old, with an intrepidity agreeable to his ſtern character; and thought it unbecoming a great man to die timorouſly and weakly, or to outlive his memory and parts in indolence. His citizens pay him divine honours in a temple they have built to him, not ſo much out of regard to the ſenſe of the oracle, as to the dictates of their own grateful hearts.

"While he was in Ionia, he recovered Homer's poems from the deſcendants of Creophilus, and publiſhed them in Greece. In Crete too he put himſelf under the care of Thales, a writer of lyric odes, and was inſtructed by him. It appears that he had ſome taſte for polite literature, though he has carefully extinguiſhed the love of it in his commonwealth; for it is remarkable, that their dialect is ſo uncouth, and the people are taught by the law to be ſo ſparing of words, that no man in Lacedæmon ever raiſed his fame as a poet. Alcman is the only exception to this remark; and he, by a ſurpriſing ſtrength of genius, has made himſelf admired over all Greece. The beauty and juſtneſs of his ſentiments are the more ſtriking, as the words which clothe them are inelegant. Beſides the ſuppreſſion of ſuperfluous diſcourſes, and the entertainments of the theatre, there is nothing tends ſo effectually to damp all attention to letters among the Spartans, as that inſtitution of Lycurgus, by which the magiſtrate is made the licenſer of every ſprightly and literary as well as political compoſition; and the right of judging in matters of taſte is unnaturally transferred from the impartial voice of the public, the beſt and only arbiter in thoſe caſes, to the thrones of the Ephori. Such are the fetters laid upon wit in Sparta, both by the roughneſs of their language, and the genius of their policy.

"They contemn the refinements of ſcience and ſubtle ſpeculations: they pretend that no ſtudies are encouraged here, but thoſe which ſtrengthen the underſtanding, without perplexing it, and poliſh the manners, without enervating them. It is their opinion, that we are born for action, and not theory; and for the ſervice, rather than the entertainment of mankind. Oratory is not only neglected, but abhorred in Sparta. They have no idea of what it is to be copious, and baniſhed Cephiſophon for ſaying, 'he 'could talk a whole day upon any 'queſtion.' A rhetorician told one of their kings, that eloquence was the moſt excellent gift to mankind; he anſwered, 'You do well to ſay ſo; 'becauſe when you are commanded 'ſilence, you are uſeleſs.' The ſententious brevity, and exquiſite poignancy of the Laconic way of talking, are grown into a proverb. They laugh at the artful turns and round periods of the Athenians, and teach their children from their infancy to comprehend much in a ſhort phraſe; to expreſs at once their whole meaning, ſo as to vie, in the manner of conveying their thoughts, with the quickneſs of thought itſelf. Thus the Spartans are fond of dexterity, not only in the exerciſes of war, but in thoſe of the underſtanding. They have the moſt exalted notions of liberty, and define it to be a contempt of death, with the love of virtue. Juſt before the invaſion of Greece, Buris and Sperthes went to Xerxes to be puniſhed in the name of their city, agreeably to the commands of the oracle, as a ſatisfaction for the murder of thoſe meſſengers Darius had ſent to them. The king was pleaſed with their bravery, and generouſly forgave them: he then aſked them to continue with him, and commanded Indarnes to make them large offers, and preſs them very warmly. But they ſteadily refuſed, and told Indarnes, 'he knew 'what it was to be a ſervant, but was 'ignorant of the bleſſings of liberty; 'for if he had taſted it, he would 'have adviſed them to maintain it, 'not only with the weapons of a ſol-'dier, but, for want of them, with a 'ſpade or mattock, or any inſtrument 'of defence they could meet with.' No freedom of diſcourſe is allowed

any

ıere but in the ſenate or the aſ-
. It is eſteemed an impertinent
y to diſcuſs ſuch points, except
e places which the magiſtrate
, or on thoſe occaſions which
ıſtitution marks out. A man
be branded with infamy for a
examination into the affairs of
ıaintance; or even attending a
of juſtice, if his own buſineſs
call him there.
ıou, my excellent friend, who
ctiſed in the ways of men, muſt
:aſed long ſince to be moved by
nſports of admiration: but art
ot pleaſed with diſcovering that
s one community in the world,
:very individual confines his at-
to that which properly con-
ımſelf? Free from a love of
, and all idle inquiries into the
s of their neighbours (a paſ-
ıich leads to public calumny,
vate reproof, and increaſes the
nce of bad men, without check-
progreſs of vice), no Spartan
s time hang heavy on his hands.
d for ever in laudable purſuits,
outh is a ſtate of temperance
erciſe; their manhood of mi-
:rvice; their old age is ſpent in
ſty and full enjoyment of their
s, in the adminiſtration of the
ı applying their experience to
ıcation of others, and in the
le reflection, that, during the
of a life variouſly occupied,
ve ſcarcely paſſed an hour un-
ly to themſelves or their coun-
:." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 73.

A Vindication of Homer and of ıncient Poets and Hiſtorians, have recorded the Siege and Fall roy. In Anſwer to two late ications of Mr. Bryant. With ap and Plates. By J. B. S. RITT, Eſq. 4to. pp. 124. York printed. *Cadell and es*, London.

LIST OF PLATES.

of the Plain of Troy.
iew of the Plain of Troy from ıan Promontory. Mount Gar- the Diſtance.
Plain of Troy from the Tomb of Ajax.
Troy from the Source of Scamander.
View of the Tombs of Achilles and Patroclus, and Promontory of Sigæum, now Cape Janizari.
View of the Plain from the Tomb of Hector, on the Hill behind Bounarbachi.

EXTRACTS.

" IN the opening of his ſubject Mr. Bryant begins with a due homage to the genius and writings of Homer: he candidly acknowledges many of the circumſtances which have contributed to place him in the rank of an hiſtorian as well as a poet, and allows that the characteriſtics of the Iliad are 'ſeldom 'to be found in romance or fable.' He nevertheleſs immediately declares his diſbelief of the whole ſtory, and even of the exiſtence of the far-famed city, the object of the war; which in his opinion was never built in Phrygia.

" He then expreſſes a fear that, though 'the alternative' may be quite innocent, his going contrary to the popular opinion may procure him ſome ill-will. Whilſt I diſclaim any ill-will to Mr. Bryant on this account, I cannot help obſerving, that, notwithſtanding this appearance of candour, he does not ſeem to me to have conſidered the alternative with indifference. The reader will judge whether his ſtatements are always perfectly fair, and if he finds that interpretations are given by him to claſſical paſſages wholly unwarranted by the context, tranſlations materially differing from their originals, and erroneous tranſcripts from the originals themſelves, he will be apt to ſmile at the fervour of that zeal which has ſtepped forward, under the maſk of inquiring for literary truth, to defend a favourite Egyptian ſyſtem." *P.* 2,

" Previous to his bringing forward the grand hypotheſis which his whole book reſts upon, that the ſtory of Troy was originally from Egypt, Mr. Bryant paves the way for its reception by a conjecture concerning the life and writings of Homer. He accordingly ſuppoſes that Homer was of a Grecian family which had long reſided in Egypt, and was in ſome degree allied to

the Egyptians; this family, by a ſecond migration, came and ſettled in Greece, bringing with them many traditions and many rites of the country whence they came. Theſe traditions then, according to him, were the ground-work of the Iliad, in which he only ſubſtituted Greek derivative names for Egyptian ones. *He was moreover a great traveller—curious—feeling—gloomy—and ſuperſtitious.*—Many of his hiſtories have an immediate reference to Egyptian cuſtoms. Of theſe Mr. Bryant concludes his chapter by giving ſome inſtances.

"That Homer was well acquainted with Egypt certainly appears from ſome of theſe paſſages, unleſs we ſuppoſe them founded on traditions and cuſtoms which had come from thence before his time, and were already naturalized in Greece. His extenſive travels might lead him into Egypt, where he may have become acquainted with the ſacred myſteries of that ſuperſtitious people. Theſe he tranſpoſed as ornaments to his work. Yet the truth is, that except the character which he has ſtamped of his own mind in his two immortal poems, our knowledge concerning him is nothing but conjecture. What Mr. Bryant ſays of his life therefore in this chapter farther than conjecture, is of no weight; notwithſtanding his well-known erudition, his authority on this ſubject is on a level with that of the moſt ignorant. Let us grant however that Homer's family was originally from Egypt, it is evident that the Greeks too who were in great part from Egypt, and who had borrowed much of their religion from that country, were probably at this time cloſe imitators of their models, and had retained many Egyptian cuſtoms which were afterwards forgotten. Of theſe the averſion to fiſh was probably one; the deification of the nine Muſes another; the title of 'Shepherds of the 'People' it is poſſible might be a third; but it is alſo poſſible that many of theſe cuſtoms were imported into Greece at its firſt colonization, and that Homer might notice them without any reference to the Egyptians. In whatever point of view however we conſider theſe ſtories, we ſhall find they ſtand merely as unimportant ornamental circumſtances in the Iliad; and it is much eaſier to ſuppoſe theſe introduced from Egypt to embelliſh a Grecian ſtory, than to believe that they are the only pure original parts of ſo complicated a ſtructure.

"Many writers quoted by Tatian and Clemens Alexandrinus were of opinion that Homer was an Egyptian. Ptolomy Hephæſtion, an author quoted by Photius, tells us, that a woman of Memphis, named Phantaſia, compoſed an account of the Trojan war before Homer, and an Odyſſea; that theſe books were depoſited at Memphis, and that Homer obtained a copy of theſe hiſtories from Phanites, a ſcribe, and hence compoſed his poems. The ancient accounts concerning Homer are ſo uncertain and contradictory, that no ſatisfactory anſwer can be made to thoſe who admit the obſcure opinions quoted by Tatian and Clemens. For a more detailed account of theſe inconſiſtent fables I would wiſh to refer the reader to the peruſal of an ingenious Eſſay quoted by Mr. Bryant, and prefixed to Pope's Verſion of Homer. Ptolomy's ſtory, and ſeveral others of the ſame nature, are there treated with contempt; and the author makes a reflection which may be ſomewhat to the purpoſe here, that 'it is an odd and contradictory induſ'try in man which raiſes up the names 'of obſcure works to perſuade us that 'the moſt beautiful poem of the an'cients was taken out of them. A 'beggar may be content to patch up 'his garment with what the world 'throws away, but it is never to be 'imagined an emperor would make 'his robes of them.' Such, however, Mr. Bryant contends are the robes of Homer. Since Ptolomy appears to have been intimately acquainted with all the circumſtances of this plagiary, we muſt admit his authority without reſerve, or reject it entirely as a miſtaken notion; according to his account, the writings of the Memphian prieſteſs treated of a war of *Ilium*, and an *Odyſſea*. What hitherto undiſcovered power of etymology can tranſfer *Ilium* or *Odyſſeus* into Egypt? We cannot but conclude that if the Egyptian Phantaſia wrote at all, ſhe wrote upon a Grecian ſtory. The improbability of this circumſtance is ſingly ſufficient to invalidate the account of Ptolomy." *P.* 30.

"I muſt here make one obſervation on an objection of Mr. Bryant's, on which he ſeems to lay conſiderable weight, he ſays, there were no

traces

: city to be found, or any
norial of its having ever
ıcan, deſcribing the time
landed there, adds, '*etiam
e*;' but as if it were not
ıention ruins which, hav-
, at leaſt muſt have exiſt-
ve ſee recogniſed the ſitu-
e tells us the objects that
:d to this ſcene of ruin,

*'riles, & putres robore trunci,
ere domos & templa Deorum
lice tenent: ac tota tegmntur
retis.*
.uc. Pharſ. l. ix. ver. 966.

ows him alſo the Hercæan
n the ſame ſentence adds,
e nomine ſaxum: No ſtone
name. 'We know how-
ities,' ſays Mr. Bryant,
e long been in a ſtate of
ypt, Paleſtine, and Syria,
regions of the Eaſt. Pæl-
viſited, and in our own
e have Verulam and Sil-
This is the ſame ſort of ar-
de uſe of with reſpect to
d rampart. It does not
ning, for the queſtion here
ıer any towns remain, but
ne have been deſtroyed.
y plain the town of New
:h was once very conſider-
t as much obliterated as
y: Abydos, which I alſo
n exactly the ſame ſtate,
ains of it is a ſingle piece
above ſix feet high and
ng: of Tyre, a city full
l, and much more lately
.e have not a veſtige. But
he ruin of any of theſe
which I could add many
mpariſon with the ruin of
implacable and vindictive
years, a general conflagra-
illage; the materials that
t carried off by the towns
pair the ruins they had all
ring the war; all cauſes
promote ruin conſpiring
lent lapſe of ages to do
unaſſiſted, has done to ſo
r places. But at laſt he
'if every ſtone had been
ay, there would have re-
nequalities in the ground,
'and to lay the ground-plot ſmooth
'was a work of labour.' It was a
labour that the plough would partly
effect, and we are told *Seges eſt ubi
Troja fuit*. Yet in the hill of Bounar-
bachi, traces of building and inequali-
ties of ground do remain; and ſince
Mr. Bryant has told us what he ſhould
expect, he muſt acknowledge that
Troy might exiſt here, for if he viſited
the ſpot he would find his expectation
anſwered. The ſituation aſſigned by
M. Chevalier has evidently been built
upon; the earth is cut into platforms,
and when I conſidered that theſe were
the foundations of ancient Troy, I
wondered then that ſo much remained,
though Mr. Bryant is diſappointed at
finding ſo little." *P.* 99.

"Having ſhown the futility of all
Mr. Bryant's objections, and by con-
ſequence the reaſonableneſs of theſe
conceſſions, the inference from them
will follow of courſe. But the air of
truth with which the Iliad is written,
is by no means the only proof of its
veracity. When we examine the dif-
ferent traditions preſerved to us by
other authors, we find a great many
varying accounts of theſe times, evi-
dently independent of Homer and of
each other; ſome containing additional
circumſtances, and ſome contradicting
different parts of his narration. All of
them, however, agree in the general
outline, and their difference ariſes from
a portion of them being conſigned to
futurity by the authentic and unaltered
writings of Homer, and the reſt being
handed down to the later ages of
Greece by uncertain and varying tra-
ditions. Of theſe traditions I have
mentioned two or three; one was
found by Herodotus*, recorded as a
well-known fact in Mr. Bryant's fa-
vourite ſeminaries, the colleges of the
Egyptian prieſts; Strabo † informs us
of another which prevailed among the
people of Scepſis. In the firſt chap-
ter of Herodotus ‡, we find another
prevalent amongſt the Perſians, and
the people of Aſia, who dated their
hoſtility to the Greeks from this event,
and give an account of prior tranſac-
tions, repreſenting the Greeks as the
aggreſſors. Of the Grecian traditions
I take no notice §; their altars to the
heroes, their local memorials, their
feſtivals and games alluſive to the war

* "Herod. l. ii. ch. 112." † "Strabo, l. xiii. p. 607."
‡ "Herod. l. i. c. 1." § "See Pauſanias, &c. paſſim."

of Troy, would fill a volume, and are too well known to require illuſtration here. Add to theſe the united teſtimony of Aſia and Egypt; where Herodotus in perſon was made acquainted with this part of their annals; and it muſt be owned, that no hiſtorical event was ever ſupported by a ſtronger concurrence of traditional evidence." *P.* 120.

AUTHORS WHO MENTION TROY AS A REAL PLACE IN PHRYGIA.

HESIOD—Pindar—Tryphiodorus—Callimachus—Æſchylus—Sophocles—Euripides—Lycophron—Apollonius Rhodius—Syagrius—Phantaſia—Daphne—Dictys Cretenſis—Dares Phrygius—Helena—Æſchines—Demoſthenes—Leſches—Proclus—Theocritus—Coluthus—Herodotus—Thucydides—Diodorus—Strabo—Pauſanias—Arrian—Ariſtotle—Dionyſius Halicarnaſſ.—Livy—Virgil—Ovid—Horace—Catullus—Tibullus—Propertius—Valerius Flaccus—Petruvius—Q. Curtius—Statius—Lucretius—Lucan, &c. &c.

WRITERS WHO DISBELIEVED THE TALE OF TROY ENTIRELY.

ANAXAGORAS—Metrodorus apud Diog. Laert. and Heſych. Tatian Aſſyr. his Contemporary—A *Perſon* in Atheneus—Baſil Magnus—Mr. Bryant, the only Author who places it in Egypt.

LX. *An Introduction to the Literary Hiſtory of the fourteenth and fifteenth Centuries.* 8vo. pp. 272. 5s. *Cadell and Davies.*

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RACT FROM THE PREFACE.

HAT there is nothing more
; in Engliſh literature, than a
of the revival of letters, will be
ly admitted, and the author of
owing tract grounds much of
e of ſucceſs on its connexion
important and ſo intereſting
ertaking.

out the era of this revival, or,
more correctly, of the revival
cal and polite literature, there
no diſpute. Dante, Petrarch,
cace were at once its earlieſt
ſt ſucceſsful reſtorers. Its pro-
as facilitated by the introduc-
the Greek language and the
f Greek ſcholars, and the poſ-
of relapſe precluded by the
nvention of printing. It may
difficult to determine, where
urs of its hiſtorian ſhould ter-
; but they ſeem to have an eaſy
tural cloſe with the fifteenth
. Polite learning had not only
d in Italy an honourable eſta-
nt; but found friends, ad-
and propagators in every part
pe. The papacy of Leo the
which marks the opening of
eenth century, was an illuſtri-
iod, and is deſervedly ranked
e ages of Alexander and Au-
but it forms an epoch by itſelf,
ands a diſtinct hiſtorian. Lite-
had then paſſed its dawn, the
ſubject of hiſtorical and critical
ation, and was advancing faſt
eridian ſplendour. The four-
nd fifteenth centuries therefore
e range, and ſufficiently ample
be found, within which the
of reviving letters ſeems pro-
onfined.

muſt be confeſſed, that in this
little has been done towards a
of the revival of letters. The
nate Collins gave a faint pro-
nd a more poſitive aſſurance
its way into the Eſſay on the
of Pope; but forty years have
and the ſubject has only re-
two material illuſtrations. A
hapter by the maſterly hand of
makes us regret that war and
ſhould have monopolized ſuch
ality of talents. Mr. Roſcoe
ly entered into more particular
on, and done ample juſtice to
ject as far as it is connected
e life, character, and genius of
his hero Lorenzo. But his work, with all its brilliancy of merit, ſeems by no means to ſuperſede the deſign of conſidering, expreſsly and at large, the literary hiſtory of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

"But at this neglect it is more reaſonable to expreſs concern than ſurpriſe, when we conſider how long literary hiſtory in general has been ſuffered to languiſh without due cultivation, and what a rich produce crowned the toils of foreign ſcholars in the midſt of our diſgraceful ſterility. Biography and criticiſm are its eſſential branches. With reſpect to the former, both France and Germany exhibit early in the ſixteenth century biographical ſpecimens on a general ſcale, on the laudable principle of recording excellence in whatever country it might be found. Both narrowing that principle haſtened to atteſt the merits of their own ſcholars with ſuch extent in the plan, and ſuch exactitude in the execution, that it may be reaſonably queſtioned whether any man of merit amongſt them has died unnoticed and unrecorded. How long, it may be aſked, and in putting this queſtion, indignation mingles with regret, how long would ſuch an hiſtorian as Robertſon have lain in his grave, before it had been hung with wreaths by his ſurviving friends? And would ſuch men, if ſuch now exiſt in France or Germany, as Hume and Gibbon, be driven to the neceſſity of writing their own lives, leſt the taſk ſhould be tranſferred to the hungry compiler of a biographical dictionary? Bates's Collection of Select Lives (1681) ſeems to be one of the earlieſt ſamples of general biography, and Leland, Bale, Pits, Lilly, and Wood, Winſtanley, Fuller, and Langbaine, will hardly conteſt the palm of national and particular biography with their continental rivals.

"Criticiſm was not only introduced late into England, but made a dilatory progreſs. To the great claſſical critics, who flouriſhed in Italy in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and in France during the latter period, we can oppoſe with confidence no greater names than thoſe of More and Aſcham. General criticiſm, or the extenſion of thoſe principles which had been adopted in the diſcuſſion of ancient writings to modern publications, was of a growth conſiderably later. Rymer may, perhaps, be conſidered as the firſt

firſt critic who generalized the art, and inſtituted a tribunal, where the author might expect a fair trial and an equitable ſentence. The prefaces of Dryden, who united the critic and the poet, gave the art a vogue, and were ingenious commentaries on its leading rules. Addiſon improved upon this model. But the critical harveſt ripened ſlowly, and public periodical criticiſms of the works of the learned, the preſumption and proof of its extended influence, hardly found a general currency before the middle of the preſent century. They were preceded nearly a hundred years in France by the Journal des Sçavans, and the Mercure Galant, and above half that period in Germany by the Acta Eruditorum at Leipſic. Les Memoires pour l'Hiſtoire des Sciences, et de beaux Arts de Trevoux, date with the preſent century; and the firſt work of this nature which has any claim to notice amongſt us appeared twenty years after, and was the work of La Roche, a Frenchman.

"But it is ſatisfactory to add, theſe days of diſgrace are completely over, and within theſe laſt thirty years ſuch efforts have been made both in biography and criticiſm as place our ſcholars in the very higheſt rank. Almoſt every honour is theirs but priority in the attempt. It is a circumſtance of particular gratification, that the revival of letters, a ſubject ſo long neglected, is at length become ſuch a favourite purſuit with the ſtudent, and ſuch a favourite conſideration with the public, that there is the faireſt proſpect of gradually obtaining an ample and ſatisfactory hiſtory. To co-operate with the ſcholars engaged in ſuch an undertaking, or, at all events, to mingle in the crowd of its active friends, is the ambition of the author of the preſent tract.

"In the Firſt Part of this tract he has endeavoured to give a ſhort hiſtorical and critical ſketch of the decline of learning in the Roman empire, and followed it to a period when its ſpirit ſubſided, and its very exiſtence may be reaſonably queſtioned.

"In the Second Part he has entered on a more difficult taſk, and attempted at ſome length to explain and illuſtrate the principal cauſes to which in his opinion the re-appearance of learning may be properly attributed, its dawn in the eleventh, and an increaſing radiance in the twelfth and th centuries. For this ſeems the place to obſerve, that learnin ever defined, the ſciences, and reſpects, the arts, had re-appe fore the age of Dante, Petrar Boccace. To them we owe th duction of claſſical ſtudies, happy imitation of the Ro thors, and, what was yet more ant, the firſt ſucceſsful cultiv their vernacular tongue. No be denied that their age was by a correſponding progreſs city and ſucceſs in the polite a

"The Third and laſt Par ſigned to exhibit a view of t greſs of learning thus aſſiſted vanced, during the twelf h a teenth centuries. Hence one is dedicated to a ſtatement political events, to which a influence may be properly a to an account of the patronag great, the eſtabliſhment of u ties, and the travels of ſcholar remaining one offers a ſketch actual ſtate of learning duri period, but more particularl cloſe, under its general branc diviſions. In this attempt th and perſpicuous method of ſchi is adopted, and with it m his various and well-digeſted ledge. Perhaps it would be to ſuggeſt a better mode for ar and diſcuſſing the abundant n of the two next centuries."

GOVERNMENT, LEARNING, THE TENTH CENTURY.

"THE conqueſts and eſtabli of the barbarians, during th century, ſeem uniformly to ha ſided in the feudal government ſprung naturally from their pre ſituation, and was founded on t row baſis of ſelf-defence. T every other idea, hope, and p were ſacrificed. Nothing, h can be imagined more inconteſt pugnant to the genius of im ment. It eſtabliſhed over Eur dreadful oriental ſyſtem of caſts, at the root of royalty, or rathe gal ſubordination; perpetuate ry, ſcattered the ſeeds of civ and in the reſult deluged ever dom with blood.—If we ſuppo moment genius alive and em

what could letters do in ſuch
ients as theſe, and while the
ened the only road to diſtinc-
at could follow but the ſilence
tinction of learning?" *P.* 52.
nidſt theſe complicated diſ-
earning muſt have been inevi-
troyed, but for the refuge it
the cloyſter, and for the pre-
of its choiceſt volumes in
rentual libraries, for better
d better ſervice. That the
s were ignorant of their uſe
e, might be inferred from a
circumſtances, when all
ould not furniſh a complete
Tully de Oratore, and Quin-
nſtitutions; and when more
ns and precautions were uſed
the return of a book than the
it of a loan. One would ſup-
the art of tranſcription muſt
oſt periſhed; ſince, for works
lapted to the taſte of the age,
rable collection of homilies,
is aſked and given, that would
thed the walls of the Bod-
his avowed ſcarcity of books,
th of intellectual ſubſiſtence
regretted, could we aſcribe
other cauſe than to the incu-
pid, and ignorant habits of
Three centuries after, when
ry ſpirit of Europe was awak-
anſcribers appeared, books
ound their way into the hands
rs, and were no longer ſuffer-
ulder in the cell.
ere were libraries which were
o no uſe, ſo were there ſchools
to very indifferent purpoſes.
Charlemagne had been a li-
nder; his example had been
followed, and at this very
ere was not a convent, a ca-
and hardly a church of emi-
thout one; but within the
theſe ſeminaries little was
it tended to make the pupil
itizen or a happy individual.
tion for the purpoſes of active
l none of their ſolicitude, and
naſter of arms had been the
opriate tutor. The contem-
ident, the philoſophical cha-
is was a being foreign to
, and perhaps above it. The
eſſions ſubſiſting were the mi-
the theological; thoſe deſ-
the former ſeldom frequent-
on left theſe ſchools, for a
demy in the baronial hall:

the latter continued long in the trammels of diſcipline, and if they did not leave them wiſer and better, their inſtructors only are to blame.

"There is too much reaſon to fear they were,—Their theology, ſo far as for merit or for uſe it deſerved the name of ſcience, might have been compreſſed into a narrow compaſs and an inglorious manual. They had contentedly ſunk beneath their predeceſſors, and were ſatisfied with the ſtantieſt gleam of evangelical light. But though this circle of their inquiry was voluntarily narrowed, though they attended little to religion as a ſyſtem of belief, and ſtill leſs as a ſcheme of morality, nothing could exceed their minute diligence in diſcuſſing and diſcharging its ritual and ceremonial obſervances. To perform a part in their ſplendid drama demanded cloſe obſervance and long experience. The knowledge of church muſic became an important acquiſition and the honourable reward of ten years vigils. The Gregorian chant, with dignity and fullneſs had brought difficulty; and the invention of Guy d'Arezzo was yet wanting to ſmile on the choir, and ſmooth the road to muſical eminence.

"If more than this was taught in their ſchools, perſons of the higheſt rank would ſurely have been able to write; and Alfred would never have complained that the clergy, the only ſtudents of the age and country, were ſcarcely able to read their breviaries. —But a few ſtars glimmered, even in this night. Two characters, at leaſt, travelled out of the pale of theology into the plain of general learning. In Luitprand we ſee a proficient in the Greek and Saxon languages, a politician, a traveller, an orator, and an hiſtorian; and Gerbert, who in point of general knowledge excelled his contemporaries, ſurpaſſed as a mathematician many of his ſucceſſors. The former was Biſhop of Cremona; the latter, under the name of Sylveſter the Second, enjoyed, and merited the proudeſt diſtinction of the tiara. This extraordinary man, impelled by a thirſt for ſcience, left his home and country at an early period of life, and, when travelling had few comforts, viſited a great part of Europe; but it was Spain alone could teach him what he wanted to know. There his mathematical talent and his thirſt for ſci-

ence were amply gratified, and not being leſs ready to communicate than he was eager to acquire learning, he founded, on his return, a ſchool at Bobbio in Italy, and another at Rheims in France. Both were numerouſly attended, and far ſurpaſſed in utility all rival ſeminaries. In his papacy, obtained for him by his pupil Otho the Third, he continued his love for learning; and in his expenſe for manuſcripts, and his generoſity to ſcholars, we trace a haſty liberality bordering on profuſion. He was charged with magic by ignorance or envy, and the ſpeaking brazen head was firſt attributed to him, which ſucceſſively became the envied property of Groſſetete, Friar Bacon, and Albertus Magnus.

" Of thoſe ſtudents, who, ranking beneath theſe heroes, ſtill aſpired to eminence above the common reach, and who were content to pay the price of ſeverer application, few roſe in their higheſt flights above the elements of modern learning. Not many efforts of genius and application preſumed beyond the ſeven liberal arts; and the trivium, or three humbleſt, was the object and the limit of ordinary adventure. So low were the ſciences and the arts reduced. It is uſeleſs to inquire whether polite or claſſical literature any longer exiſted. The Latin language was almoſt diſuſed, and the floating jargons of the barbarians had not been yet collected into form, and methodized by rules. When the Latin was uſed, in the hands of ſuch writers as then held the pen, it would neceſſarily exhibit thoſe depravations and barbariſms which Ducange has recorded and explained. Hector, before the Grecian fleet, and Hector when he appeared to Æneas, will preſent a juſt and ſtriking image of its former honours and its preſent fall. But it is not neceſſary to dwell on theſe points; a review of the whole period, from the ſeventh to the eleventh century, and in it the tenth is moſt conſpicuouſly diſgraceful, will authoriſe us to adopt the opinion of an elegant writer and profound inquirer. 'Europe,' ſays Dr. Robertſon, 'did 'not produce during theſe four centu-'ries any author who deſerves to be 'read, either on account of the ele-'gance of his compoſition, or the juſ-'tice and novelty of his ſentiments.'

" Between literature and th arts, there exiſts ſo intimate a i ion, that to ſketch the hiſtor one is to deſcribe the fate of th Hence in this period the arts have ſtood on the very edge lution, and indeed, with the e of Italy, entirely diſappeared. they were kept principally aliv patronage of the popes and th ficence of the clergy; and n niens of the arts can be foun the church and the monaſtery. Gothic ſtructures, in which labour nor expenſe was ſpar taſte alone was wanting, a little rent ſculpture, and a few windows, theſe form the mate bours of the artiſts of the ter tury, but have not been able ſerve their names from a deſer livion. Out of Italy we look no arts exiſted beyond the Alp

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PATRONAGE AND LEARNI THE TWELFTH AND THIRT CENTURIES.

" PATRONAGE was little or practiſed on this ſide th and its praiſe will reach only a vereigns. The barons had othe of diſpoſing of their revenues ſupport of an armed retinue, dulgence of riotous conviviali the mimicry of royal ſpl Spain, during the whole of the and great part of the thirteenth ry, was divided into a variety cipalities, which, when they oppoſe the common enemy th were engaged with each othe nuter, but more deſolating wa dinand the Third, who has place amongſt the ſaints of the Calendar, was the firſt of thei who may be conſidered as gained a complete aſcenden conqueſt or expulſion, over the iſh arms; and he teſtified his a to learning by the foundatio celebrated univerſity of Sal which was ſtill more liberally iſed by his ſon and ſucceſſor Al The additional title of aſtrono ſignates his particular merits, tables which were drawn up u direction ſtill bear his name honour to his memory. H

e a further claim to diſtinguiſh-
ce, for having endeavoured to
he difficulties of juriſprudence,
geſt a code of his country's
r the public uſe.
f the ſovereigns of France, ſe-
as warriors and politicians, are
to diſtinguiſhed attention;
e ſtand forward as ſcholars and
. Paris, originally as a ſchool,
der Philip Auguſtus as a uni-
had acquired great celebrity;
obligations to royal munificence
remely ſlender; nor were the
tes of the Troubadours heard
with pleaſure, or repaid with
gement. St. Louis ſeems not
been without ſome ſenſibility
cauſe of letters. He founded
rbonne, and left behind him,
ay be ſo called, a library; but
tted only, as might be expect-
his turn of mind, a few vo-
n theological ſubjects.
ieſe were feeble eſſays in pa-
, and conſiderably ſurpaſſed
ir cotemporaries in England.
the Conqueror and his ſuc-
were unqueſtionably men of
rable abilities; his ſon, Henry
rſt, was diſtinguiſhed for his
g; and the ſecond Henry ſeems
had equal pretenſions. Rich-
e Firſt mingled poetry with
Henry the Third gave the po-
art an eſtabliſhment in his
and our laureate looks to this
his ſalary and his ſack. Maſ-
ry, the verſifier, was the hum-
curſor of the Chaucers and
s, the Rowes and Wartons.
g and ſcience ſeem not to have
nced, nor could they in the
of things expect much *public*
ge; but the minſtrels were
rtunate, had become a neceſ-
pendage in the caſtles of the
and found ample encourage-
nd employment in the monaſ-
Perhaps a more extended pa-
, however uſeful in other re-
might, juſt at that period,
en attended with no eſſential
to the Engliſh language.
was ſpoken at court, was fa-
o the ſcholars of the age, and
them in compoſition: encou-
it might have given riſe to
requent productions in that
but a tranſlation of theſe
ble performances into our ver-
idiom, a ſecond-hand and cir-
cuitous benefit, would have been the only probable advantage." *P.* 229.

ENGLISH LITERATURE OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

"SOMETHING has been already ſaid of its patrons (*i. e.* of England), and a few cloſing ſentences may with propriety be devoted to its authors. It is of their merit rather than of their number that we may be proud. In the ſcholaſtic theology, which was ſo intenſely ſtudied, Groſtete might be oppoſed to Bonaventure, and Duns Scotus to Thomas Aquinas. William of Malmſbury, as an hiſtorian, may, without preſumption, take his ſeat with Godfrey of Viterbo; and in Latin poetry the Italians have no candidates for the laurel to be named with John Hanvill, Giraldus Cambrenſis, Joſeph of Exeter, or our honeſt Anacreon, Walter de Mapes.

"Perhaps we muſt yield to them the merit of firſt cultivating their native tongue for poetical and hiſtorical compoſition; but we may found our apology in the comparatively degraded ſtate of our language, and the ſucceſsful introduction of French by our new maſters. What could be done when the current of faſhion ſet in ſtrong againſt the Saxon or the Engliſh writers, when original compoſitions were alone made in French, and a haſty tranſlation rendered them familiar to the maſs of the nation?

"As far as mathematical knowledge and mechanical ſkill extend, a profound theory, and the light of experimental philoſophy, Roger Bacon ſtands upon higher ground than any man of his age. The moſt important inventions, thoſe for inſtance of ſpectacles and gunpowder, have been attributed to him; and even thoſe who are diſpoſed to deny theſe particular claims, acknowledge his powers, admit his capacity, and revere his genius.

"In general learning and claſſical literature what name, Italian or French, can be oppoſed to that of Joannes Sariſburienſis? Brunetto Latini exhibits no ſpecimens of equal merit; and Italy has no ſcholar or compoſer before Petrarch, who had ſo accurately ſtudied, or ſo ſucceſsfully imitated, the great maſters of the Latin ſchool. Such was Engliſh

excellence; but it was too confined to have an effect on the ſpirit of the age or country, and muſt be deemed generally inferior to what was exhibited in Italy. England had greater men, but fewer who roſe out of the ranks of mediocrity, who were celebrated in their own day, or are at all remembered by poſterity." *P.* 270.

LXI. *An Eſſay on Britiſh Architecture:* being an Attempt to perpetuate on Principle, that peculiar Mode of Building, which was originally the Effect of Chance. Supported by Fourteen Deſigns, with their Ichnography, or Plans, laid down to Scale; compriſing Dwellings for the Peaſant and Farmer, and Retreats for the Gentleman; with various Obſervations thereon: the whole extending to Twenty-one Plates, deſigned and executed in Aquatinta. By JAMES MALTON. Imperial 4to. pp. 27. 1l. 7s. Coloured 2l. 2l. *Hookham, Wilkinſon.*

EXTRACT.

"IN offering to the public this ſmall eſſay on Britiſh Cottage Architecture, I am moſt forcibly influenced by a deſire to perpetuate, with my ſhare of ability, the peculiar beauty of the Britiſh, picturesque, ruſtic habitations; regarding them, with the country church, as the moſt pleaſing, the moſt ſuitable ornaments of art that can be introduced to embelliſh rural nature. With a view to the above purpoſe, the following deſigns were made. They are conſtructed upon the principles conceived of the ſubject, after a careful examination of whatever, through a long ſearch, I have collected, and judged conducive thereto." *P.* 1.

"I have endeavoured, in the progreſs of fourteen deſigns, to advance the ſubject of regular gradation, from a peaſant's ſimple hut, to a habitation worthy of a gentleman of fortune." *P.* 3.

"From an early and continued partiality to this ſubject, I have ſought for and examined many works and drawings intitled, 'On Cottage Architecture;' but have never found any that correſponded with my idea of cottage conſtruction. Of the number I have looked into, ſeveral might, with more propriety, be ſtyled groteſque; and under ſuch appellation, would be entitled to their ſhare of approbation. Others have compoſed fanciful, and ſometimes whimſical combinations of forms, not always practicable in their execution, and which have rather ſported with the eye than ſatisfied the taſte or judgment. Moſt have exhibited pleaſing collections of regular dwellings of brick or ſtone, or both, very neat and convenient, and ſuch as are, I had almoſt ſaid, too frequently, to be met with in the environs of our populous towns; but none have, in my eſtimation, poſſeſſed thoſe ſingular properties, characteriſtic of that ſpecies of building diſtinguiſhed by the name of COTTAGE.

"Many are the wrong ideas conceived of theſe rural fabrics; any ſmall building, particularly if it be but covered with thatch, is ſo denominated; though ſheltering only the wretched ſpace encloſed within four mud walls. Such ſhould be rather termed hovels. With no better claim to the title, do I obſerve thoſe taſty little dwellings in noblemen's and gentlemen's pleaſure-grounds, often making the porter's lodge, adorned with handſome Gothic windows, and glazed with painted glaſs. Alike diſtant from both is the genuine Britiſh cottage, which equally rejects the wretched poverty of the one, and the frippery decorations of the other." *P.* 3.

"From the different ideas entertained of this deſcription of building, it is apparent there is no determinate rule or guide to direct and govern their formation. Is the term cottage definable? Dr. Johnſon defines it '*a mean habitation.*' Dr. Watts ſays it is '*a mean houſe in the country.*' But with great deference to ſuch high authorities, I have led myſelf to conceive very differently of a cottage; which may, I think, as well be the habitation of a ſubſtantial farmer or affluent gentleman, as the dwelling of the hedger or ditcher—'*a mean habitation,*' in the country or elſewhere, I would call a mean habitation. With reference to its decay, or with regard to its moveables, any dwelling may be rendered mean; but where comfort, plenty, and hoſpitality reign; or where cleanlineſs, content, and ſmiles appear,

inneſs muſt neceſſarily be ex-
P. 4.
re is no diſcrimination in the
yle of architecture as practiſed
id: every kind of ſtructure
h ſimilar treatment. Churches
are ſcarcely diſtinguiſhable
houſes; or from ſtables, by
greater reſemblance, on ac-
f their belfries. Country
the common, are reared like
ſes in the ſtreets of London.
liars of every nation form a
ſpecies in England; the rude
s of Indoſtan ſuperſede thoſe
; and the returned Nabob,
his purſuit of wealth, ima-
imports the *chaleur* of the
its riches; and we behold the
awning to form the cool
the moiſt clime of Britain:
faſhioned windows of Italy,
to the floor, with lengthened
originally intended to ſurvey
, the viſtas, and the groves
, in their ſummer attire, or
ls of Venice; are now to be
ery confined ſtreet of London,
ear ſurvey may be enjoyed of
reets, and to inhale the full
of the effluvia, or duſt of the
rs, from below.
ation deriving the chief of its
from commerce and bold en-
is certainly not likely to be
by a *general* and pure taſte
legance of art. The good
nice diſcernment that directs
ls to a juſt appropriation of
will not affect the many who
nually, and, I may ſay, mo-
y, riſing to independence by
ſſion of immenſe wealth from
adventure; or who have
ſtantly engaged in the ſuperin-
of their various manufac-
eſe, in their manumiſſion from
oil, often credit their country
in any other way in the diſ-
their wealth, as in the con-
of their new-fancied dwell-
this, and a bad taſte in others
means, is chiefly owing the
and inapplicable piles, we
neſs-rearing their heterogenial
bove the lowly dwellings
hem." *P.* 9.
ny are the perſons whom ex-
has taught that after building
the deſign when executed has
orded to expectation, or rea-
e idea conceived of it from
having beheld it on paper. Three cauſes may be aſſigned for this frequent diſappointment. Firſt, from the unintentional deception of the architect, who, to give a good effect to his drawing, throws bolder ſhadows from the projecting parts of the intended building, than their actual projectures would caſt from the ſun's light; and from his giving to the receding parts, too great a diſparity of tint, in order, as painters expreſs themſelves, to keep ſuch parts back: thus producing an effect which the reality will not aſſume from the light of nature, the parts being of the ſame coloured materials. Such practice ſerves greatly to deceive, when eſtimating the effect of any intended erection from inſpection of the drawings.

"A ſecond reaſon proceeds from the deſign of each front of the building being given ſeparately in geometrical, and not conjointly, as in perſpective delineation. Conſidered apart, each front may be very pleaſing, but extremely incongruous when brought into one focus; with other miſconceptions in the appearance of elevated parts, allowance in height not being made for the depth of their recedure. And a third cauſe ariſes from the circumſtance of the drawings being only miniatures of the thing intended. Reflection is not made that, when the features are expanded to the purpoſed dimenſions, their diſſevered parts aſſume a more homely appearance, and have a very different effect from their reſemblance in little." *P.* 14.

"To theſe three circumſtances, due attention ſhould ever be paid previous to any intended erection. And I would moſt particularly adviſe two, or more, true perſpective views of any inſular ſtructure to be taken from ſtations where the object is deſired moſt advantageouſly to be ſeen, and the deſign made to accord to the wiſh, before it is attempted to be executed. Then would be avoided all after diſſatisfaction and unpleaſant reflections, which but too frequently occur, when a building is completed, without uſing ſuch precaution." *P.* 16.

LXII. *The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the County of Leiceſter.* By JOHN NICHOLS, F.S.A. Edinburgh and Perth, &c. &c. Volume II. Part II.

II. containing Gartre Hundred. With a Map and Plates. Folio. pp. 466. Appendix pp. 10. Additions to Vol. I. pp. 104. Appendix pp. 64. 2l. 12s. 6d. Large Paper 3l. 13s. 6d. *Nichols.*

For the Information of the Antiquary, &c. we ſubjoin the following accurate

LIST OF PLATES.

MAP of Gartre Hundred.
Billeſdon, Gedeby, and Rolleſton Churches.
Sir John Cobham, Lord of Rolleſton Manor (Braſs Plate).
Rolleſton Hall, Mr. Green's.
Blaſton Chapels, Medbourn Church, &c.
Huſbands Boſworth Hall, Bridge, &c.
——— *Church, Monuments, &c.*
Great and Little Bowden Churches, &c.
St. Mary in Arden, Camps, Urns, &c.
Market Harborough Chapel, Bridge, &c.
Bradley Priory, and Burrow Hill.
Bringhurſt, Eaſton, and Drayton Churches.
Portrait of Lord Keeper North.
——— *Sir Dudley North.*
——— *Roger North, Eſq.*
Dr. Stukeley's View of Vernometum *(Burrow Hill).*
Burrow Church, old Religious Houſes, &c.
——— *and Burton-overy Churches.*
Carleton Curlieu Hall, Mr. Palmer's.
——— *Church, Sir Geoffrey Palmer, &c.*
Illſton Church, Monuments, &c.
Cranoe and Evington Churches.
Foxton and Galby Churches.
Glen Magna, Great Stretton, and Gloſton Churches.
A Funeral Vignette.
The Griffin Monument at Braylrooke.
Gumley Hall, Mr. Cradock's.
——— *Church, Roman Urns, &c.*
Hallaton Hall and Encampment, Dry Stoke.
Two Views of Hallaton Church, Arms, &c.
Horninghold and Houghton Churches, &c.
Houghton and Kibworth Churches.
Portrait of Mrs. Mary Eyrick.
——— *of Robert Herrick, the Poet.*
Kibworth Church, Croſs, Monuments, &c.
Tomb of Walter de Merton.
Braſs Plate of John Bloxham.
Knoſſington Church, Monuments, &c.
Langton Church, Monuments, &c.
——— *Rectory, Thorpe and Turlangton Churches.*
Tomb of Biſhop Walter de Langton.
Hand-writing of ſeveral eminent Perſons.
Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Staveley.
Laughton Church, and Arms.
Luboenham Church, Portraits of David and Thomas Papillon, &c.
Holt Church and Hall.
Monuments of the Nevils at Holt.
Norton and Stretton Parva Churches.
Noſeley Hall and Church.
——— *and Sadington Churches.*
Monuments of the Heſilriges, at Noſeley.
Ouſton Abbey, Seals, and Arms.
——— *and Pickwell Churches.*
Scraptoft Church and Monuments.
Shankton and Slawſton Churches.
Biſhop Wyvile, and Sir Bertin Entwyſel (Braſs Plates).
Stanton Wyvile Church and Monuments.
Portrait of Miſs Drury.
Stockerſton Church and Monuments.
——— *Painted Glaſs.*
Thedingworth Church and Monuments.
Thurnby and Stoughton Churches, &c.
Old Date (an ancient Inſcription) at Stoughton.
Welham Church, and Gartre Buſh (a Plan of a Roman Road).
Wiſtow, the Church, Hall, and Monuments.
——— *Fleckney, Kilby, and Newton Harcourt Churches.*
Portrait of Biſhop Morton; and the Wymondham Pavement.

ADDITIONAL PLATES TO VOL. I.

Cardinal Wolſey, an Auguſtine Monk, Seals, &c.
Four Views of Leiceſter Abbey.
Three Views of Leiceſter, from the Abbey.
Dominican, Franciſcan, and Grey Friars.

Auguſtine

: *Eremite, Friar and Nun* de

Bow Bridge.
dge, Chapel of St. John's
al, the Spital House, St. Leo-
Church.
Leicester, All Saints, and St.
s Churches.
de Castro old Chancel, Monu-
&c.
t of John Ruding and his Wife.
of Richard Ruding and ditto.
Castle, Free School, County
own Gaols, Exchange, and
ry, Two Views.
Gate, Trinity Hospital, and
vents.
t of Bishop Dudley in West-
Abbey.
Cross, Painted Glass, &c. in
wn Hall.

Observations on the Manners
ustoms of Italy, with Remarks
e vast Importance of British
nerce on that Continent; also
ulars of the wonderful Explo-
f Mount Vesuvius, taken on
ot at Midnight in June 1794,
the beautiful and extensive
of Torre del Greco was
l under the blazing River of
from the Mountain; likewise
count of many very extraor-
Cures produced by a Pre-
on of Opium, in a Variety
stinate Cases, according to
ractice in Asia; with many
al Remarks collected in Italy,
deserving the Attention of
Families. By a Gentleman
BROOKE, M. D.) authorized
vestigate the Commerce of
Country with Great Britain:
enty-five Letters. 8vo. pp.
6s. *Crutwell*, Bath; *Cadell*
Davies, London.

HE AUTHOR'S ROUTE.

HORN----Sienna----Acqua
dente--Viterbo--Ronciglione
e----Valetri----Terracina----
-Mola de Gaeta----Capua----
Naples--Return to Rome--Florence
--Pisa----Leghorn----Embark for
England.

EXTRACTS.

WINE.--STORY OF A GERMAN BISHOP.

"EVERY province in Italy produces wines; many of which are of a most agreeable flavour, and would be much esteemed in England, but the conveyance of them to the sea-coast, where there is no water carriage, would be too expensive. The average price of wine is about sixpence the quart; that of Florence, called *chienti*, I prefer to any in Italy.

"Being at Montefiascone (famous for excellent wine), while the horses were feeding, I walked out from the inn, and entering into a church, I saw a magnificent mausoleum with the figure of a bishop, and in the front were inscribed *Est, Est, Est*. Inquiring of a priest what it meant, he told me, that a German bishop going to Rome, stopped to dine in that city, and hearing of its excellent wine, he made a motion for some of the best to be brought, and not understanding Italian, he exclaimed in Latin, on their bringing ordinary wine, *Non est, non est*, meaning that it was not the best; at last, they brought him the very best; at which he rejoiced, saying, *Est, est, est*, and he drank so deep of this precious liquor, that he died intoxicated that very night, and a tomb was ordered to be erected by his glad relation, with the inscription of his last words, *Est, est, est*." *P.* 19.

LETTER XXXVIII.

ROYAL FISHING PARTY.

"*Naples, May 24th*, 1794.

"WHILE we were on our ramble round the bay, my friend, recollecting that he had something particular to do, took the boat, and went to Naples, while I pursued on foot my inquiries with a Neapolitan cicerone, who had been hired for the purpose of explaining to me what was worthy of notice; from whom obtaining very little information, as he was more superficial than learned, I discharged him.

"I stop-

"I ſtopped at a ſmall houſe one morning, and aſking the landlord what ſo many people were about on the ſea-ſhore, he replied, that it was the king on a fiſhing party, but that on ſuch occaſions the ſpectators were not to notice his rank. I went down to ſee the royal Zebedee, who was in a ſingle waiſtcoat with his ſhirt-ſleeves turned over his arm, and diſpoſing of the fiſh at as hard bargains as he could; and then helped to draw aſhore the net, which I ſtaid to ſee effected, and I bought one of the fiſh. In theſe occupations the king frequently diverts himſelf, giving no inconvenience to his ſubjects. I wiſh the ſame could be ſaid of him in his more frequent amuſements of hunting and ſhooting; but I am told, if any of the wild boars or other animals of chaſe were to range out of his own parks or woods (where there are no fences) into thoſe of private gentlemen or farmers, his majeſty ſends immediate commands that the animals ſhall not be killed or driven away, and the owners of the lands are ordered not to cut down any of the trees or ſhrubs in the woods, but that they ſhall be kept as a covert for his ſtrayed game.—This violent exceſs of prerogative is too oppreſſive to animadvert on: for the proprietors of the lands are not only prohibited from turning into caſh their trees or woods, but their more precious property of grain is conſumed or trampled on by animals, which they have not in their power to kill or drive away. How different is this infringement on property from that of our own king and gentry, who amply pay for whatever damages a farmer ſuſtains by the dogs or horſes when in the chaſe!" *P.* 147.

LETTER XLVIII.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

"*Rome, June 23d,* 1794.

"IN my letter of the 12th inſtant from Naples, you ſee me determined to leave that city, but really quite out of humour with Mount Veſuvius, for not having treated me with any thing more than inſignificant ſmoke during my two-months abode in its vicinity.

"After I had diſpatched that letter to you, I went to bed, where I was alarmed with a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake, which was repeated a few minutes after, with undulat blings from eaſt to weſt. into a ſleep, but was rouſed the morning of the 13th much more ſevere. I the the window, from whence denſe clouds, and the atm the north-eaſt quarter ſeen charged with inflammable m for exploſion. That nigh next day ſeveral earthquake ed each other with the ſame motion from eaſt to weſt. I lived in being in that dire Veſuvius, I very diſtinctly h hollow rumblings between and the mountain, like diſ der; by all which I was i conceive that the earthquake occaſioned by ſome grand operation in the bowels of On Sunday the 15th inſta o'clock at night, there wa earthquake, but ſtill more vi any of the preceding, wh my iron bedſtead rattle, and ing window ſuddenly openin trembling of the houſe, heard a dreadful ſubterrane ing, as if in a deep cavern.— being affected at the ſame ti volatile ſmell of ſulphur, a ing the air much agitated and exhibiting frequent flaſhes of I muſt own I expected ſomet than ſmoke would ſoon i Veſuvius. A few minutes a alarmed with a moſt tremen or exploſion, much more ter that which I had heard from n at Leghorn laſt year, when t a French ſhip of 74 guns, b the bay of that city. I wa in doubt of the cauſe, as the the ſtreets were running a that Veſuvius was on fire, an ſea was riſing. Many of th ants betook themſelves with milies to the high mountai caſtle of St. Elmo, while o for ſafety into the open plac city, which were quite illum the inflamed ſky over the m

"I did not leave my bed t the ſervants and all other lo quitted the houſe, which was tinual trembling, but not ſo before the exploſion.—Fin ſituation become more critic ther with the diſmal and unin jargon and cries of the peop ſtreets, I dreſſed myſelf and

ran firſt for ſafety to the Largo
o, being the greateſt ſquare in
y; but the confuſion already
by means of a vaſt crowd of
horſes, and coaches crammed
:r, was ſo great, and the heat
air being increaſed by ſo many
id bodies cloſely aſſembled, I
ed going to the mole of the
r, which had been abandoned
ry one elſe from fear of being
d by an inundation of the ſea.
id no ſuch apprehenſions after
untain was on fire, I ſeated my-
a ſtone (the parapet wall of the
:rving me for a table) with a
in my hand, and being only ſe-
from the front of the mountain
rrow part of the Bay of Naples,
i a fine ſituation uninterrupted-
:hold and make obſervations on
ind and ſurpriſing object then
me.

wards eleven o'clock ſeveral
olcanos were opened midway
i the baſe and top crater of
is, which were in the tremen-
eration of diſgorging the liquid
that had been long boiling in
vels of the mountain. The vaſt
om thoſe enormous fires being
reflected from the ſmooth ſur-
the ſea, was too vivid for a con-
view, and I was obliged to veil
s with an handkerchief.

ie immenſe flowing of the lava
oſe large volcanos being united
broad river, ran more than a
rizontally along the mountain,
rom them and the top of the
urning unliquified matter was
to a prodigious height, appear-
: fountains of fire. At twelve
the mountain became ſo con-
as to cauſe a terrible bellowing
rumbling of moſt violent thun-
thout any intermiſſion, during
:e of two hours. I then, in-
gave way to more fearful ſenſa-
as the ſea (though in a dead
was ſeveral times lifted up round
e; and I ſhould have run off,
d not ſuddenly ſunk to its for-
vel. Although it was dark in
arts of the ſky, yet the vaſt light
itmoſphere over the mountain
d a complete view of all objects
n me and the blazing fires,
were awful beyond expreſſion.

"At one o'clock in the morning of the 16th, the affrighted inhabitants had formed themſelves into parochial proceſſions, clothed in penitential habits, and carrying crucifixes, were invoking protection. As they were not then under any fear of the ſea riſing, each proceſſion came to the place where I was ſitting, and having bawled their wild and idolatrous hymns * to St. Januarius, they progreſſively returned, to make room for thoſe behind; but my mind was impreſſed with more ſerious thoughts.

"Theſe votaries to fear copiouſly bleeding under crowns of ſharp thorns, ſeeing no abatement to the fury of the mountain, had nearly worked themſelves into a frenzy, which made my ſeat at the mole very diſagreeable; but I was determined, if poſſible, to remain and purſue my remarks on that wonderful phenomenon of nature, which I did with much attention, and in my next I ſhall communicate them to you.

LETTER XLIX.

"*Rome, June 24th*, 1794.

"STILL attentive to the progreſs, variations, and effect of this aſtoniſhing convulſion of nature, I obſerved at three o'clock in the morning of the 16th, the noiſe from the centre of the mountain was dreadfully augmented; a moſt violent concuſſion in the air made every thing around me tremble, and the electric fire was flying off the upper crater in various directions. The cauſe of this new event (though then unknown to me) was occaſioned by the falling of a great part of the top of Veſuvius into its burning centre. The vaſt heaps of earth, and huge pieces of rocks, being prevented by a natural cauſe from mingling with the fiery fluid, were violently thrown out again, and rolling down the back of the mountain, did conſiderable damage to the two large cities of Somma and Ottaiano.

"By this time the blazing river of lava which flowed along the mountain was ſo ſwollen that it burſt through its horizontal boundary, and falling down the precipice, formed a fiery caſcade more than half a mile wide, overthrowing or carrying with it churches, convents, villas, and whatever elſe ſtood in its

* The two laſt lines of each verſe contained a requeſt that Jeſus Chriſt petition St. Januarius to ſtop the fury of the mountain."

way; then paſſing over and deſtroying a great ſpace of delightful country, overwhelmed the rich and beautiful city of Torre del Greco! and continuing its furious courſe over the beach, ruſhed dreadfully hiſſing into the ſea, where it formed a peninſula. At this period I perceived the ſea riſe, and daſh againſt the walls of the mole where I was ſitting, which would have made me retire, had I not known the cauſe.

"At four o'clock the roaring of the mountain for ſome time abated, and the lava from the burning caverns apparently ceaſed to flow; in which interval the electric flaſhes over the mountain were beautifully brilliant in various zig-zag forms, which again became inviſible as ſoon as the volcanos began to force out their boiling contents. At five o'clock the ſubterraneous batteries commenced their uſual thunder, and the ſight of the mountain was ſuddenly intercepted by immenſe columns of aſhes * which iſſued from thence. One of thoſe columns, being finer and lighter than the reſt, was ſoon conveyed over the ſpot where I was ſitting. This brought to my recollection Pliny's letter to Cornelius Tacitus, deſcribing the eruption of Veſuvius in the year of Chriſt 79, when his uncle was ſuffocated at Stabia (now called Caſtello Mare), as I mentioned in my letter of the 21ſt of May, when he and his mother were in imminent danger of being buried under a ſhower of ſcoriæ and aſhes at Miſenum. Thereupon, taking up my drawings, I thought it prudent to quit the mole and return home; which could not eaſily be effected, as I had to paſs the numerous proceſſions before mentioned, compoſed chiefly of females with diſhevelled hair, whoſe voices were diſagreeably hoarſe, by inhaling the falling aſhes while continually ſinging hymns to their *protecting* Saint Januarius. I however got through them with great difficulty, prudently dropping ſome money into their boxes, the contents of which they told me were for religious purpoſes, and I happily arrived unhurt at my inn, where I was glad to take ſome refreſhment." *P.* 174.

LETTER LVIII.

COURTS OF LAW.

"*Rome, July* 12*th*.

"HAVING been ſeveral Rome and Naples, I frequent the civil and criminal courts. mention a caſe which happ the latter place, of a young noble family who murdered band of a woman he had deb On his trial, one of the e againſt him ſet forth, that h the huſband with a piſtol in leading to his houſe, on each which were hedges full of The priſoner's advocate ſaid, had not been proved before t that there ever was ſuch a la therefore petitioned that in ſhould be ſent to examine t and the ſentence deferred fi The judges (who were ſupp have been bribed) ſent two pe examine the ſpot. The youn family having in the mean time the houſe, cauſed the hedge dug up and carried away, a lane was ploughed up in c with the other ground. The ors returned an anſwer to cou no ſuch lane could be diſcove which the judges acquitted t ſoner.

"I am here on a cauſe now for the recovery of a ſum of which has been ſome years due and although legally prov bonds, the court ſeems incli help the debtor to evade paym he is protected by one of the nals. I hope ſoon to ſee t when ſuch church abuſes will b away." *P.* 206.

LETTER LXVIII.

MANNERS AND CUSTOM

"*Piſa, Jan.* 12*th*, 1

"I WILL now give you ſor ſervations on the cuſtoms of which have hitherto paſſed unn

"The houſes are from three ſtories high; each floor is for ſidence of one family, in which

* "Had theſe columns fallen on Naples, inſtead of immerſing into t that city would have become one common grave for the whole of its inhab as formerly was the caſe with the ancient cities of Pompeia and Stabia."

ſ

pens, and when it does, it
y communicate to the next
ie principal walls are three
The door and window-
houſes being of free-ſtone
the floors brick, and the
: rooms painted inſtead of
iſhed with hangings, con-
ch to the ſafety of houſes

the gate of the houſes of
: nobility in Florence hangs
flaſk, as a ſign for ſelling
oroduce of their own eſ-
one ſide of the gate is a
, big enough to admit an
; the perſon wanting wine
, when a ſervant in the in-
flaſk, and the money be-
the purchaſer carries it

nds of grain are threſhed
/ after the harveſt, and
anaries under ground, the
nich are of double brick,
e large enough to contain
o two thouſand buſhels.
: inſide of theſe vaults are
pes of ſtraw, to keep the
ouching the bricks. When
filled, it is ſtopped with a
and earth is thrown over
nt the rain from penetrat-
e grain be not diſpoſed of,
out every ſummer, and
ge ſheets of ſail-cloth, by
od it is kept ſweet and free
n, which could not other-
caſe in this warm climate.
ibility, particularly in Ve-
ı ſevere ſcourge to their
and fellow-citizens; and
ny of them leave the city
heir country palaces, the
the neighbourhood ſend
hters away to ſome diſ-

tance, to prevent their being de-
bauched, and wait in fear and dread
for the arrival of their deſpotic lord.
The caſe is far different with the far-
mers and tenants of our Engliſh no-
bility, as they ſpeak with pleaſure of
their lord coming to his country-ſeat,
and he looks on them as his friends.
This is not the caſe with the nobility
only, but our private gentlemen of
fortune, who reſide in the country,
are looked up to by their poor neigh-
bours as friends and protectors.

"I do not ſay that ſome ſuch cha-
racters are not to be found in Italy;
I have had the good fortune to be ac-
quainted with ſeveral moſt worthy fa-
milies.

"The King of Naples is ſometimes
abſent from court on his hunting par-
ties and female viſits, ſo that the cares
of ſtate centre generally in his Excel-
lency Mr. Acton, an Engliſhman.
The queen, it is ſaid, is not without
her amuſements, and is thought ſome-
times to interfere in affairs of ſtate.
In reports of the former they exceed
the truth, but the latter her friends do
not deny.

"As newſpapers in Italy are always
examined before they are printed, the
true characters of people do not often
appear to the public; but when they
want to lampoon, it is done by ſtick-
ing a written paper againſt the door of
the perſon aimed at, which is called a
Paſquinade. The Neapolitans, diſ-
liking a foreigner to be prime miniſ-
ter, cauſed the following to be affixed
to the gate of the palace:

'Hic Regina,
'Hæc Rex,
'Hic, hæc, et hoc Acton'."

P. 236.

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"If any difference be perceived in the ſtyle of the ſeveral parts of the tranſlation, it is partly to be attributed to the unavoidable neceſſity, occaſioned by competition, of bringing the work before the public with the leaſt poſſible delay; in conſequence of which, more than one gentleman has been employed: as, however, in the original work, the narrative and the various political and ſcientific documents, are written by the reſpective perſons embarked in the expedition who were entruſted with the care of the various departments, the variety in the ſtyle of the tranſlation may be principally aſcribed to the want of uniformity in the ſtyle of the original.

"With reſpect to the plates, we have thought ourſelves fully juſtified in the omiſſion of a few which were either duplicates of thoſe given, or copies from Engliſh voyages, for the purpoſes of compariſon or minute amplification; and by ſo doing, we have been enabled to reduce the price of the work, without deducting in any degree from its real utility.

"In regard to longitude, we have uniformly retained that which is deduced from the meridian of Paris; our readers can, if neceſſary, reduce it to longitude from Greenwich, by adding or deducting 2° 20′ 15″, according as it is eaſt or weſt reſpectively. We have alſo retained the French weights and meaſures; theſe the reader can reduce to the Engliſh ſtandard, the Paris pound avoirdupoiſe being to the Engliſh as 27 to 25; the Paris foot 12.798 of our inches, and the French toiſe 6 Paris feet."

EXTRACT FROM THE FRENCH EDITOR'S PREFACE.

"THE public, familiarized with the melancholy reflection of the loſs of the two ſhips in the unfortunate expedition commanded by La Pérouſe, will be ſurpriſed at the publication of the journal of his voyage. The de-

: conſtituent aſſembly,
:d the engraving of the
he printing of the jour-
ıme by this navigator,
nnounced, however, that
entirely deprived of the
is voyage. His foreſight
ıt only take advantage of
r every opportunity of
ɔurnals to Europe. It is
:ed, that the ſelf-love of
perſons embarked along
i not allow them, in like
liſpatch to their country
s of their labours; we
ı that caſe have had to
moſt total loſs of them.
occupied with the diffi-
ıerous details, which the
an expedition, as im-
ngerous, muſt neceſſarily
ed at every ſtep to judge
and conſequently to mo-
ıs according to circum-
d not collect with order,
ith method, the materials
he was to compoſe a hiſ-
oyage. Theſe materials
ily appear ſtill more con-
ſplaced to the view of an
was perſonally a ſtranger
e.
ing which may contribute
: progreſs of the human
to be neglected in voyages
, ſcientific men and artiſts
ıtial part in ſuch expedi-
their return, each ar-
wn materials, and gives
:ular object of his ſtudy
of perfection of which it
:; from the well-under-
ion of theſe different parts
nplete relation, where all
and each in its proper
his inſtance, by an unex-
lity, our new argonauts
ſhed; and it has fallen to
:e, by collecting whatever
the wreck, to ſupply that
ıl forcible repreſentation
gators, who would not
ſed any thing but what
ves had experienced.—

"The title of *Voyage round the World*, which I have given it, although, ſtrictly ſpeaking, it could not have been acquired but by the return of La Pérouſe into one of the ports of France, will nevertheleſs not be conteſted, becauſe we may conſider a voyage round the world as terminated, when, departing from Europe, we arrive at China, after having doubled Cape Horn, and croſſed the South Sea: beſides, the events that occurred during their year's voyage, after their arrival at China, were more ſtriking and hazardous than a mere return to Europe.

"The work, conſiſting of four volumes in 8vo. and of an atlas in 4to. is divided in the following manner:

"The firſt volume contains all the preliminary articles relative to the expedition: I have only added to them the tranſlation of a Spaniſh voyage, the manuſcript of which was tranſmitted by La Pérouſe, and which I thought I could not place any where elſe, without rendering the volumes too unequal.—

"The ſecond and third volumes compriſe the journal of the whole voyage of the two frigates; together with the reſult of the aſtronomical and meteorological obſervations.—

"Throughout the whole courſe of the work, the longitudes in which the meridian is not expreſſed are reckoned from that of Paris *.—

"The fourth volume is compoſed of notes and detached pieces, forwarded to government, by the men of ſcience employed in the expedition, and of thoſe which I could otherwiſe collect together. With this view, I made applications both to the former academy of ſciences, and ſuch individuals as I ſuſpected to have had correſpondence with the aſſociates of La Pérouſe, in order to gather together whatever might have been ſent: they were, however, fruitleſs; I have only been able to procure ſome ſcattered fragments which were found in the *Journal de Phyſique*, and I loſt no time in putting them together in this volume."

ngliſh reader is doubtleſs aware that the meridian of Paris is ſituate
that of London. The difference conſequently of the longitudes
n the voyage, and expreſſed in the Engliſh atlaſſes, will be recon-
ſubtraction or addition of thoſe 2° 20'. *Tranſlator.*"

SKETCH

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF LA PEROUSE.

JEAN-François Galaup De la Pérouſe, *chef d'eſcadre*, was born at Albi, in 1741. Entering at a very early age into the marine ſchool, his enthuſiaſm was firſt excited by the example of thoſe celebrated navigators who had done honour to their country, and he took from that time the reſolution to walk in their ſteps; but being only able to advance in this difficult road by ſlow degrees, he prepared himſelf, by previouſly ſtudying their works, hereafter to equal them. He united, at a very early period, experience with theory; he had been eighteen years at ſea when the command of the laſt expedition was entruſted to him. He entered as midſhipman in 1756, and ſerved five years at ſea during that war. In 1764 he was promoted to the rank of *enſeigne de vaiſſeau*, and afterwards ſerved as commander on board ſeveral ſhips, where he conducted himſelf in many engagements with the utmoſt ſkill and bravery. In 1781 the French government formed the project of taking and deſtroying the eſtabliſhments of the Engliſh in Hudſon's Bay: La Pérouſe was appointed to execute this troubleſome miſſion, which, after experiencing many dangers, he partly accompliſhed: in conformity with rigorous orders to deſtroy the poſſeſſions of his enemies, he did not forget at the ſame time, the reſpect that was due to misfortune; he had the humanity to leave behind him proviſions and arms for the Engliſh, who had fled into the woods at his approach. On this ſubject, the editor quotes the following ſincere declaration of an Engliſh ſeaman in his account of a Voyage to Botany Bay:—'We ought 'to call to mind, with gratitude, in 'England eſpecially, this humane and 'generous man, for his conduct when 'ordered to deſtroy our eſtabliſhment 'in Hudſon's Bay, in the courſe of the laſt war.'

On the eſtabliſhment of peace in 1783, this expedition ended: 'the in-'defatigable La Pérouſe enjoyed not a 'long repoſe: a more important ſer-'vice awaited him; alas! it was deſ-'tined to be the laſt. He was ap-'pointed to command the expedition 'projected in 1785, preparations for 'which were forwarding at Breſt.'

La Pérouſe, according to letters from Botany Bay, wa turn to the *Iſle de France* in The two following years b pired, the Society of Natural requeſted at the bar of the aſſembly that veſſels might be in ſearch of him: this requeſ ceived with the moſt lively and followed up by a law, two frigates to be immediate out in ſearch of La Pérouſe.

General d'Entrecaſteaux co ed this new expedition: " pletely fulfilled the order p by his inſtructions, without b to obtain the ſmalleſt inform acquire any thing like probab cerning the fate of our unf navigator."

" There were various co in France as to the cauſe of ſome perſons, unacquainted track he had to follow from Bay, which is traced in his l have advanced, that his ſ been caught in the ice, and Pérouſe, and all his compani periſhed by the moſt hor deaths; others have given during his paſſage to the *France*, towards the end of had been the victim of tha hurricane, which proved ſo the Venus frigate, which w heard of afterwards, and w tally diſmaſted the Reſolu gate.

" The public indications ſti iſtence of the track he follow of the places he examined, medals ſtruck on occaſion of age, and left or diſtributed b rouſe during the courſe of took out with him about a hu ſilver and bronze, and ſix others of different kinds. know the route which he h perform, theſe medals may point out to us nearly in what misfortune interrupted it." *Diſcourſe.*

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS INHABITANTS OF PORT DE ÇAIS, ON THE N. W. CO AMERICA.

IN concluding his accoun animal and vegetable produc Port des Français, M. de la obſerves, " that if they re

many others, the appearance of
country has no ſort of compari-
ed I have my doubts whether
found valleys of the Alps and
es preſent views as frightful,
ich are at the ſame time ſo pic-
e, that they would deſerve the
the curious, were they not at
remity of the world."

ture aſſigns inhabitants to ſo
l a country; who as widely dif-
the people of civiliſed coun-
the ſcene I have juſt deſcribed
rom our cultivated plains; as
d barbarous as their ſoil is
and barren, they inhabit this
ly to deſtroy its population:
with all the animals, they de-
e vegetable ſubſtances which
ound them. I have ſeen wo-
d children eat ſome raſpberries
awberries, but theſe are un-
lly viands far too inſipid for
who live upon the earth like
s in the air, or wolves and ti-
the foreſts.

heir arts are ſomewhat ad-
, and in this reſpect civiliza-
s made conſiderable progreſs;
t which ſoftens their ferocity,
iſhes their manners, is yet in
ncy: the mode of life they
excluding all kind of ſubordi-
they are continually agitated
or revenge; prone to anger,
ily irritated, they are continu-
tacking each other dagger in
Expoſed in the winter to periſh
it, becauſe the chaſe cannot be
ful, they live during the ſum-
the greateſt abundance, as they
h in leſs than an hour a ſuffi-
quantity of fiſh for the ſupport
ir family; they remain idle
the reſt of the day, which they
play, to which they are as
addicted as ſome of the inha-
in our great cities. This gam-
he great ſource of their quar-
If to all theſe deſtructive vices
ould unfortunately add a know-
of the uſe of any inebriating
I ſhould not heſitate to pro-
, that this colony would be en-
nihilated.

I vain may philoſophers ex-
gainſt this picture. They write
in their cloſets, whilſt I have
ngaged in voyages during a
of thirty years. I have been a
of the injuſtice and deceptions
e people, whom they have de-

ſcribed to us as ſo good, becauſe they
are very near to a ſtate of nature; but
this ſame nature is only ſublime in her
maſſes, ſhe is negligent of all details.
It is not poſſible to penetrate into
woods which the hand of civilized
man has not made paſſable; to tra-
verſe plains filled with ſtones and
rocks, and inundated by impaſſable
marſhes; in a word, to form ſociety
with man in a ſtate of nature; be-
cauſe he is barbarous, deceitful, and
wicked. In this opinion I have been
confirmed by my own melancholy ex-
perience: I nevertheleſs have not
thought proper to make uſe of the
force which was entruſted to me, for
the purpoſe of repelling the injuſtice
of theſe ſavages, and of teaching
them that men have rights which muſt
not be violated with impunity.

" Indians in their canoes were con-
tinually round our frigates; they
paſſed two or three hours there before
they began to exchange a few fiſhes,
or two or three otters' ſkins: they
ſeized all occaſions to rob us; they
tore off the iron which was eaſy to be
carried away; and, above all, they
examined carefully how they might
deceive our vigilance during the
night. I cauſed the principal perſons
amongſt them to come on board my
frigate; I loaded them with preſents;
yet theſe very men whom I ſo parti-
cularly diſtinguiſhed, did not diſdain
the theft of an old pair of breeches
or a nail. When they aſſumed a mild
and pleaſant appearance, I was poſi-
tive they had ſtolen ſomething, al-
though I frequently pretended not to
perceive it.

" I had expreſsly recommended the
careſſing of their children, and giv-
ing them little preſents: the parents
were inſenſible to this mark of bene-
volence, which I thought incident to
all countries; the only reflection it
gave riſe to in their breaſts was, to aſk
to accompany their children when I
made them come on board; and I ſe-
veral times, for my inſtruction, had
the pleaſure of ſeeing the father take
advantage of the moment in which we
ſeemed moſt engaged with his child,
to take up and hide under his ſkin
garment every thing that lay within
his reach.

" Sometimes, immediately after
loading them with preſents, I pre-
tended to have a deſire for certain lit-
tle articles of trifling value, which

belonged to theſe Indians; but this was a trial of their generoſity, which I always made in vain.

"I will however admit, if it be deſired, that it is impoſſible for a ſociety to exiſt without ſome virtues; but I am obliged to confeſs, that I had not the penetration to perceive them; quarrelling continually among themſelves, indifferent to their children, and abſolute tyrants over their women, whom they inceſſantly condemn to the moſt painful labours; I have obſerved nothing among theſe people which will permit me to ſoften the colouring of this picture.—

"I think I may venture to aſſert, that this port is inhabited only in the favourable ſeaſon, and that the Indians never paſs a winter in it; I did not ſee a ſingle cabin ſheltered from the rain; and although there had never been collected together ſo many as three hundred Indians in the bay, we were viſited by ſeven or eight hundred others.

"The canoes were continually entering and going out of the bay, and each of them brought and carried away their houſe and furniture, which conſiſted of a great many ſmall boxes, in which were incloſed their moſt valuable effects: theſe boxes are placed at the entrance of their cabins, which poſſeſs a naſtineſs and ſtench, to which the den of no known animal in the world can properly be compared — They never remove themſelves more than two ſteps for the performance of any neceſſary occaſion, in which they ſeek neither for ſhade nor privacy, as if they had not an inſtant to loſe; and when this happens during a meal, they take their place again, from which they never were at a greater diſtance than five or ſix feet. The wooden veſſels in which they cook their fiſh are never waſhed; they ſerve them for kettle, diſh, and plate; as theſe veſſels cannot bear the fire, they make the water boil with red-hot flint ſtones, which are renewed at intervals till the victuals are quite ready. They are alſo acquainted with the method of roaſting, which differs little or nothing from that of ſoldiers in a camp. It is probable that we may only have ſeen a ſmall part of theſe people, who in all likelihood inhabit a conſiderable part of the ſea-ſhore. During the ſummer they wander in the different bays, ſeeking their food li and in the winter they puſh interior of the country, to l vers and other animals, of w brought us the ſpoils. Tho feet are always naked, th them is never callous, and not, without ſhrinking, w ſtones; which is a proof t travel in canoes, or on the ſ rackets.

"Dogs are the only anir which they have entered ance; there are generally four of them in a cabin: ſmall, and reſemble the f dog of M. de Buffon; the bark, but have a hiſs near bling that of the Bengal ja they are ſo ſavage, that to o they ſeem to be what their n to civilized people.

"The men pierce the ca the ears and noſe, to which different ſmall ornaments; t ſcars on their arms and breaſ very keen edged inſtrumer they ſharpen by paſſing over as over a ſtone; their teeth cloſe to the gums, and for t tion they uſe a ſand-ſtone re the ſhape of a tongue. ochre, ſoot, and plumbago, with train oil, to paint the the reſt of the body in a manner. In their full dr hair is flowing at full leng dered, and plaited with the ſea birds: this is their gre ury, and is perhaps reſerve the chiefs of a family; their are covered with a ſimple reſt of the body abſolutely n cept the head, which is gen vered with a little ſtraw ſkilfully plaited; but they place on their heads two hor nets of eagles' feathers, whole heads of bears, in w fix a wooden ſkull-cap. Th head-dreſſes are extremely but their principal object their other cuſtoms, is to rer ſelves frightful, perhaps for poſe of keeping their en awe.

"Some Indians had entir otters' ſkin, and the comme a great chief was a ſhirt of ſkin of the elk, bordered wit of deers' hoofs and beaks

hen they dance, imitates the
a kind of bell: this ſame
ery well known among the
f Canada, and other nations
abit the eaſtern parts of

ver ſaw any tatooing but on
of a few women, who are
to a cuſtom which renders
eous, and which I could
have believed, had I not
itneſs to it; all of them,
xception, have the lower lip
root of the gums, the whole
he mouth; they wear a kind
n bowl, without handles,
s againſt the gums, to which
cut lip ſerves for a ſupport,
ie lower part of the mouth
wo or three inches*. The
ls have only a needle in the
and the married women
e the right of the bowl.
times prevailed on them to
iis ornament, to which they
ulty agreed; they then tef-
ſame embarraſſment, and
ame geſtures as a woman in
o diſcovers her boſom. The
then fell upon the chin, and
l picture was not more en-
han the firſt.—

Americans of *Port des Fran-*
how to forge iron, to faſhion
ſpin the hair of different
nd, by the help of a needle,
te with this yarn a tiſſue
our tapeſtry; they intermix
ue narrow ſtrips of otter's
h gives their cloaks the ſem-
the fineſt ſilk ſhag. In no
world can hats and baſ-
eeds be plaited with more
y figure upon them very

agreeable deſigns; they alſo engrave very tolerably figures of men and animals in wood and ſtone; they inlay boxes with mother of pearl, the form of which is very elegant; they make ornaments of ſerpentine, to which they give the poliſh of marble.—

"I have ſpoken of the paſſion of theſe Indians for play; that to which they deliver themſelves up with the greateſt avidity is abſolutely a game of chance; they have thirty wooden pieces, each having different marks like our dice; of theſe they hide ſeven; each of them plays in his turn, and he whoſe gueſs comes neareſt to the number marked upon the ſeven pieces, is the winner of the ſtake agreed upon, which is generally a piece of iron or a hatchet. This gaming renders them ſerious and melancholy; I have nevertheleſs very frequently heard them ſing: and when the chief came to pay me a viſit, he commonly paddled round the ſhip ſinging, his arms extended in the form of a croſs in token of friendſhip; he then came on board, and played a pantomime, which was expreſſive either of combats, ſurpriſes, or death. The air which preceded this dance was agreeable, and tolerably harmonious.

"I will finiſh the article reſpecting theſe people by ſaying, that we have not perceived among them any trace of anthropophagiſm; but it is ſo general a cuſtom among the Indians of America, that I ſhould ſtill perhaps have this trait to add to their picture, had they been at war, and taken any priſoners †." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 130.

(To be continued.)

aperture is made in the thick part of the under-lip, and increaſed by
a line parallel with the mouth, and equally long: in this aperture,
wood is conſtantly wore, of an elliptical form, about half an inch
ſuperficies not flat, but hollowed out on each ſide like a ſpoon,
ot quite ſo deep; the edges are likewiſe hollowed in the form of a
rder to fix this precious ornament more firmly in the lip, which by
is frequently extended at leaſt three inches horizontally, and conſe-
ſtorts every feature in the lower part of the face. This curious piece
wore only by the women, and ſeems to be conſidered as a mark of
, it not being wore by all indiſcriminately, but only thoſe who ap-
ſuperior ſtation to the reſt."—*Dixon's Voyage*, *p.* 172.
otain J. Meares has proved, in the Narrative of his voyages, that the
o inhabit the north-weſt coaſt of America are cannibals.—*(Fr. Ed.)*"

LXV. *The Works of Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford.* (Continued from p. 250.)

EXTRACTS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Hon. Horace Walpole to the Hon. Henry Seymour Conway.

LETTER XXXII.

"*Arlington-ſtreet, Jan.* 19, 1759.

"I HOPE the treaty of Sluys advances rapidly *. Conſidering that your own court is as new to you as Monſieur de Bareil and his, you cannot be very well entertained: the joys of a Dutch fiſhing town and the incidents of a cartel will not compoſe a very agreeable hiſtory. In the mean time you do not loſe much: though the parliament is met, no politics are come to town: one may deſcribe the houſe of commons like the price of ſtocks: debates, nothing done. Votes, under par. Patriots, no price. Oratory, books ſhut. Love and war are as much at a ſtand: neither the Ducheſs of Hamilton † nor the expeditions are gone off yet. Prince Edward ‡ has aſked to go to Quebec, and has been refuſed. If I was ſure they would refuſe me, I would aſk to go thither too. I ſhould not diſlike about as much laurel as I could ſtick in my window at Chriſtmas.

"We are next week to have a ſerenata at the Opera-houſe for the King of Pruſſia's birth-day: it is to begin, *Viva Georgio, e Federigo viva!* It will, I own, divert me to ſee my Lord Temple whiſpering *for* this alliance, on the ſame bench on which I have ſo often ſeen him whiſper *againſt* all Germany. The new opera pleaſes univerſally, and I hope will yet hold up its head. Since Vanneſchi § is cunning enough to make us ſing *the roaſt beef of old Germany*, I am perſuaded it will revive: politics are the only hot-bed for keeping ſuch a tender plant as Italian muſic alive in England.

"You are ſo thoughtleſs about your dreſs, that I cannot help giving you a little warning againſt your return. Remember, every body that comes from abroad is *cenſé* to come from France, and whatever they wear at their firſt re-appearance immediately grows the faſhion. Now if, as is very likely, you ſhould through inadvertence change hats with a maſter of a Dutch ſmack, O—— will be upon the watch, will conclude you took your pattern from Monſieur de Bareil, and in a week's time we ſhall all be equipped like Dutch ſkippers. You ſee I ſpeak very diſintereſtedly; for, as I never wear a hat myſelf, it is indifferent to me what ſort of hat I don't wear. Adieu! I hope nothing in this letter, if it is opened, will affect *the conference*, nor haſten our rupture with Holland. Leſt it ſhould, I ſend it to Lord Holderneſs's office; concluding, like Lady B—— W——, that the government never ſuſpect what they ſend under their own covers.

"Yours ever,

"HOR. WALPOLE."

Vol. v. *p.* 61.

LETTER XLV.

"*Strawberry-hill.*

"I WAS interrupted this morning juſt as I had begun my letter, by Lord Waldegrave; and then the Duke of Devonſhire ſent for me to Burlington-houſe to meet the Ducheſs of Bedford, and ſee the old pictures from Hardwicke. If my letter reaches you three days later, at leaſt you are ſaved from a lamentation. Buſſy has put off his journey to Monday (to be ſure, you know this is Friday): he ſays this is a ſtrange country, he can get no waggoner to carry his goods on a Sunday. I am glad a Spaniſh war waits for a conveyance, and that a waggoner's *veto* is as good as a tribune's of Rome, and can ſtop Mr. Pitt on his career to Mexico. He was going poſt to conquer it——and Beckford, I ſuppoſe, would have had a contract for remitting all the gold, of which Mr. Pitt never thinks, unleſs to ſerve a city-friend. It is ſerious that we have diſcuſſions with Spain, who ſays France is humbled enough, but muſt not be

* "Mr. Conway was ſent to Sluys to ſettle a cartel for priſoners with the French. Monſieur de Bareil was the perſon appointed by the French court for the ſame buſineſs."

† "Elizabeth Gunning, Ducheſs Dowager of Hamilton."

‡ "Afterwards created Duke of York."

§ "Abbate Vanneſchi, an Italian, and director of the opera."

ruined

ſpaniſh gold is actually coin-
ntier towns of France; and
ege which Biſcay and two
rinces have of fiſhing on the
ewfoundland, has been de-
f all Spain. It was refuſed
ily; and Mr. Secretary
ſiſted yeſterday ſe'nnight on
Lord Briſtol †. The reſt of
l, who are content with the
y have to govern, without
g others, prevailed to defer
uſity. However, if France
are the leaſt untractable, a
evitable: nay, if they don't
the firſt day of the ſeſſion, I
loubt but Mr. Pitt will de-
nſelf on the addreſs. I have
n of Spain intending it:
France money to protract a
which they reap ſuch ad-
in their peaceful capacity;
uld think would not give
y if they were on the point
occaſion for it themſelves.
you, and all the old barons
ors, I pray that we may
e with glory, and would
burn every Roman and
orian who have done nothing
mit precedents for cutting

pronation is over: 'tis even
rgeous ſight than I imagined.
proceſſion and the hall; but
I was in the dark. In the
hey had forgot the ſword of
chairs for king and queen,
canopies. They uſed the
r's for the firſt, and made the
hall: ſo they did not ſet
oon; and then, by a childiſh
at to the King, reſerved the
m of the hall till his entry,
means they arrived like a
othing being diſcernible but
s of the knights of the bath,
ned the herſe. Lady Kil-
Ducheſs of Richmond, and
ubroke, were the capital
Lady Harrington, the fineſt
diſtance; old Weſtmorland,
majeſtic. Lady Hertford
walk, and indeed I think is
o give us great anxiety. She
to Ragley to ride. Lord
p was one of the King's
ers. Of all the incidents of
he moſt diverting was, what
to the Queen. She had a
retiring-chamber, with *all* conveniencies, prepared behind the altar. She went thither—in the *moſt convenient*, what found ſhe but—the Duke of Newcaſtle! Lady Hardwicke died three days before the ceremony, which kept away the whole houſe of Yorke. Some of the Peereſſes were dreſſed over night, ſlept in arm-chairs, and were waked if they tumbled their heads. Your ſiſter Harris's maid, Lady Peterborough, was a comely figure. My Lady Cowper refuſed, but was forced to walk with Lady M——. Lady Falmouth was not there; on which George Selwyn ſaid, that thoſe Peereſſes who were moſt uſed to *walk*, did not. I carried my Lady Townſhend, Lady Hertford, Lady Anne Conolly, my Lady Hervey, and Mrs. Clive, to my deputy's houſe at the gate of Weſtminſter-hall. My Lady Townſhend ſaid ſhe ſhould be very glad to ſee a coronation, as ſhe had never ſeen one. 'Why,' ſaid I, 'madam, you walked 'at the laſt?'—'Yes, child,' ſaid ſhe, 'but I ſaw nothing of it: I only look-'ed to ſee who looked at me.' The Ducheſs of Queenſberry walked: her affectation that day was to do nothing prepoſterous. The Queen has been at the opera, and ſays ſhe will go once a week. This is a freſh diſaſter to our box, where we have lived ſo harmoniouſly for three years. We can get no alternative but that over Miſs Chudleigh's; and Lord Strafford and Lady M—— C—— will not ſubſcribe, unleſs we can. The Duke of Devonſhire and I are negotiating with all our art to keep our party together. The crowds at the opera and play when the King and Queen go, are a little greater than what I remember. The late royalties went to the Haymarket, when it was the faſhion to frequent the other opera in Lincoln's-inn-fields. Lord Cheſterfield one night came into the latter, and was aſked, If he had been at the other houſe? 'Yes,' ſaid he, 'but there was nobody but the King 'and Queen; and as I thought they 'might be talking buſineſs, I came 'away.'

"Thank you for your journals: the beſt route you can ſend me would be of your journey homewards. Adieu!

"Yours moſt ſincerely,

"HOR. WALPOLE."

Vol. v. p. 81.

† "Mr. Pitt, then ſecretary of ſtate."

‡ "The Engliſh ambaſſador at the court of Madrid."

LET-

LETTER LXVIII.

"*Paris, October 6, 1765.*

"I AM glad to find you grow juſt, and that you do conceive at laſt, that I could do better than ſtay in England for politics. Tenez, mon enfant, as the Ducheſſe de la Ferté ſaid to Madame Staal *; comme il n'y a que moi au monde qui aie toujours raiſon, I will be very reaſonable; and as you have made this conceſſion to me, who knew I was in the right, I will not expect you to anſwer all my *reaſonable* letters. If you ſend a bullying letter to the King of Spain †, or to *chaſe*, my neighbour here ‡, I will conſider them as written to myſelf, and ſubſtract ſo much from your bill—Nay, I will accept a line from Lady A——— now and then in part of payment. I ſhall continue to write as the wind ſets in my pen; and do own my babble does not demand much reply.

"For ſo reaſonable a perſon as I am, I have changed my mind very often about this country. The firſt five days I was in violent ſpirits—then came a diſmal cloud of whiſk and literature, and I could not bear it. At preſent I begin, very *Engliſhly* indeed, to eſtabliſh a right to my own way. I laugh, and talk nonſenſe, and make them hear me. There are two or three houſes where I go quite at my eaſe, am never aſked to touch a card, nor hold diſſertations. Nay, I don't pay homage to their authors. Every woman has one or two planted in her houſe, and God knows how far they water them. The old preſident Henault is the pagod at Madame du Deffand's, an old blind debauchée of wit, where I ſupped laſt night. The preſident is very near deaf, and much nearer ſuperannuated. He ſits by the table: the miſtreſs of the houſe, who formerly was his, inquires after every diſh on the table, is told who has eaten of which, and then bawls the bill of fare of every individual into the preſident's ears. In ſhort, every mouthful is proclaimed, and ſo is every blunder I make againſt grammar. Some that I make on purpoſe, ſucceed; and one of them is to be reported to the Queen to-day by Henault, who is her great favourite. I had been at Verſailles; and having been much taken notice of by her Majeſty, I ſaid, alluding to Madame de Sevigné, *La reine eſt le plus grand roi du monde*. You may judge if I am in poſſeſſion of a ſcene that paſſed after ſupper. Sir James Macdonald § had been mimicking Hume: I told the women, who, beſides the miſtreſs, were the Ducheſſe de la Valiere, Madame de Forcalquier, and a demoiſelle, that to be ſure they would be glad to have a ſpecimen of Mr. Pitt's manner of ſpeaking; and that nobody mimicked him ſo well as Elliot ‖. They firmly believed it, teaſed him for an hour, and at laſt ſaid he was the rudeſt man in the world not to oblige them. It appeared the more ſtrange, becauſe here every body ſings, reads their own works in public, or attempts any one thing without heſitation or capacity. Elliot ſpeaks miſerable French; which added to the diverſion.

"I had had my ſhare of diſtreſs in the morning, by going through the operation of being preſented to the whole royal family, down to the little Madame's pap-dinner, and had behaved as ſillily as you will eaſily believe; hiding myſelf behind every mortal. The Queen called me up to her dreſſing-table, and ſeemed mightily diſpoſed to goſſip with me; but inſtead of enjoying my glory like Madame de Sevigné, I ſlunk back into the crowd after a few queſtions. She told Monſieur de Guerchy of it afterwards, and that I had run away from her, but ſaid ſhe would have her revenge at Fontainbleau—So I muſt go thither, which I did not intend. The King, Dauphin, Dauphineſs, Meſdames, and the wild beaſt, did not ſay a word to me. Yes, the wild beaſt, he of the Gevaudan. He is killed, and actually in the Queen's antichamber, where he was exhibited to us with as much parade as if it was Mr. Pitt. It

* "See Memoires de Madame de Staal (the firſt authoreſs of that name), publiſhed with the reſt of her works in three ſmall volumes. E."

† "Mr. Conway was now ſecretary of ſtate for the foreign department."

‡ "The King of France, Louis XV."

§ "An elder brother of Sir A. Macdonald, the preſent lord chief baron of the exchequer. He died at Rome the year following, leaving behind him a diſtinguiſhed character for every mental accompliſhment."

‖ "Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto."

is

edingly large wolf, and, the
urs ſay, has twelve teeth more
wolf ever had ſince the days
us's wet-nurſe. The critics
o be the true beaſt; and I
people think the beaſt's name
for there are many. He was
ith a ſheet, which two chaſ-
d up for the foreign miniſters
gers. I dined at the Duke of
with five-and-twenty tomes
ps diplomatique; and after
s preſented, by Monſieur de
to the Duc de Choiſeul.
de Praſlin is as like his own
D'Eon's book as he can ſtare;
believe, a very ſilly fellow.
m is of the grave kind. His
e firſt miniſter, is a little vo-
ig, whoſe countenance and
ad nothing to frighten me
ountry. I ſaw him but for
onds, which is as much as he
any one body or thing. Mon-
iuerchy *, whoſe goodneſs to
preſſible, took the trouble of
every where with me, and
e particularly to ſee the new
ſtate papers—I wiſh I could
ou. It is a large building,
ike an hoſpital, with the moſt
: order and method. Lodg-
every officer; his name and
written over his door. In the
perſpective of ſeven or eight
mbers: each is painted with
and wainſcoted with preſſes,
d doors and crimſon curtains.
n preſs, in golden letters, the
o which the pieces relate, as
e, Allemagne, &c. Each
a large funnel of bronze
noulu, like a column, to air
s and preſerve them. In
s as magnificent as uſeful.
n thence I went to ſee the re-
f pictures at Monſieur de
s. They are what are not
of in the palaces, though
changed with others. This
ich fills many rooms from
tom, is compoſed of the moſt
works of Raphael, L. da
orgione, Titian, Guido, Cor-
c. Many pictures, which I
their prints, without an idea
y exiſted, I found there.
Duc de Nivernois is extreme-
ng to me. I have ſupped
ne de Bentheim's, who has a
very fine houſe, and a woful huſband.
She is much livelier than any French-
woman. The livelieſt man I have ſeen
is the Duc de Duras: he is ſhorter and
plumper than Lord Halifax, but very
like him in the face. I am to ſup with
the Duſſons on Sunday. In ſhort, all
that have been in England are exceed-
ingly diſpoſed to repay any civilities
they received there. Monſieur de Ca-
raman wrote from the country to ex-
cuſe his not coming to ſee me, as his
wife is on the point of being brought-
to-bed, but begged I would come to
them—So I would, if I was a man-mid-
wife: but though they are eaſy on ſuch
heads, I am not uſed to it, and cannot
make a party of pleaſure of a labour.

"Wilkes arrived here two days ago,
and announced that he was going mi-
niſter to Conſtantinople. To-day I
hear he has lowered his credentials,
and talks of going to England if he
can make his peace †. I thought, by
the manner in which this was men-
tioned to me, that the perſon meant
to ſound me: but I made no anſwer;
for, having given up politics in Eng-
land, I certainly did not come to
tranſact them here. He has not been
to make me the firſt viſit, which, as
the laſt arrived, depends on him: ſo,
never having ſpoken to him in my life,
I have no call to ſeek him. I avoid
all politics ſo much, that I had not
heard one word here about Spain. I
ſuppoſe my ſilence paſſes for very art-
ful myſtery, and puzzles the miniſters,
who keep ſpies on the moſt inſignifi-
cant foreigner. It would have been
lucky if I had been as watchful. At
Chantilli I loſt my portmanteau with
half my linen; and the night before
laſt I was robbed of a new frock, waiſt-
coat and breeches, laced with gold, a
white and ſilver waiſtcoat, black vel-
vet breeches, a knife and book. Theſe
are expenſes I did not expect, and by
no means entering into my ſyſtem of
extravagance.

"I am very ſorry for the death of
Lord Ophaly, and for his family. I
knew the poor young man himſelf
but little, but he ſeemed extreme-
ly good-natured. What the Duke of
Richmond will do for a hotel, I can-
not conceive. Adieu!

"Yours ever,

"HOR. WALPOLE."

Vol. v. *p.* 121.

: had been ambaſſador in England."

† "After his outlawry."

LET-

LETTER LXXIX.

" *Strawberry-hill, Tuesday, Nov.* 14, 1769.

"I AM here quite alone, and did not think of going to town till Friday for the opera, which I have not yet ſeen. In compliment to you and your Counteſs I will make an effort, and be there on Thurſday; and will either dine with you at your own houſe, or at your brother's; which you chooſe. This is a great favour, and beyond my Lord Temple's journey to dine with my lord mayor *. I am ſo ſick of the follies of all ſides, that I am happy to be at quiet here, and to know no more of them than what I am forced to ſee in the newſpapers; and thoſe I ſkip over as faſt as I can.

"The account you give me of Lady —— was juſt the ſame as I received from Paris. I will ſhow you a very particular letter I received by a private hand from thence; which convinces me that I gueſſed right, contrary to all the wiſe, that the journey to Fontainbleau would overſet Monſieur de Choiſeul. I think he holds but by a thread, which will ſnap ſoon. I am labouring hard with the Ducheſs † to procure the Duke of Richmond ſatisfaction in the favour he has aſked about his duchy ‡; but he ſhall not know it till it is completed, if I can be ſo lucky as to ſucceed. I think I ſhall, if they do not fall immediately.

"You perceive how barren I am, and why I have not written to you. I paſs my time in clipping and paſting prints; and do not think I have read forty pages ſince I came to England. I bought a poem called Trincalo's Trip to the Jubilee; having been ſtruck with two lines in an extract in the papers,

'And the ear-piercing fife,
'And the ear-piercing wife'—

Alas! all the reſt, and it is very long, is a heap of unintelligible nonſenſe, about Shakeſpeare, politics, and the lord knows what. I am grieved that, with our admiration of Shakeſpeare, we can do nothing but write worſe than ever he did. One would think the age ſtudied nothing but his Love's Labour loſt, and Titus Andronicus. Politics and abuſe have totally corrupted our taſte. Nobody thinks of writing a line that is to laſt beyond the next fortnight. We might as well be given up to controverſial divinity. The times put me in mind of the Conſtantinopolitan empire; where, in an age of learning, the ſubtleſt wits of Greece contrived to leave nothing behind them, but the memory of their follies and acrimony. Milton did not write his Paradiſe Loſt till he had outlived his politics. With all his parts, and noble ſentiments of liberty, who would remember him for his barbarous proſe? Nothing is more true than that extremes meet. The licentiouſneſs of the preſs makes us as ſavage as our Saxon anceſtors, who could only ſet their marks; and an outrageous purſuit of individual independence, grounded on ſelfiſh views, extinguiſhes genius as much as deſpotiſm does. The public good of our country is never thought of by men that hate half their country. Heroes confine their ambition to be leaders of the mob. Orators ſeek applauſe from their faction, not from poſterity; and miniſters forget foreign enemies, to defend themſelves againſt a majority in parliament. When any Cæſar has conquered Gaul, I will excuſe him for aiming at the perpetual dictature. If he has only jockeyed ſomebody out of the borough of Veii or Falernum, it is too impudent to call himſelf a patriot or a ſtateſman. Adieu!" *Vol.* v. *p.* 159.

(To be continued.)

LXVI. *Collins's Account of the English Colony in New South Wales.* (Continued from p. 247.)

EXTRACTS.

EXTREME HEAT AND CONFLAGRATION.

(December 1792.)

"THE weather during this month was very hot. The 5th was a day moſt exceſſively ſultry. The wind blew ſtrong from the northward of weſt; the country, to add to the intenſe heat of the atmoſphere, was every where on fire. At Sydney, the graſs at the back of the hill on the weſt ſide of the cove, having either caught or been ſet on fire by the natives, the

* "In the ſecond mayoralty of William Beckford."

† "The Ducheſs of Choiſeul." ‡ "Of Aubigné."

ded by the wind which at
blew violently, ſpread and
incredible fury. One houſe
down, ſeveral gardens with
es were deſtroyed; and the
e of the hill was on fire,
g every thatched hut with
. The conflagration was
difficulty (notwithſtanding
ons of the military) got un-
ſome time, and prevented
any further miſchief. At
mes during this uncomfort-
diſtant thunder was heard,
kened, and ſome few large
in fell. The apparent dan-
he fires drew all perſons out
uſes; and on going into the
ir, it was ſcarcely poſſible
; the heat was inſupport-
ation ſeeme l to ſuffer much,
of many culinary plants be-
d to a powder. The ther-
n the ſhade roſe above one
egrees. Some rain falling
ening, the exceſſive heat

arramatta and Toongabbe
at was extreme; the coun-
o was every where in flames.
ll was a great ſufferer by
re had ſpread to his farm;
efforts of his own people
ighbouring ſettlers it was
and its progreſs ſuppoſed
tually checked, when an
ark from a tree, which had
re to the topmoſt branch,
the thatch of the hut where
lived, it blazed out; the
ll the out-buildings, and
els of wheat juſt got into a
in a few minutes deſtroyed.
g of the hut and out-houſes
. a ſhort time before.
ay preceding that of the ex-
, James Caſtles, an induſ-
thriving ſettler at Proſpect
his hut accidentally burnt
all his comforts, and three
wheat which he had juſt
The governor ordered his
ebuilt, and every aſſiſtance
h the ſtores afforded to re-
." *P.* 257.

ION TO THE WESTERN MOUNTAINS.

'AIN Paterſon, of the New
les corps, an account of
—No. VIII.

who ſe journies in Africa appeared in print ſome years ago, conceiving that he might be able to penetrate as far as, or even beyond, the weſtern mountains (commonly known in the colony by the name of the Blue Mountains, from the appearance which land ſo high and diſtant generally wears), ſet off from the ſettlement with a ſmall party of gentlemen (Captain Johnſton, Mr. Palmer, and Mr. Laing the aſſiſtant ſurgeon), well provided with arms, and having proviſions and neceſſaries ſufficient for a journey of ſix weeks, to make the attempt. Boats were ſent round to Broken Bay, whence they got into the Hawkeſbury, and the fourth day reached as far as Richmond Hill. At this place, in the year 1789, the governor's progreſs up the river was obſtructed by a fall of water, which his boats were too heavy to drag over. This difficulty Captain Paterſon overcame by quitting his large boats, and proceeding from Richmond Hill with two that were ſmaller and lighter. He found that this part of the river carried him to the weſtward, and into the chaſm that divided the high land ſeen from Richmond Hill. Hither, however, he got with great difficulty and ſome danger, meeting in the ſpace of about ten miles with not leſs than five waterfalls, one of which was rather ſteep, and was running at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour. —Above this part the water was about fifteen yards from ſide to ſide, and came down with ſome rapidity, a fall of rain having ſwollen the ſtream. Their navigation was here ſo intricate, lying between large pieces of rock that had been borne down by torrents, and ſome ſtumps of trees which they could not always ſee, that (after having looſened a plank in one boat, and driven the other upon a ſtump which forced its way through her bottom) they gave up any further progreſs, leaving the weſtern mountains to be the object of diſcovery at ſome future day. It was ſuppoſed that they had proceeded ten miles further up the river than had ever before been done, and named that part of it which until then had been unſeen, 'the Groſe;' and a high peak of land, which they had in view in the chaſm, they called 'Harrington Peak.'

"Captain Paterſon, as a botaniſt, was amply rewarded for his labour and diſappointment by diſcovering ſeveral

new plants. Of the ſoil in which they grew, he did not, however, ſpeak very favourably.

"He ſaw but few natives, and thoſe who did viſit them were almoſt unintelligible to the natives of this place who accompanied him. He entertained a notion that their legs and arms were longer than thoſe of the inhabitants of the coaſt. As they live by climbing trees, if there really was any ſuch difference, it might perhaps have been occaſioned by the cuſtom of hanging by their arms and reſting on their feet at the utmoſt ſtretch of the body, which they practiſe from their infancy. —The party returned on the 22d, having been abſent about ten days." *P.* 312.

COMBATS AMONG THE NATIVES.

"THE natives who lived about Sydney appeared to place the utmoſt confidence in us, chooſing a clear ſpot between the town and the brickfield for the performance of any of their rites and ceremonies; and for three evenings the town had been amuſed with one of their ſpectacles, which might properly have been denominated a tragedy, for it was attended with a great effuſion of blood. It appeared from the beſt account we could procure, that one or more murders having been committed in the night, the aſſaſſins, who were immediately known, were compelled, according to the cuſtom of the country, to meet the relations of the deceaſed, who were to avenge their deaths by throwing ſpears, and drawing blood for blood. One native of the tribe of Cammerray, a very fine fellow named Carradah *, who had ſtabbed another in the night, but not mortally, was obliged to ſtand for two evenings expoſed to the ſpears not only of the man whom he had wounded, but of ſeveral other natives. He was ſuffered indeed to cover himſelf with a bark ſhield, and behaved with the greateſt courage and reſolution. Whether his principal adverſary (the wounded man) found that he poſſeſſed too much defenſive ſkill to admit of his wounding him, or whether it was a neceſſary part of his puniſhment, was not known with any certainty; but on the ſecond day that Carradah had been oppoſed to him and his party, after having received ſeveral of their ſpears on his ſhield, without ſuſtaining any injury, he ſuffered the other to pin his left arm (below the elbow) to his ſide, without making any reſiſtance; prevented, perhaps, by the uplifted ſpears of the other natives, who could eaſily have deſtroyed him, by throwing at him in different directions. Carradah ſtood, for ſome time after this, defending himſelf, although wounded in the arm which held the ſhield, until his adverſaries had not a whole ſpear left, and had retired to collect the fragments and piece them together. On his ſitting down, his left hand appeared to be very much convulſed, and Mr. White was of opinion that the ſpear had pierced one of the nerves. The buſineſs was reſumed when they had repaired their weapons, and the fray appeared to be general, men, women, and children, mingling in it, giving and receiving many ſevere wounds, before night put an end to their warfare.

"What rendered this ſort of conteſt as unaccountable as it was extraordinary, was, that friendſhip and alliance were known to ſubſiſt between ſeveral that were oppoſed to each other, who fought with all the ardour of the bittereſt enemies, and who, though wounded, pronounced the party by whom they had been hurt to be good and brave, and their friends.

"Poſſeſſing by nature a good habit of body, the combatants very ſoon recovered of their wounds; and it was underſtood that Carradah, or rather Midjer Bool, had not entirely expiated his offence, having yet another trial to undergo from ſome natives who had been prevented by abſence from joining in the ceremonies of that evening." *P.* 328.

FOUR CONVICTS (WHO HAD ABSCONDED) BROUGHT FROM PORT STEPHENS.

(*Auguſt* 1795.)

"THE Providence met with very bad weather on her paſſage from the

* "So he was called among his own people, before he knew us; but having exchanged names with Mr. Ball (who commanded the Supply), he went afterwards by that name, which they had corrupted into Midjer Bool."

Brazil

oaſt, and was driven paſt this as far to the northward as phens, in which ſhe anchored. to the great ſurpriſe of Capughton, he found and received d four white people (if four e, naked, dirty, and ſmoke:n could be called white), run-rom this ſettlement. By re-o the tranſactions of the month mber 1790, it will be found e convicts, John Tarwood, Lee, George Connoway, John and Joſeph Sutton, eſcaped ſettlement at Parramatta, and g themſelves with a wretched at, which they ſtole from the t the South Head, diſappear-were ſuppoſed to have met a luch, one might have ima-ney went without the Heads

Four of theſe people (Jotton having died) were now in this harbour by the officers Providence, and brought back olony. They told a melanle of their ſufferings in the id for many days after their paſſed their time in detailing to rds both of black and white hich attended them, their ad-in Port Stephens, the firſt they made. Having lived ſavages among whom they heir change of food ſoon diſwith them, and they were all , appearing to be principally with abdominal ſwellings. oke in high terms of the poſition and gentle manners of es. They were at ſome diſland when Mr. Grimes was Stephens; but heard ſoon afne ſchooner's viſit, and well nd often afterwards ſaw, the o had been fired at, but not that time as was ſuppoſed, by

Each of them had had iven him, and given with ſereinonies. Wives alſo were them, and one or two had . They were never required t on any occaſion of hoſtility, e in general ſupplied by the vith fiſh or other food, being ed by them (for ſo their ſituation could be conſtrued) as unſtrangers thrown upon their m the mouth of the yawning d entitled to their protection. ld us a ridiculous ſtory, that es appeared to worſhip them, often aſſuring them, when they began to underſtand each other, that they were undoubtedly the anceſtors of ſome of them who had fallen in battle, and had returned from the ſea to viſit them again; and one native appeared firmly to believe that his father was come back in the perſon of either Lee or Connoway, and took him to the ſpot where his body had been burnt. On being told that immenſe numbers of people exiſted far beyond their little knowledge, they inſtantly pronounced them to be the ſpirits of their countrymen, which, after death, had migrated into other regions.

"It appeared from theſe four men, that the language to the northward differed wholly from any that we knew. Among the natives who lived with us, there were none who underſtood all that they ſaid, and of thoſe who occaſionally came in, one only could converſe with them. He was a very fine lad, of the name of Wurgan. His mother had been born and bred beyond the mountains; but one luckleſs day, paying a viſit with ſome of her tribe to the banks of the Deerab-bun (for ſo the Hawkeſbury was named), ſhe was forcibly prevented returning, and, being obliged to ſubmit to the embraces of an amorous and powerful Bé-dia-gal, the fruit of her viſit was this boy. Speaking herſelf more dialects than one, ſhe taught her ſon all ſhe knew, and he, being of quick parts, and a roving diſpoſition, caught all the different dialects from Botany Bay to Port Stephens." *P.* 425.

BEN-NIL-LONG, A NATIVE, RETURNS FROM ENGLAND.

(November 1795.)

"WE heard nothing of the natives at the river; all was quiet there.—About this ſettlement their attention had been for ſome time engroſſed by Ben-nil-long, who arrived with the governor. On his firſt appearance, he conducted himſelf with a poliſhed familiarity towards his ſiſters and other relations; but to his acquaintance he was diſtant, and quite the man of conſequence. He declared, in a tone and with an air that ſeemed to expect compliance, that he ſhould no longer ſuffer them to fight and cut each other's throats, as they had done; that he

ſhould introduce peace among them, and make them love each other. He expreſſed his wiſh that when they viſited him at Government Houſe they would contrive to be ſomewhat more cleanly in their perſons, and leſs coarſe in their manners; and he ſeemed abſolutely offended at ſome little indelicacies which he obſerved in his ſiſter Car-rang-ar-rang, who came in ſuch haſte from Botany Bay, with a little nephew on her back, to viſit him, that ſhe left all her habiliments behind her.

"Ben-nil-long had certainly not been an inattentive obſerver of the manners of the people among whom he had lived; he conducted himſelf with the greateſt propriety at table, particularly in the obſervance of thoſe attentions which are chiefly requiſite in the preſence of women. His dreſs appeared to be an object of no ſmall concern with him; and every one who knew him before he left the country, and who ſaw him now, pronounced without heſitation, that Ben-nil-long had not any deſire to renounce the habits and comforts of the civilized life which he appeared ſo readily and ſo ſucceſsfully to adopt.

"His inquiries were directed, immediately on his arrival, after his wife Go-roo-bar-roo-bool-lo; and her he found with Caruey. On producing a very faſhionable roſe-coloured petticoat and jacket, made of a coarſe ſtuff, accompanied with a gypſey bonnet of the ſame colour, ſhe deſerted her lover, and followed her former huſband. In a few days however, to the ſurpriſe of every one, we ſaw the lady walking unincumbered with clothing of any kind, and Ben-nil-long was miſſing. Caruey was ſought for, and we heard that he had been ſeverely beaten by Ben-nil-long at Roſe Bay, who retained ſo much of our cuſtoms, that he made uſe of his fiſts inſtead of the weapons of his country, to the great annoyance of Caruey, who would have preferred meeting his rival fairly in the field armed with the ſpear and the club. Caruey being much the younger man, the lady, every inch a woman, followed her inclination, and Ben-nil-long was compelled to yield her without any further oppoſition. He ſeemed to have been ſatisfied with the beating he had given Caruey, and hinted, that reſting for the preſent without a wife, he ſhould look about him, and at ſome future period make a better choice.

"His abſences from the governor's houſe now became frequent, and little attended to. When he went out, he uſually left his clothes behind, reſuming them carefully on his return, before he made his viſit to the governor." *P.* 439.

METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENON.

(December 1795.)

"AT the Hawkeſbury, in the beginning of the month, an extraordinary meteorological phenomenon occurred. Four farms on the creek, named Ruſe's Creek, were totally cut up by a fall, not of hail or of ſnow, but of large flakes of ice. It was ſtated by the officer who had the command of the military there, Lieutenant Abbott, that the ſhower paſſed in a direction N.W. taking ſuch farms as fell within its courſe. The effect was extraordinary; the wheat then ſtanding was beaten down, the ears cut off, and the grain perfectly threſhed out. Of the Indian corn, the large thick ſtalks were broken, and the cobs found lying at the roots. A man who was too far diſtant from a houſe to enter it in time, was glad to take ſhelter in the hollow of a tree. The ſides of the trees which were oppoſed to its fury appeared as if large ſhot had been diſcharged againſt them, and the ground was covered with ſmall twigs from the branches. On that part of the race-ground which it croſſed, the ſtronger ſhrubs were all found cut to pieces, while the weaker, by yielding to the ſtorm, were only beaten down. The two ſucceeding days were remarkably mild; notwithſtanding which the ice remained on the ground nearly as large as when it fell. Some flakes of it were brought to Lieutenant Abbott on the ſecond day, which meaſured from ſix to eight inches long, and at that time were two fingers at the leaſt in thickneſs.

"On this officer's repreſenting to the governor the diſtreſs which the ſettlers had ſuffered [illegible] farms had ſ[illegible]in in the courſe of the ſhower, ſuch relief was given them as their ſituations required. Nothing of this kind had

i felt either at Parramatta or
y." *P.* 445.

(To be continued.)

A Journey from Bengal to
id through the northern Part
ia, Kaſhmire, Afghaniſtan,
erſia, and into Ruſſia, by
aſpian Sea (in the Years
and 1784). By GEORGE
FER, in the Civil Service
Honourable the Eaſt India
any. 2 Vols. 4to. pp.
With a Map of the Route.)
i. *Faulder.*

ONTENTS OF VOL. I.

UTE from Calcutta to
ſhmire — Sketches of the
Mythology — Abbreviated
of the Rohilahs, Shujah-
ah, and the Sicques.

ntents of the ſecond Volume.)

poly, in ſome meaſure, the
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—Rajah Mhal—Pointee—
f Jungherah—Mongheer—
: of Sultan Shujah, from
Memoirs—Improvements
Cleveland in the Diſtricts of
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iment to the Memory of the
maſſacred by Order of Caſ-
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EXTRACTS.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"TRAVELLERS ſtand accuſed, even on proverbial authority, of adopting a figurative and looſe ſtyle of deſcription; and as I have been thrown into tracks, removed from the eye of European obſervation, I am prompted to earneſtly ſolicit the confidence of the public in behalf of this work, and to ſay, that, however vitiated by the errors of judgment, it has no tendency to diſcolour or miſrepreſent truth. The curſory diſſertation on the former and preſent ſtate of Bengal, may have ſome claim to favour, from the conſideration that I viſited that province in the deſcription of a paſſenger; though but a ſmall portion of local knowledge might have been acquired, eſſential advantages aroſe from this temporary reſidence.—

"The Letter on the Mythology of the Hindoos, ſome copies of which were publiſhed in 1785, has been corrected ſince my return to India; but from the various intricacy of the ſubject, I am apprehenſive it may yet contain errors and apparent inconſiſtencies. Inveſtigations of the religious ceremonies and cuſtoms of the Hindoos, written in the Carnatic, and in the Punjab, would in many examples widely differ; yet the Hindoo religion, in all parts of India, ſtands on a common baſis; nor does the vaſt ſuperſtructure, when the view is inſpected with attention, eſſentially differ in its compartments. The oſtenſible diſſimilarity ariſes perhaps from the manners of the ſame people varying in northern and ſouthern regions. A native of the lower Carnatic is mild, temperate, and generally timid; he performs the ordinances of his religion with a zealous and ſcrupulous attention; and the bramin of that country, with many of the other ſects, is confined ſtrictly to the uſe of vegetable diet. How ſtrong the contraſt appears in the inhabitant of the Punjab! thoſe even of domeſtic and laborious profeſſions are brave, daring, and often cruel. Bramins are the uſual ſoldiers of the country, many of whom eat fleſh meat; and they never leave their home, even when not employed in military ſervice, without weapons of offence. The merchants and mechanics, when they go but a few miles abroad, are all ſtrongly armed; and in ſome of the northern provinces, particularly in Bundilcund, the huſbandmen carry a ſpear into the field they are cultivating,

This difference of diſpoſition oduced oppoſite manners in the ribes of people, as well as op- cuſtoms, which, if not atten- inveſtigated, would afford a s belief that the inhabitants of th and ſouth of India were not ted by any national relation.

have to expreſs with pleaſure, obligations to Colonel Polier, Honourable Company's ſervice, ving furniſhed me with large al tracts of the Sicques, and of e of Shujah-ud-Dowlah. On application to that gentleman ner information of Indian hiſ- his papers and opinions have iberally ſupplied. I am alſo indebted to Mr. Briſtow, of l, for a valuable manuſcript r of Shujah-ud-Dowlah, from I have extracted curious and matter. The prefixed chart of ad, calculated according to the ing of my journal, was con- d by Mr. Wilford, of the Ben- rps of engineers, a gentleman nſive geographical knowledge."

MMODATIONS FOR TRAVEL- LERS.

INDIA, you know, hath ever been for affording convenient places commodation to the traveller, at the diſtance of eight and ten ſeldom fails meeting with a pub- ging, or a reſervoir of water, he may perform his ablutions uench his thirſt. As the greater f the inhabitants of India, from licity of life, and the clement of the climate, have but few ſu- ous wants, a ſlight defence a- the ſun and rain, a ſmall portion of clothing, with plain food, conſti- tute a large ſhare of their real ones. In upper India, the economy of Ka- rawan Serah*, or, as it is uſually call- ed, the Serauce, is conducted by bet- ter regulations, and its conveniences more ſenſibly felt, than in the ſouthern parts of India. An enclоſed area, the interior ſides of which contain ſmall apartments, fronting inwards with a principal gateway, is appropriated in every village of note, to the uſe of travellers†. The ſtationary tenants of the ſerauce‡, many of them wo- men, and ſome of them very pretty, approach the traveller on his entrance, and in alluring language deſcribe to him the various excellences of their ſeveral lodgings. When the choice is made (which is often perplexing, ſo many are the inducements thrown out on all ſides of him), a bed § is laid out for his repoſe—a ſmoking-pipe is brought, and the utenſils cleaned, for preparing his repaſt. The neceſſary ſum is delivered into the hands gene- rally of a girl, who procures the ma- terials, and dreſſes his meal in a moſt expeditious manner. For two domeſ- tics and myſelf, the horſe and his keeper, the whole of my daily ex- penditure amounted to a ſum, which as you will not credit, I will not ven- ture to note; and on days when I was inclined to feaſt, the addition of two or three pence procured a ſumptuous fare, with the accompaniment of a ſauce, which an alderman over his callipaſh might ſigh for." *P.* 73.

DECAY OF THE MOGHUL EMPIRE.

"THE ſeeds which produced the decay of the Moghul empire, and which at this day have ripened into ſuch malignancy, took a deep root

Keravanſerah is a Perſee and Arabic compound of *Kar*, ſignifying buſineſs, the participle of the verb rufteen, to go, move, proceed, &c. and of an habitation. The Tucktravan, a vehicle uſed by travellers in many of Aſia, is compoſed of the words, *tuckt*, a ſeat, or board, and the afore- oned participle. I have ventured to inſert theſe etymologies for the uſe oſe who are not converſant in the Perſian language."

Shere Shah, who drove Humaim from the throne of Dehli in 1542, is ſaid ve been the firſt Mahometan who eſtabliſhed Karavanſerahs in India. fact, alſo recorded in Dow's Hiſtory, is well known amongſt the natives. re Shah built the fort of Rhotas, and the mauſoleum of Saſſeram."

The ſerauces at this day are uſually given in rent."

This piece of furniture, of very ſimple conſtruction, has low feet, with des and ends formed of bamboo or common rough wood, and the bottom ed cords."

during

during the reign of Aurungzebe; who though one of the moſt ſagacious princes of the houſe of Timur, endangered the welfare of the ſtate and the ſecurity of his ſubjects, by an injudicious impulſe of domeſtic affection. He portioned amongſt his ſons, who were active and ambitious, the moſt valuable provinces of the empire; where acquiring an influence and ſtrength that cannot be held by an Aſiatic ſubject with ſafety to the monarch, they expected with impatience the event that was to determine their ſchemes and pretenſions. On the death of Aurungzebe, the ſons eagerly took up arms, and after deluging the country with blood, the war was ſucceſsfully terminated by Bahauder Shah, who may be ſaid to have mounted the throne of Dehli, from a mound of fraternal and kindred ſlaughter.—Not being endowed with experience, nor perhaps the genius of his father, the officers who governed the provinces, relaxed during his ſhort reign in their allegiance, ſhowing obedience to ſuch orders as might tend to promote their own views. The Mahrattas, whom Aurungzebe had nearly ſubdued by the active efforts of a thirty years war, deſcended, at his death, from their mountains, and rapidly recovered the territories from which they had been expelled. Previouſly to the Perſian invaſion, the ſubahdars of Oude and the Decan, having virtually erected their chiefſhips into independent ſtates, commanded, without the control of the court, large armies, and diſpoſed of the amount of the revenues, without rendering any account to the imperial treaſury. The empire, thus enfeebled, and governed by a luxurious and indolent prince, invited Nadir Shah to conqueſt and plunder. The river Attoc, the natural weſtern barrier of India, on whoſe bank Mahomet Shah ſhould have ſtood in perſon, was croſſed by the Perſians without oppoſition; and this inglorious prince, unworthy of the diadem he wore of the illuſtrious houſe which had given to the world a Baber, an Akbar, and an Aurungzebe, ſurrendered to them, without drawing his ſword, the wealth and dominions of Hindoſtan —A ſubſequent train of diverſified ruin, moving with a rapidity not paralleled in the hiſtory of nations, has now left no other veſtige of the Moghul empire than the name of king." *P.* 127.

SHUJAH-UD-DOWLAH.

"SHUJAH-ud-Dowlah, the ſon of Sufdar Jung, by a daughter of Saadut Khan, was born at Dehli, in the year 1729 of the Chriſtian æra.—Though a long line of illuſtrious anceſtors be not the ſtrongeſt tenure of the dominions held by Indian princes, who are taught to conſider fortune and the power of arms as the primary aids in acquiring and maintaining empire; yet a diſtinguiſhed deſcent imparts a luſtre and weight to the other qualities of a fortunate leader, and he himſelf beholds it with oſtentatious pleaſure. Hiſtorical truth calls on me to do juſtice to the claims of the family of Shujah-ud-Dowlah, who, in Mr. Dow's Hiſtory of Hindoſtan, is denominated 'the infamous ſon of a more 'infamous Perſian pedlar*.' The anceſtors of Shujah-ud-Dowlah have for a long ſpace of time been eſtabliſhed in Niſhabur, a town of Khoroſan, where they held landed poſſeſſions, and were claſſed amongſt the principal inhabitants of the province." *P.* 132.

"Shujah-ud-Dowlah died at a period when his thirſt of dominion had been largely indulged, and his power had ariſen perhaps to its meridian height. The new members of the Bengal government who arrived in the preceding year †, were inimical to his public intereſt, and ſeemed even to bear an enmity to his perſon. The projects with which his mind teemed would ſoon have matured, and produced the criſis of his fortune; when he would either have ariſen into powerful independence, or ſunk into a ſtation leſs reſpectable than that now occupied by his ſucceſſor. His views

* "Mr. Dow uniformly endeavours to throw an odium on the family and character of the late Vizier. When informed of the opprobrious terms uſed by that writer, in diſcuſſing the ſubject of his Domeſtic Hiſtory, Shujah-ud-Dowlah attributed the language to the reſentment of Mr. Dow, for having been refuſed the ſalt-petre farm of the Allahabad diſtricts."

† "1774."

were

ſcloſed with ſo little reſerve, erſonally gave ſuch unequivo- mony of his future deſigns, that ical character was arraigned ien of diſcernment. He fre- told his courtiers, that after queſt of Rohilcund he would e into the territory of the as, and take an exemplary ce for the ravages they had ed in Hindoſtan. He evinced anxious deſire to attain the di- of affairs at Dehli, and con- remains of military power erved to the houſe of Timur. his proſpect he was thwarted jef Khan, who had the office in-general, and who had ac- by his ſucceſſes in the field, nſive tract of country wholly dent of the imperial autho-

: Engliſh had been taught to that Shujah-ud-Dowlah, from ple of ſelf-intereſt, was at- o their nation; that, aware of fficiency of his own ability, increaſe his dominion, or re- ttacks of an enemy, he would ly depend on them for pro- However juſt their opinions ve been of the real ſtrength urce of this prince, it would hat he himſelf held them (ef- when augmented by the con- Rohilcund, and other ex- uids) adequate to the accom- t of purpoſes, which bore no to an Engliſh policy. His d ambition, which were ex- had been mortified by many he Bengal government; and ictions impoſed by the Alla- epuration, he deemed vio- oppreſſive, and an infringe- the treaty that had been Lord Clive. But concealing tment with an admirable ad- diligently ſearched for expe- diſſolve a connexion which him in ſo ſubordinate a condi- Shujah-ud-Dowlah had felt, olved to adopt, the European e. Excluſive of the French re employed in forming his he had ſolicited a ſupply of officers to accompliſh his pur- ut ſubſequently to the appli- he government of Calcutta new-modelled, and ſeeing it his intereſts, he refuſed the f any perſon who held a com- miſſion in the Engliſh army. I have obtained an information, ſupported by documents of ſubſtantial authority, but which I am not empowered to bring forward, that Shujah-ud-Dowlah, in the laſt moments of his life, was actively employed in forming ſchemes of independence, and even purſuing meaſures to extirpate the Engliſh power in India. The French officers in the ſervice of this prince, improving on his ill-humour to the Engliſh government, repreſented to him that an alliance with France might be made the effectual inſtrument of emancipating his country from control, and enable him to proſecute with ſucceſs his ſchemes of conqueſt. The Vizier eagerly hearkened to this language, and agreed to open the negotiation; but the keenneſs with which he commenced it prevented his ſeeing the difficulties which would have obſtructed its purpoſe.—It was ſtipulated by the agents at Oude, that a body of French troops ſhould land on the coaſt of Cambay, and marching acroſs the upper part of the peninſula, enter the weſtern frontier of Oude. Had the Vizier made the experiment, he would have witneſſed the impracticability of the project, and the viſionary ſchemes of theſe French adventurers. But a miniſtry of France, it is to be preſumed, would have altogether rejected the meaſure, and have foreſeen that the attempt of conveying an European force over ſo large a tract of country, inhabited by powerful military tribes, who entertain a common jealouſy of Europeans, muſt have been fruſtrated by the ſurrounding impediments.—The fact which is now related ſtands accompanied with ſuch a variety of corroborating proofs, that I am induced firmly to believe its authenticity. Shujah-ud-Dowlah, who felt the force of the Engliſh power both in its open and concealed directions, acted conſiſtently with the ſtation he occupied, in endeavouring to remove a preſſure ſo galling and diſgraceful; and had he lived until a later period, when the Engliſh nation in India was encountered by a hoſt of aſſailants, and ſinking under an accumulated load of inteſtine calamities, we might have been ſeverely puniſhed for having too powerfully armed the hands of this prince. His memory, I truſt, will not be injured, if I place Shujah-u-

Dowlah, at the criſis adverted to, amongſt the foremoſt of the enemies of the Engliſh; when, to the extent of his abilities, he would probably have been ſeen making ſtrong exertions to wipe off his former diſgrace, and gratify a private reſentment.

"Having marked the more conſpicuous outline of the tranſactions of Shujah-ud-Dowlah, I will cloſe it with ſome deſultory obſervations on his character. In treating of the perſonal qualities of this Prince, it muſt be noticed, that they pertain to a native of Hindoſtan, whoſe mind, fettered by religious prejudices and the effects of a narrowed education, is rarely incited to the ſearch of knowledge. The ſame actions which are countenanced, and even applauded by a Mahometan, would in the European world be often viewed with diſguſt, or fall under a ſevere reprehenſion of the law. Under this preliminary ſanction, it may with juſtice be ſaid, that the Prince who has been the ſubject of this treatiſe poſſeſſed a penetrating underſtanding and an active mind. His diſpoſition, when no grand object interpoſed, had a general tendency to promote the welfare of his ſubjects; and he was always averſe to acts of barren cruelty.

"In the year 1765 Shujah-ud-Dowlah's revenue did not amount to more than one hundred and twenty thouſand pounds, and his army had been ſo much reduced by the effects of the defeat at Buxar, that it was incapable of defending his territory; yet at the expiration of ten years, the period of his death, he held a dominion which produced a revenue of three hundred and ſixty thouſand pounds; and he maintained in his ſervice one hundred thouſand fighting men. When it is admitted, that in the acquiſition of dominion, in maintaining an important ſtation amongſt the ſtates of India, and in the ſalutary government of his country, this Prince diſplayed an enlarged genius, it muſt alſo be allowed, that he derived a real ſtrength and a large portion of political conſequence, from the intimate connexion he had formed with the government of *Bengal*, over which he ſeemed, at one period, to have exerciſed a prevailing influence. Had Shujah-ud-Dowlah diſſolved his Engliſh alliance, the ſecurity of his country, and the execution of his ſchemes, would have chiefly depended on the force of his army and the ability of his officers, for he himſelf was not endowed with the genius of a ſoldier. He wanted that valour, or courage, which is ever ſhown in the event of common danger, and at every ſeaſon which requires its exertion; but when perſonal ſtrength, or ſkill, was to decide the combat, Shujah-ud-Dowlah had few equals. He rode, without fear, the moſt unruly horſes; he would attack with the ſword, match-lock, or the bow, in the uſe of which weapons he was wonderfully expert, the moſt furious animal of the field. This ſpecies of courage he ſeems to have acquired from his ſkill in the uſe of arms, and in the ſtrength and activity of his body. In ſituations of indiſcriminate danger, as in the day of battle, he is ſaid to have been deficient in the ordinary exertions of fortitude. Though Shujah-ud-Dowlah was the oſtenſible conductor of the Rohilla war, he evinced throughout the campaign a marked puſillanimity; and in the engagement with Hafiz Rhamut, who, like a brave ſoldier, had occupied the foremoſt rank of the battle, Shujah-ud-Dowlah, ſheltering himſelf in the rear, is accuſed of betraying evident ſigns of fear, which were not wholly effaced until he ſaw the ſevered head of the Rohilla chief.

"Like the men of rank in Aſia, he was courteous and affable, had an inſinuating addreſs and accompliſhed manners. Theſe qualifications, united with a large well-formed perſon, and a handſome countenance, gave him powerful advantages, as well in his intercourſe with foreign agents as in the adminiſtration of his own government. With a ſoothing flow of language, he could calm the moſt outrageous claimants, who, though aware of the futility of the language, ſeldom left his preſence but under the impreſſion of a momentary pleaſure. He had acquired an extenſive knowledge in the practice of every ſpecies of deceit, and he could perform with facility every character that was neceſſary to conduct the various purpoſes of deluſion or treachery. Though capable of executing the ſubtileſt ſcheme of intrigue, he was ſubject to occaſional emotions of anger, which have frequently clouded his countenance at ſeaſons when they were hoſtile

is views. In his family, he d the duties of a mild, indul- nt, and a kind maſter. When of policy called for pecuniary on, he could laviſh with a and; but generoſity did not ted part of his diſpoſition: he lly rapacious in acquiring, as preſerving wealth. Shujah- ah's exceſſes in venery, which control, led him to commit rogatory from his ſtation, as ernicious to his health; and n his diſorder had produced verable ſtage of diſeaſe, he to indulge in a promiſcuous omen. His haram was filled es and concubines, to the it is ſaid, of eight hundred, om were born to him fifty -Mirzah Arnany, afterwards Aſoff-ud-Dowlah, was the timate ſon, and ſucceeded to dominion of Oude without oppoſition." *P.* 178.

(To be continued.)

The Natural and Political of the State of Vermont, one United States of America. ich is added, an Appendix, ing Anſwers to ſundry s, addreſſed to the Author. ALLEN, Eſq. Major-Ge- f the Militia in the State of nt. With a Map and Index. p. 300. 6s. *Myers, Weſt.*

CT FROM THE PREFACE.

reaſon amongſt others that to the publication of this was the proceedings of the t of admiralty of England, o twenty thouſand muſkets bayonets, twenty-four braſs d field-pieces, ſix gun-car- d ſix cannon-waggons, pur- Paris, in July 1796, by the om the French government, uipment of the militia in the rmont, in America, accord- written requeſt of Thomas n, governor and captain ge- e ſaid ſtate, in 1795. Thoſe g thus purchaſed, the ſhip ich, a neutral bottom, was in London to convey them ork; ſhe received the cargo at Oſtend, and on the 11th of November 1796, ſailed from that port for New York, and on the 19th of the ſame month, was taken by his Majeſty's ſhip of war the Audacious, Davidge Gould, Eſq. commander, in latitude 47° 7′ north, and longitude 10° 41′ weſt from the meridian of London, and brought to Portſmouth, and ſoon after libelled the captors in the high court of admiralty at London, where the author of the following pages laid in his claim to the cargo in due form of law. In the courſe of this cauſe the character of the people of Vermont and that of the claimant were frequently called in queſtion, which operated as a ſtimulus to this publication.

"The aim of the writer has been to lay open the ſource of contention between Vermont and New York, and the reaſons which induced the former to repudiate both the juriſdiction and claim of the latter, before and during the American revolution, and alſo to point out the embarraſſments the people met with in founding and eſtabliſhing the independence of the ſtate againſt the intrigues and claims of New York, New Hampſhire, and Maſſachuſetts, ſupported as they were by repeated reſolves of Congreſs; when they were expoſed to the power of a Britiſh army in Canada, &c." *P.* i.

EXTRACTS.

DESCRIPTION OF VERMONT.

"THE face of the country affords different aſpects; the lands adjoining the rivers are extenſive fine plains and meadows; at a diſtance they riſe into hills and mountains with many beautiful and productive vallies between them; ſprings and ſtreams iſſue from theſe hills and mountains, which plentifully ſupply and fertilize the earth. The Green Mountains begin in Canada near the Bay of Chaleur, and one branch runs through Vermont, Maſſachuſett, and Connecticut, and ends near New Haven. Their general courſe is from N. N. E. to S. S. W. and they divide Vermont nearly in the centre; from ten to fifteen miles in width, and are the reſervoirs of water to ſupply the adjacent hills and country; they are principally clothed with ſpruce, hemlock, firs, ſome pine, and other evergreens. The whole range is compoſed of huge rocks confuſedly

piled on one another, though in many places are large inlets of excellent land, which will be of more value for grazing than the low country, as they are but ſeldom expoſed to droughts, and the graſs is more nutritious. The humidity and height of theſe mountains render the air ſeveral degrees colder than it is in the flat country. The greateſt height of Killington Peak (according to Dr. Williams) is 3454 feet above the level of the ocean, and the higheſt mountain within the ſtate, whoſe ſummit has been taken by actual menſuration; though it is concluded the Camel's Rump and Mansfield Mountain, if meaſured, would be found to exceed that, yet not more than half the height of the *White Hills*, the higheſt mountains in New England, which are ſaid to be about 7,800 feet above the level of the ſea, and but a little below the line of perpetual congelation in the ſame latitude in Europe *. Lake Champlain ſeparates Vermont from the ſtate of New York; its length (reckoning from *White Hall*†, in the ſtate of New York, to Fort St. John's, in Lower Canada) is about one hundred and ſixty miles, and its mean width near five miles. It contains three valuable iſlands, which are within the juriſdiction of Vermont, viz. the North and South Heroes, and La Motte.

"In 1785, Captain Twiſt made a ſurvey and level to aſcertain the expenſe of a canal from the river St. Lawrence to lake Champlain. By his report it is ſaid to appear that the ſum of twenty-ſeven thouſand pounds ſterling would make a canal ſufficient for a ſhip of 200 tons to paſs into lake Champlain, which would extend a navigation 180 miles into the country, and make lake Champlain a port; an idea which Congreſs have already anticipated, by the actual eſtabliſhment of a cuſtom-houſe at Alburg, near the entrance of the lake.

"The rivers Miſſiſqui, La Moile, and Onion, on the weſt ſide of the Green Mountains, flow into Champlain, and are of conſiderable extent.

"The rivers and ſtreams on the eaſt ſide of the Green Mountains are more numerous, but of leſs magnitude, than thoſe on the weſt, and all of them fall into Connecticut river; the moſt conſiderable are Weſt river, White river, and Poſoomſuck. The ſurface of the country appears to have undergone various changes. Large trunks of trees have been found in ſome places as low as thirty feet under the earth, which, no doubt, have lain there for ages; and from various circumſtances, it is evident they once flouriſhed above the ſpot where they lie. The floods from time to time have changed the beds of ſeveral of our rivers, as the different ſtrata at twenty, thirty, and forty feet below the ſurface evince; and there is reaſon to conclude that the intervals have thereby been formed. The operation of water upon ſolid rocks indicates a very remote period, and proves they have been long ſubject to the power of that element, which has worn holes, of different forms, and a depth that aſtoniſhes the human mind. Travellers often have paid attention to the perforated rocks in Black river, at Cavendiſh.

"About three miles from Burlington bay, the river Onion preſents a ſingular contraction, about ſeventy-five feet in breadth, depth unknown: two rocks riſe at this point on each ſide, oppoſite to each other, which pointed out the eaſe of making a wooden bridge acroſs it, ninety feet above the water, and which has been found exceedingly convenient to paſſengers. Above and below this narrow place, the water is computed to be eighty-ſeven yards in breadth. How or in what manner this happened is a queſtion worthy the inquiry of the naturaliſt, eſpecially when we view a channel ſouth of this river which reſembles the old bed of one; and if ſo, hence it is probable to conjecture, that the fertile lands, for ſeveral miles up the ſaid river, might have once been the bed of a lake; which ſuppoſition is farther ſtrengthened by the following curious fact, well authenticated:

"At Judge Lane's, in digging a well near the ſaid river, at the depth of twenty-four feet, wood was found; at about thirty, frogs were diſcovered, but ſo apparently petrified that it was difficult to diſtinguiſh them from ſo many ſmall ſtones: when brought out of the well, diſengaged from the earth, and expoſed to the air, they gradually felt the vivifying beams of the ſun, and, to the ſurpriſe of all preſent, leaped away with as much animation as

* "44° 15'."

† "Formerly Skeneſborough."

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l never lain in their ſubter-
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this timber, thoſe frogs we
ſuppoſe to have remained
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uary to the firſt of September, as
t of that interval the ſkin and
s are not ſo valuable; the intent
other part of this law (founded
ure) is to preſerve the young till
an exiſt without the dam." *P.* 2.

POLITICAL STATE OF VERMONT.

"THE government of Vermont admits not of hereditary powers, nor democracy, nor ariſtocracy, but is founded on the principle of repreſentation. By its conſtitution, the people retain the right of annually convening in their reſpective towns, to give their votes for a governor, deputy governor, twelve counſellors, and to chuſe a repreſentative for each town, who afterwards meet and form 'the General Aſſembly of the State of Vermont;' which aſſembly, ſo convened, enact laws by the power derived from the people, to whom the aſſembly is reſponſible. This ſyſtem of government ſeems to be founded in nature and true policy; and moſt likely will be ſupported by reaſon and ſelf-preſervation, becauſe every man has equal rights to loſe and defend with his neighbours, and expects ſafety, wealth, and preferment, according to his virtues, abilities, and talents.

"The general aſſembly is empowered to appoint judges, ſheriffs, and magiſtrates, as well as major generals and brigadier generals; but the governor and council commiſſion them and all other military officers.

"The general aſſembly have, by their delegated power, divided the ſtate into eleven counties, and appointed judges, ſheriffs, and juſtices of the peace. The militia have been formed into companies of infantry, artillery, cavalry, regiments, brigades, and four diviſions. Their numbers in 1781 were eſtimated to be 7,000; in 1792 they were computed to be 18,500; and in 1798 they may be near 30,000.

"The annual expenſes of the government of Vermont, from October 1, 1791, to October 1, 1792, amounted to 3,219l. 9s. 9d. currency, that is, reckoning a guinea at 28s.; and the expenſes have not generally differed ſince.

"The revenue of the ſtate depends not on commerce, but on taxation of real and perſonal property. In 1791, the whole *liſt* of the taxable property of the ſtate amounted to 324,796l. 18s. 10d.; when the ſum of expenſe in 1791 was divided between the inhabitants of the ſtate, according to the cenſus, it was found that each perſon paid only ſixpence three farthings to government for the protection of his *perſon, liberty*, and *property*.

"It

"It may be difficult to find out any part of the civilized world, where the inhabitants enjoy the protection and bleſſings of government at ſo little expenſe as the people of Vermont.

"The population of Vermont, taken by the cenſus in 1792, amounted to 85,589, which number has been greatly enlarged ſince from migrations and births. It appears that the climate of Vermont is ſalubrious and healthy, from the bills of mortality for the years 1789, 1790, 1791: the number of inhabitants then in Rutland was 1407—Deaths 47—Births 223; and in other towns the ratio of deaths and births were ſimilar; it thence appears, that deaths in Vermont, compared with the births, were in proportion of one to four; therefore, without including the migrations into the ſtate, people will naturally double their numbers in nineteen years and five months, 'while in Great Britain and moſt other 'countries in Europe, they are not 'ſuppoſed to double in leſs time than 'five hundred years *.' From this comparative natural increaſe of the human race in Vermont, with that of moſt parts of Europe, we are apt to inquire for the cauſes, which are, either the climates, the civil forms of government, the luxury of the rich, the extreme poverty of the poor, long bloody wars, large fleets and numerous armies, the ſervitude of the peaſants, the impious law of celibacy, or a feudal ſyſtem pervading the old world, where the natural increaſe of mankind is uncertain and very ſlow.

"Machiavelian policy has been long celebrated, though it has been as long deſtroying the nobleſt productions of nature, the rapid increaſe of people, the ſtrength, proſperity, and wealth of nations." *P.* 254.

LXIX. *The Hiſtory and Antiquities of Staffordſhire.* Compiled from the Manuſcripts of Huntbach, Loxdale, Biſhop Lyttelton, and other Collections of Dr. Wilkes and the Rev. T. Feilde, &c. &c. including Erdeſwick's Survey of the County; and the approved Parts of Dr. Plot's Natural Hiſtory. The whole brought down to the preſent Time; interſperſed with Pedigrees and Anecdotes of Families; Obſervations on Agriculture, Commerce, Mines, and Manufactories; Agri Staffordienſis Icon. By the Rev. STEBBING SHAW, B. D. F. A. S. and Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. Vol. I. containing the ancient and modern Hiſtory of thirty Pariſhes in the Hundred of Offlow, arranged geographically, with an Appendix of the moſt curious Charters, &c. Illuſtrated with a new Map of the County, and ſixty-two Plates. Folio. pp. 659. 3l. 3s. Large Paper 4l. 4s. to Subſcribers. *Nichols.*

PLATES IN THE INTRODUCTORY PART OF VOLUME I.

1. *MAP of the County.*
2. *Roman Camp and miſcellaneous Antiquities.*
3. *Roman Vallum and Stone Hammer.*
4. *Boſcobel and Moſeley Houſes.*
5. *Bentley Hall.*

PLATES IN THE PAROCHIAL HISTORY.

1. *North eaſt View of Burton upon Trent.*
2. *Curious Abbey Seals, Fac-ſimiles, &c.*
3. *View of the preſent Remains of the Abbey, and Church, with an ancient Ground Plan.*
4. *North-eaſt View of Tutbury Church, Caſtle and Bridge.*
5. *Weſt View of Tutbury Church, and beautiful Saxon Arch.*
6. *Hanbury Church and Parſonage, with St. Werburgh's Shrine, and Portrait of William Burton the Antiquary.*
7. *South-eaſt View of Barton Church, and curious Inſcriptions.*
8. *View of King's Bromley Hall.*
*7. *Two Views of Hamſtall Ridware Manor Houſe and Church, with Yoxall Church and Parſonage.*
9. *Inſide View of Trinity Aile in Maveſyn Ridware Church.*

* "Smith's Wealth of Nations, vol. i. page 94."

). *Tomb and Stone Coffin of Hugo Malveyſin, &c.*
:. *Tomb and Lead Coffin of Sir Henry Mauveyſin.*
. *Tomb of Sir Robert Maveſyn, &c.*
;. *Graveſtones of Cawarden and Davenport.*
|. *Monument of Thomas Cawarden and his Wife, &c.*
;. *North-eaſt View of Armitage Church, Weſt View of Armitage Park and ſubterraneous Canal, &c.*
5. *Monument of William Lord Paget.*
7. *Ancient View of Beaudeſert from Plot's Hiſtory.*
8. *Modern picturesque View from the North-eaſt.*
9. *View of Liſwiſs Hall.*
.0. *North-weſt View of Lichfield Cathedral.*
:1. *South View of Lichfield Cathedral, and Ground Plan.*
12. *Effigies and Arms in painted Glaſs, formerly in Lichfield Cathedral.*
13. *Monument of Biſhop Stretton.*
14. *Ancient Monument and Inſcription.*
15. *Monument of Dean Heywood.*
16. *Monument of Biſhop Langton.*
27. *Four Figures in Niches in the Walls.*
28. *Monument of Biſhop Hacket.*
29. *Biſhops' Seals, &c.*
30. *Choriſters' Gate, Portrait of Mr. Greene, and Eaſt View of the Cathedral.*
31. *St. John's Hoſpital, the old Friary, and a curious Monument found there, &c.*
32. *Inſide View of Mr. Greene's Muſeum, and a curious Altar-piece there, formerly belonging to the Ardens of Longcroft.*
33. *North View of St. Michael's Church, Street-hay Hall, &c.*
34. *South-eaſt View of Freeford.*
35. *South eaſt View of Fiſherwick.*
36. *Monuments of the Stanleys, Sir William Smith, &c. in Elford Church.*
37. *North View of Clifton Camville Church, Parſonage Houſe, and Monument of Sir John Vernon, &c.*
38. *Two Views of Tamworth Caſtle, and the Meat Houſe.*
39. *North-eaſt View of Tamworth Church, and the Ruins of the Deanery.*

SMALLER PLATES PRINTED ON THE LETTER PRESS.

1. *Fac-ſimile Specimens of Domeſday.*
2. *South-eaſt View of Tutbury Caſtle and Church.*
3. *Common Seal of Tutbury Priory.*
4. *Another fine Seal of Robert de Ferrers.*
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LXX. *Comus*, a Maſk preſented at Ludlow Caſtle 1634, before the Earl of Bridgewater, then Preſident of Wales: By JOHN MILTON. With Notes critical and explanatory by various Commentators, and with preliminary Illuſtrations;

trations; to which is added a Copy of the Maſk from a Manuſcript belonging to his Grace the Duke of Bridgewater: By HENRY JOHN TODD, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Fife and the Lord Viſcount Kilmorey, and Minor Canon of Canterbury. 8vo. pp. 199. Preface xx. 6s. *Briſtow*, Canterbury; *Rivingtons*, *Clarke*, New Bond Street, London.

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PART II.

Appendix No. I. containing original Readings of the Cambridge Manuſcript.

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Editions of Comus.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"THIS edition originated in an humble opinion, that ſeveral materials relating to the Maſk, with which I have been favoured, might render it acceptable to the public.

"Without this previous declaration of my motive to the undertaking, it might be deemed a high preſumption in me to publiſh Comus with illuſtrations, after the edition ſo well executed by the late Dr. Newton, and after the minute attention beſtowed upon it by the late Mr. Warton, in his two admirable editions of Milton's Smaller Poems.

"Great attention has been avowedly paid by thoſe learned and judicious critics to Milton's own editions; particularly by Mr. Warton, whoſe object was 'to render the text as uncorrupt and 'perſpicuous as poſſible, not only by examining and comparing the authentic 'copies publiſhed under the author's 'immediate inſpection, but by regulating the punctuation, of which 'Milton appears to have been habitually careleſs.' It ſeems to have been the opinion of the ſame editor, that Milton's antiquated words, which, in a ſucceſſion of editions, had been gradually and ſilently refined, might not always have been properly refined.

"With reſpect to the notes, many have been ſelected from Dr. Newton's edition; and theſe are marked with his own name, or with the names of his learned and liberal coadjutors, particularly Dr. Warburton and Mr. Thyer. From Mr. Warton's two editions the greater ſtock, however, has been derived: and the reader will be guided with pleaſure, as I have been with reverence, by his acute reſearches and elegant deductions, accompanied with ſimilar ſupplies by two critics of the moſt diſtinguiſhed talents, the preſent biſhop of Worceſter and Dr. Joſeph Warton. From Mr. Headley's Select Specimens of Ancient Engliſh Poetry, from Mr. Steevens's laſt edition of Shakſpeare, from Mr. Dunſter's edition of Paradiſe Regained, and from other modern works, notices have been extracted, but not without references, or names ſubjoined: and under the hope of experiencing candour, I have offered ſome new remarks.

"Of the notes, which have been ſelected, ſome are ſhortened: and, I hope, not injudiciouſly. For it has been my endeavour, by the *variety* of illuſtrations, to gratify thoſe, who do not unreaſonably deſpiſe verbal criticiſm; who can read with pleaſure the forgotten and unjuſtly neglected paſſages of our elder poets; who may be pleaſed to compare ſeveral coincidences of thought and expreſſion in 'Fancy's 'ſweeteſt children,' Spenſer, Shakſpeare, and Milton; and who may love to ſee Milton's favourite words adduced both from his poetry and proſe. I have alſo ſubjoined to the poem the general opinions of various critics concerning its beauties and its faults.

"By conſulting the writers who preceded Milton, or were his contemporaries, words have been found, which were ſuppoſed to be of his coinage. Such is the verb *imbrute* in Comus;

rbs *imparadiſe* * and *tempeſt* † in
ſe Loſt, and ‡ *blandiſh* in Samſon
ſtes. Combinations and forms
aſes alſo, which appeared of a
ır caſt, have been diſcovered not
unprecedented. But Milton's
ıporaries can derive little tri-
from his admitting their images
ıreſſions: his imitations are ſo
lly adorned with new modes of
ent or phraſeology, that they
e nature of borrowings, and diſ-
he ſkill and originality of a

om Comus ſucceeding poets, at
periods, have 'ſtolen authentic

The obligations of Pope to
have been nicely examined by
'arton, who calls him the firſt
of eminence that copied Comus,
Penſeroſo: to the reſemblances
he has produced I have made
ns. I have alſo noticed ſome
ons of Milton by our eminent
ſince the time of Pope: and
night have been ſelected from
itions of recent date. But Mil-
s been of late ſo affectionately
, that it were unneceſſary to ac-
ıte paſſages, of which the ſpirit
ın caught from his impreſſive

ımus has not yet appeared tranſ-
ıto a foreign language. Other
f Milton's poetical works have
ed the ingenuity of various
men, in Greek, Latin, Italian,
, Dutch, and Portugueſe tranſ-

The celebrated Mr. Berke-
terwards biſhop of Cloyne, had
ıformed in 1714, that, at Flo-
Milton was then tranſlated into
verſe. He communicated this
ıle intelligence to Pope. The
r Richardſon had alſo ſeen at
e an Italian tranſlation of Para-
diſe Loſt in manuſcript by the Abbé
Salvini, who, in 1725, publiſhed in 4to
an Italian verſion of Addiſon's Cato.
Whether this might be the tranſlation
of which information had been given
to Mr. Berkeley, or whether a tranſ-
lation of Milton's other poems alſo had
been made, cannot now be known.
However, Paradiſe Loſt alone has been
publiſhed in Italian, firſt by Rolli in
1735, and lately by a far more maſter-
ly tranſlator, Mariottini.

"It was not till late in the preſent
century, that Comus emerged from the
obſcurity in which it had long been
buried. The praiſe beſtowed by To-
land on this poem, in his Life of Mil-
ton prefixed to an edition of the Proſe
Works in 1698, does not appear to
have excited a minuter examination of
its beauties. But this will not be
thought ſurpriſing, when the pen of
even Addiſon failed to make L'Allegro
generally known. It ſhould be added,
that the tribute paid to L'Allegro, in
the Spectator, had been preceded by a
commendation of Comus, in the Tat-
ler; a commendation obviouſly reſult-
ing from that important truth, ſo pe-
culiarly applicable to the poem, *that
virtue ſinks deepeſt into the heart of man,
when it comes recommended by the power-
ful charms of poetry.*

"By the help of ſome valuable ma-
terials, I have drawn up new accounts
of *Ludlow Caſtle*, and of the *Earl of
Bridgewater, and his family*; the place,
and the perſons, more peculiarly con-
nected with the Maſk. To Mr. War-
ton's memoir of *Henry Lawes*, who
performed the part of the ſpirit, and
who ſet the ſongs to muſic, I have been
enabled to add much information re-
lating both to the muſic, and to the
compoſer. And, laſtly, I have aug-
mented Mr. Warton's account of the

Dr. Bentley firſt brought an inſtance of this word from Sir P. Sidney's
ı. Mr. Warton adds, that it occurs in Drayton, P. Fletcher, and
; but that it is, however, from the Italian *imparadiſato*, which he thinks
aſſo. It is not, I believe, in Taſſo, but in Dante, Paradiſo, C. 28.
ıgliſh word is alſo uſed by G. Fletcher, and by Cleveland, once the
val of Milton."

B. vii. 412. Milton is ſuppoſed by Mr. Thyer to have adapted the
verb, *tempeſtare*. He might: but it occurs in Sandys's tranſlation of
See his Travels, p. 207. edit. 1615. fol.

'Blind night in darkneſſe *tempeſts*.'—

Verſe 403. Dr. Johnſon ſays he never met with this word before. It
in Drayton, Polyolbion, ſong xiii. p. 220. edit. 1622. fol.

'And then proceed to ſhowe, how Avon from her ſpring
'By Newnham's fount is bleſt; and how ſhe, *blandiſhing*,
'By Dunſmore drives along'."—

origin of Comus, with notes, and with ſupplementary conjectures.

"To the poem are ſubjoined two appendixes, and an account of editions: the firſt appendix contains Mr. Warton's collation of the manuſcript in Milton's own hand-writing, preſerved in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge; the ſecond, a copy of the Maſk belonging to his Grace the Duke of Bridgewater's library at Aſhridge, with the uſe of which, as well as of ſeveral ſcarce books from the ſame fine collection, I have been favoured by the reverend Francis Henry Egerton; to whom indeed my obligations are ſo numerous, that it may be difficult for me to acknowledge them with exactneſs. Through his intereſt or ſuggeſtion, have been obtained the important remarks of Lord Monboddo on the poem, the curious communications relating to Ludlow Caſtle, to the Earl of Bridgewater, and to Henry Lawes, obligingly tranſmitted to me by Mr. Dovaſton of Oſweſtry in Shropſhire, and by the late Dr. Philip Hayes of Oxford." *P.* v.

ORIGIN OF COMUS.

"'I HAVE been informed from a 'manuſcript of Oldys,' ſays Mr. Warton *, 'that Lord Bridgewater being 'appointed Lord Preſident of Wales, 'entered upon his official reſidence at 'Ludlow Caſtle with great ſolemnity. 'On this occaſion he was attended by 'a large concourſe of the neighbour-'ing nobility and gentry. Among 'the reſt came his children; in parti-'cular Lord Brackley, Mr. Thomas 'Egerton, and Lady Alice,

'——to attend their father's ſtate,
'And new-intruſted ſcepter.—

'They had been on a viſit at a houſe 'of their relations, the Egerton family 'in Herefordſhire; and in paſſing 'through Haywood foreſt were be-'nighted, and the Lady Alice was 'even loſt for a ſhort time. This ac-'cident, which in the end was attend-'ed with no bad conſequences, fur-'niſhed the ſubject of a Maſk for a 'Michaelmas feſtivity, and produced 'Comus. Lord Bridgewater was ap-'pointed Lord Preſident, May 12, '1633. When the perilous adventure 'in Haywood foreſt happened, if true, 'cannot now be told. It muſt have 'been ſoon after. The Maſk was act-'ed at Michaelmas 1634.'

"Sir John Hawkins has alſo obſerved †, that this elegant poem is founded on a real ſtory; his account of which, though leſs particular, agrees with that of Oldys. Lawes, in his Dedication to *Lord Brackley*, perhaps alludes to the accident, in ſtating that the 'poem received *its firſt* '*occaſion of birth from himſelf, and* '*others of his noble family.*' The adventure, however, could not have happened ſoon after the Earl of Bridgewater's appointment to the preſidentſhip; for, it appears by the King's letter, that he was appointed Lord Preſident June 26, 1631, and by his own letter to the Privy Council, dated Oct. 28, 1633, that he had not been at Ludlow ſince his appointment. Probably the Earl and his family came to Ludlow in the ſummer of 1634, and the accident might have happened not long after their arrival. The expreſſion 'his *new-intruſted* 'ſcepter,' might otherwiſe ſeem to imply, that their arrival had immediately followed his appointment." *P.* 24.

ACCOUNT OF HENRY LAWES.

"HENRY Lawes, who compoſed the muſic for Comus, and performed the combined characters of the *Spirit* and the ſhepherd *Thyrſis* in this drama, was the ſon of Thomas Lawes, a vicar-choral of Saliſbury cathedral. He was perhaps at firſt a choir-boy of that church. With his brother William, he was educated in muſic under Giovanni Coperario (ſuppoſed by Fenton, in his Notes on Waller, to be an Italian, but really an Engliſhman, under the plain name of John Cooper), at the expenſe of Edward Earl of Hertford.—

"He publiſhed 'Ayres and Dia-'logues for one, two, and three Voyces, '&c. Lond. 1653.' fol. They are dedicated to Lady Vaughaſi and Carbery, who had acted the *Lady* in Comus, and to her ſiſter Mary, Lady Herbert of Cherbury. Both had been his ſcholars in muſic.—

"The words of the numerous ſongs in this work are by ſome of the moſt

* "Mr. Warton's note on Comus. Ver. 34."
† "Hiſt. of Muſic. Vol. iv. P. 52."

eminent

at poets of the time. A few noblemen are alſo contributors. ompoſers are not only Henry and m Lawes, but Wilſon, Colman, Lanier, &c. One of the by H. Lawes is a poem by John head, called an 'Anniverſary he Nuptials of John Earl of gewater, Jul. 22, 1642.' This e young Lord Brackley, who the *Firſt Brother* in Comus, and arried Elizabeth, daughter of m Duke of Newcaſtle. Ano- s the Complaint of Ariadne, by Cartwright, and printed in ems, p. 238. For a compoſi- one of the airs of this piece, gained exceſſive and unuſual ſe, Lawes is ſaid to be the firſt troduced the Italian ſtyle of into England. In the Preface, s, he had formerly compoſed Italian and Spaniſh words: and g the Italians to be the chief s of the muſical art, concludes, ngland has produced as able ns as any country of Europe, nſures the prevailing fondneſs lian words *. To this Preface, others, are prefixed Waller's above mentioned, and two co- y Edward and John Philips, 's nephews.—

ck aſſerts, that Milton wrote at the requeſt of Lawes, who ed to ſet it to muſic. Moſt ly, this Maſk, while in projec- was the occaſion of their ac- ance, and firſt brought them r. Lawes was now a domeſtic, me at leaſt, in Lord Bridgewa- mily, for it is ſaid of *Thyrſis* in , v. 85.

o the *ſervice* of this houſe be- ngs,
with his ſoft pipe, &c.

And, as we have ſeen, he taught the Earl's daughter to ſing, to one of whom, the Lady Alice, the Song to Echo was allotted. And Milton was a neighbour of the family. It is well known, that Lawes's muſic to Comus was never printed. But by a manuſcript in his own hand-writing, it appears, that the three ſongs, Sweet Echo, Sabrina Fair, and Back Shepherds Back, with the lyrical epilogue, 'To the Ocean now I fly,' were the whole of the original muſical compoſitions for this drama. I am obliged to my very ingenious friend, the late Doctor William Hayes, Profeſſor of Muſic at Oxford, for ſome of this intelligence. Sir John Hawkins has printed Lawes's ſong of Sweet Echo, with the words, Hiſt. Muſ. vol. iv. p. 53. So has Dr. Burney. One is ſurpriſed that more muſic was not introduced in this performance, eſpecially as Lawes might have given further proofs of the vocal ſkill and proficiency of his fair ſcholar. As there is leſs muſic, ſo there is leſs machinery in Comus than in any other maſk. The intrinſic graces of its exquiſite poetry diſdained aſſiſtance."—*P.* 35.

REMARKS ON COMUS.

"DOCTOR Newton had obſerved, that Milton formed the plan of Comus very much upon the epiſode of Circe in the Odyſſey. And Doctor Johnſon, in his Life of Milton, ſays, that the fiction is derived from Homer's Circe. But a learned and ingenious annotator on the *Lives of the Poets* is of opinion, notwithſtanding the great biographer's aſſertion, that 'it is rather taken from the Comus of Erycius Puteanus, in which, under the 'fiction of a dream, the characters of

'To make them ſenſible of this ridiculous humour, I took a *table* or *index* of old *Italian* ſongs, and this *index* (which, read together, made a ſtrange medley of nonſence) I ſet to a varyed ayre, and gave out that it came from Italy whereby it hath paſſed for a rare *Italian ſong*. This very ſong I have here printed.' Preface to his *Firſt Book of Ayres*. Again: 'But (to comply with this humour of *luſting after novelties*) a friend of mine told ſome time at court company' [who had concluded that the ſongs to which Lawes had ſet the words were of *Italian birth*], 'that *a rare new book was come from* Italy, wherein *he taught the reaſon why an* eighth *was the ſweeteſt of all chords in muſick*; and *how* (ſaid he) Jubal, *who was the founder of muſick, was the eighth man* from Adam; and this went down as currant as my ſongs came from *Italy*.'—See alſo his *Second Book of Ayres*. He has alſo ſet to muſic the firſt Ode of Anacreon both in *Greek* and Roman characters, and another Ode in Roman characters only, By way of keeping up *the humour for novelties*."

'Comus and his attendants are delineated, and the delights of ſenſualiſts 'expoſed and reprobated. This little 'tract was publiſhed at Louvain in '1611, and afterwards at Oxford in '1634, the very year in which Mil'ton's Comus was written.'—

"Milton, however, in his imitations of Puteanus, has interwoven many new alluſions and refined ſentiments. Puteanus, it muſt be acknowledged, is often ſprightly as well as poignant. But in HIS Comus we ſhall ſearch in vain for the delicacy of expreſſion and vigour of fancy which we find in the Comus of Milton. From the indecencies alſo in Puteanus the reader will turn away with diſguſt; but to the jollities in Milton he can liſten, 'unreproved,' becauſe his 'invitations to pleaſure 'are ſo general, that they excite no 'diſtinct images of corrupt enjoyment, 'and take no dangerous hold on the 'fancy.'—

"It has been obſerved, that Comus is not* calculated to ſhine in theatric exhibition for thoſe very reaſons which conſtitute its eſſential and ſpecific merit. The Paſtor Fido of Guarini, which alſo raviſhes the *reader*, could not ſucceed upon the *ſtage*. It is ſufficient, that Comus diſplays the true ſources of poetical delight and moral inſtruction, in its charming imagery, in its original conceptions, in its ſublime diction, in its virtuous ſentiments. Its few inaccuracies weigh but as duſt in the balance againſt its general merit. And, in ſhort (if I may be allowed reſpectfully to differ from the high authority of a preceding note), I am of opinion, that this Paſtoral Drama is both gracefully ſplendid and delightfully inſtructive." *P.* 56.

* "See Mr. Warton's Preface to his edition of Milton's Poems."

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Chap. VI. Quit Valparaiſo—Proceed to the Southward——Paſs to the South of Cape Horn—Uſeleſs Search for Iſla Grande——Part Company with the Chatham——Arrive at St. Helena—Join the Chatham there—Capture the Macaſſar Dutch Eaſt Indiaman—Leave St. Helena—Proceed to the Northward——Diſcover a Number of Veſſels under Convoy of his Majeſty's Ship Sceptre—Join the Convoy, and proceed with it to the Shannon——Diſcovery proceeds from thence to the River Thames.

Notes and miſcellaneous Obſervations.

EXTRACT FROM THE EDITOR'S ADVERTISEMENT.

"AS a conſiderable delay has neceſſarily taken place in the publication of this work, in conſequence of the deceaſe of the late Captain Vancouver, it becomes of abſolute neceſſity to give an accurate account of the ſtate of the work at the period when his laſt fatal indiſpoſition rendered him incapable of attending any more to buſineſs; leſt the melancholy event which has retarded its completion ſhould tend to affect its authenticity in the public opinion.

"The two firſt volumes, excepting the introduction, and as far as page 288 of the third and laſt volume, were printed; and Captain Vancouver had finiſhed a laborious examination of the impreſſion, and had compared it with the engraved charts and headlands of his diſcoveries, from the commencement of his ſurvey in the year 1791, to the concluſion of it at the port of Valparaiſo, on his return to England in the

the year 1795. He had alſo prepared the introduction, and a further part of the journal as far as page 408 of the laſt volume. The whole, therefore, of the important part of the work, which comprehends his geographical diſcoveries and improvements, is now preſented to the public, exactly as it would have been had Captain Vancouver been ſtill living. The notes which he had made on his journey from the port of Valparaiſo to his arrival at St. Jago de Chili, the capital of that kingdom, were unfortunately loſt; and I am indebted to Captain Puget for having aſſiſted me with his obſervations on that occaſion.

"Captain Vancouver had made many curious obſervations on the natural hiſtory of the ſeveral countries he had viſited, and on the manners, cuſtoms, laws, and religion, of the various people with whom he had met, or amongſt whom he had occaſionally reſided; but had been induced to poſtpone theſe miſcellaneous matters, leſt the regular diary of the voyage ſhould be interrupted by the introduction of ſuch deſultory obſervations. Theſe he had intended to preſent in the form of a ſupplementary or concluding chapter, but was prevented from ſo doing by the unfortunate event of his illneſs.

"Moſt of the papers which contain theſe intereſting particulars, are too conciſe and too unconnected for me to attempt any arrangement of them; or to ſubmit them to the reader without hazarding Captain Vancouver's judgment as an obſerver, or his reputation as a narrator, rigidly devoted to the truth. But as ſome of the notes, which he made upon the ſpot, are of too valuable a nature to be entirely loſt, I ſhall venture to ſubjoin them to the hiſtory of the voyage, as nearly as poſſible in his own words, without attempting any ſuch arrangement of them, as might tend to diminiſh their authenticity, or bring into doubt that ſcrupulous veracity from which Captain Vancouver never departed.

"The whole narrative of the Voyage of Diſcovery having been brought to its concluſion at Valparaiſo, by Captain Vancouver himſelf, there only remains for me to add, that in preparing for the preſs the ſmall remainder of his journal, comprehending the paſſage round Cape Horn to St. Helena, and from thence to England, I have ſtrictly adhered to the rough documents before me; but as no new incidents occurred in this part of the voyage, and as the inſertion of log-book minutes, over a ſpace which is now ſo frequently traverſed, cannot either be uſeful or entertaining, I have endeavoured to compreſs this portion of the journal into as few pages as poſſible.

"JOHN VANCOUVER."

EXTRACTS.

METHODS OF PRESERVING THE HEALTH OF SEAMEN.

April 1791.

"ON our departure from England, I did not intend uſing any antiſeptic proviſions, until the refreſhments which we might be enabled to procure at the Madeiras ſhould be exhauſted; but light baffling winds, together with the crank ſituation and bad ſailing of the Chatham, having ſo retarded our progreſs, that, by the 21ſt, we were advanced no further than the latitude of 35° 7′ north, longitude 14° 40′ weſt; ſour krout and portable broth had, for ſome days, been ſerved on board each of the veſſels; the ſtore-rooms had been cleared, cleaned, and waſhed with vinegar, and the ſhip had been ſmoked with gunpowder mixed with vinegar. As I had ever conſidered fire the moſt likely and efficacious means to keep up a conſtant circulation of freſh and pure air throughout a ſhip; in the fore part of every day good fires were burning between decks, and in the well. Both decks were kept clean, and as dry as poſſible, and notwithſtanding the weather was hot, and the ſmoke and heat thence ariſing was conſidered as inconvenient and diſagreeable, yet I was confident that a due attention to this particular, and not waſhing too frequently below, were indiſpenſable precautions, and would be productive of the moſt ſalubrious and happy effects in preſerving the health and lives of our people. Theſe preventive meaſures becoming the ſtanding orders of the Diſcovery, it will be unneceſſary hereafter to repeat that they were regularly enforced, as they were obſerved throughout the voyage with the ſtricteſt attention. It may not, however, on this ſubject, be improper to remark, that if, inſtead of biſcuit, ſeamen were provided with freſh ſoft bread, which can eaſily be made very good at ſea, and a large proportion of whole-

wholeſome water, where the nature of the ſervices will admit of ſuch a ſupply, they would add greatly to the preſervation of that moſt valuable of all bleſſings, health." *P.* 6.

DISCOVERY OF OYSTER HARBOUR IN GEORGE THE THIRD'S SOUND.

October 1791.

"ON Friday the 7th, a party was made for the further examination of Oyſter Harbour, and by a little excurſion into the country on that ſide to acquire ſome information of its natural productions, and, if poſſible alſo, of the natives. After examining the channel as we proceeded to the upper part of the harbour, our attention was directed to ſeveral large black ſwans in very ſtately attitudes ſwimming on the water, and, when flying, diſcovering the under parts of their wings and breaſt to be white: this is all the deſcription we were enabled to give of them, ſince they were exceſſively ſhy, and we very indifferent markſmen. In the northern corner of the harbour, we landed near a rivulet navigable only for canoes and ſmall boats. It meandered in a northern direction between the hills, which opening to the eaſt and weſt, preſented a ſpacious plain with foreſt trees occupying the banks of the rivulet, and the ſides of the hills, even to their very ſummits. We proceeded about a league by the ſide of the rivulet, which flowed through ſo dead a flat, that its motion was ſcarcely perceptible, and continued to be brackiſh, although in its paſſage it received ſeveral other ſmaller ſtreams of moſt excellent water. In it were an abundance of very fine fiſh, and on its banks were many black ſwans, ducks, curlews, and other wild fowl. On the ſides of this ſtream, as well as on the ſhores in Oyſter Harbour, were ſeen the remains of ſeveral fiſh wears, about eight or nine inches high, evidently the ſorry contrivance of the wretched inhabitants of the country: ſome of theſe were conſtructed with looſe ſtones, others with ſticks, and ſtumps of wood; but none of them were likely to be of much utility at this ſeaſon, as ſeveral were placed nearly at, and others above, what now ſeemed the high-water mark; but we ſuppoſed at times, when the rain or other cauſe ſhould extend the rivulet beyond its preſent bounds, which in width did not exceed thirty yards, and in depth four or five feet, theſe humble contrivances might arreſt ſome ſmall fiſh. Great bodies of water evidently paſs down this ſtream at certain ſeaſons, as appeared by the river's courſe occupying from two to three hundred yards on each ſide of the rivulet, the ſoil of which was compoſed of ſea ſand and broken ſhells, and was deſtitute of any vegetable production. This ſpace when overflowed muſt, from its winding courſe, form a moſt beautiful ſheet of water. The wears for the taking fiſh, and ſteps made in the bark for the purpoſe of aſcending ſome of the largeſt trees, though both exceſſively rude, were undoubtedly the effects of manual labour, and, with the huts, formed the only indications of the country being inhabited, that we were able to diſcern. There were no paths in the woods, nor were any ſmokes to be ſeen over the extenſive country we beheld, which fully ſatisfied us, that any further ſearch for the natives would be fruitleſs; and therefore we returned by a different route to the boats. In our way we ſaw the remains of two ſimilar huts. Near theſe was an ant's neſt much of the ſame ſhape and magnitude, though finiſhed in a very ſuperior ſtyle and manner, and ſhowing how very humble is the ſtate of human exiſtence, when unaſſiſted by civil ſociety, and undirected by the ſciences. Having eaten our ſalt beef we proceeded homewards, much mortified that the many wild fowl we had ſeen had eſcaped our vigilance; but that we might not return empty-handed, we ſtopped at one of the oyſter banks, where in about half an hour we loaded our boats, and returned on board about nine o'clock in the evening." *P.* 38.

ISLAND OPARO DISCOVERED.

December 1791.

"ASSISTED by a gentle S.E. gale, with fine pleaſant weather, at three in the afternoon we were within about a league of the ſhore; yet no bottom was to be gained at the depth of 180 fathoms. Several canoes came off to the ſhip, and all means were uſed to invite them on board. They declined our entreaties, but ſeemed very ſolicitous that we ſhould accept their invitations

vitations to land: which they ſignified by waving their paddles towards the coaſt, and by deſiring us, in the language of the Great South Sea nation, to go nearer to the ſhore. We bore away with that intent, but ſoon again brought to, on obſerving that two or three canoes were paddling in great haſte towards the ſhip. After ſome perſuaſion, four men in one of the canoes came near enough to receive ſome preſents, which ſeemed to pleaſe them exceedingly; and though their countrymen appeared to rebuke them for their raſhneſs, the example was ſhortly followed by ſeveral others. It was not, however, without ſhowing every aſſurance of friendſhip, that any could be prevailed upon to come on board, until at length, the man who had brought about this intercourſe ſeemed determined to eſtabliſh it, by complying with our deſires. On his entering the ſhip, he trembled and was much agitated; apprehenſion, aſtoniſhment, and admiration, equally appearing at the ſame inſtant; and though, on his being made welcome after the uſual faſhion, and preſented with a ſmall iron adz, his countenance became more ſerene and cheerful, yet he ſtill appeared in a ſtate of great anxiety. He ſoon communicated his reception and treatment to his ſurrounding countrymen; and we ſhortly had as many viſitors as it was pleaſant to entertain. They all ſeemed perfectly well acquainted with the uſes to which they could apply iron, and how to eſtimate its value amongſt themſelves; as alſo the manner in which it was regarded by Europeans. They made no ſcruple, even with ſome force, to take articles of iron out of our hands; and, in lieu of them, with great courteſy and addreſs, preſented, in return, ſome few fiſh, fiſhing-hooks, lines, and other trifles, which they ſeemed to wiſh ſhould be accepted as preſents, and not received in exchange. Looking-glaſſes, beads, and other trinkets of little importance, at firſt attracted their attention, and were gladly accepted; but no ſooner did they diſcover that articles made of iron were common amongſt us, than they refuſed all other preſents, and wanted to barter every other gift for iron. I could not prevail on any of them to accept a few medals.

"Their viſit ſeemed prompted only by curioſity, as they were completely unarmed, and brought with them neither articles of food, nor manufacture. A few ſpears, and a club or two, were ſeen in one or two of the canoes only; two or three indifferent ſlings for ſtones were alſo noticed; with which they parted without the leaſt reluctance.

"We lay to until five o'clock, in the hope of obtaining the name of this iſland, or of any other which might exiſt in its neighbourhood, ſince theſe people were evidently of the Great South Sea nation; ſpeaking, with ſome little difference of dialect, the ſame language; and reſembling the Friendly iſlanders, more than the inhabitants of any other country. On this occaſion, *Towereroo*, the Sandwich iſlander, was of little aſſiſtance; having been taken at an early period from home, and having been long abſent, he had ſo much forgotten his mother tongue, as to be ſcarcely able to underſtand the language of theſe people better than ourſelves. Two or three of them remained on board nearly an hour; but ſo unfixed and unſteady was their attention, which wandered from object to object, that it was impoſſible to gain from them any information. Their anſwers to almoſt every queſtion were in the affirmative; and our inquiries as to the name of their iſland, &c. were continually interrupted by inceſſant invitations to go on ſhore. At length, I had reaſon to believe the name of the iſland was Oparo; and that of their chief, *Korie*. Although I could not poſitively determine that theſe names were correctly aſcertained, yet as there was a probability of their being ſo, I diſtinguiſhed the iſland by the name of OPARO, until it might be found more properly entitled to another.

"This iſland is ſituated in the latitude of 27° 36′; and by our lunar obſervations of the two preceding days reduced to its centre by the chronometer, is in longitude 215° 58′ 28″; the mean of the variation was 5° 40′ eaſtwardly.

"Its principal character is a cluſter of high craggy mountains, forming, in ſeveral places, moſt romantic pinnacles, with perpendicular cliffs nearly from their ſummits to the ſea; the vacancies between the mountains would more probably be termed chaſms than vallies, in which there was no great appearance of plenty, fertility, or cultivation; they were chiefly clothed with ſhrubs and dwarf trees. Neither the

ıtain, nor other ſpontaneous
e productions common to the
ı tropical iſlands, preſented
es. The tops of ſix of the
ills bore the appearance of tor-
laces, reſembling redoubts;
ı fort of block-houſe, in the
an Engliſh glaſs-houſe, in the
each, with rows of palliſadoes
rable way down the ſides of
, nearly at equal diſtances.
verhanging, ſeemed intended
nced works, and apparently
ıf defending the citadel by a
ıſt a numerous hoſt of aſſailants.
them, we noticed people, as
ty, conſtantly moving about.
: conſidered as block-houſes,
ir great ſimilarity in appear-
ıat ſort of building, were ſuffi-
ırge to lodge a conſiderable
ıf perſons, and were the only
ns we ſaw. Yet from the
of canoes that in ſo ſhort a
mbled around us, it is natural
ıde that the inhabitants are
quently afloat, and to infer
circumſtance that the ſhores,
hoſe fortified hills which ap-
be in the centre of the iſland,
: preferred for their general
. We ſaw about thirty double
: canoes, though moſt of them
the double ſort: the ſingle
ere ſupported by an outrigger
ıe, and all built much after
ın of the Society Iſlands, with-
ng their very high ſterns,
ıe ſterns of ſome of theſe were
bly elevated; and their bows
without ſome little ornament.
:re very neatly conſtructed,
he narroweſt canoes I ever
hen it is conſidered that the
ıf them are nearly deſtitute of
poſſeſſed of very few imple-
that valuable metal; and
: miſerable tools they have
recourſe to for ſuch opera-
regarded, the mind is filled
ıiration at their ingenuity, and
ng induſtry. The iſland did
ır to afford any large timber;
leſt planks of which the canoes
ıde, not exceeding twelve
onfirmed us in this opinion,
ere probably cut out of the
ees. Some of the ſtouteſt
anoes accommodated from
ve to thirty men, of whom,
erate computation, three hun-

dred were ſuppoſed to have been ſeen near the ſhip. Theſe were all adults, and apparently none exceeding a middle age; ſo that the total number of inhabitants on the iſland can hardly be eſtimated at leſs than fifteen hundred. In this reſpect it muſt be conſidered prolific, notwithſtanding its uncultivated appearance. The natives, however, appeared to be exceedingly well fed, of middling ſtature, extremely well made; and in general, their countenances were open, cheerful, and ſtrongly marked with indications of hoſpitality. They were all, to a man, very ſolicitous that ſome of us ſhould accompany them to the ſhore; and thoſe who laſt quitted the ſhip, endeavoured with all their powers of perſuaſion, and ſome efforts of compulſion, to effect their purpoſe. On their departure they took hold of the hand of every one near them, with a view to get him into their canoe. They all had their hair cut ſhort; and, excepting a wreath made of a broad long-leaved green plant, worn by ſome about the waiſt, they were entirely without clothing. Although the cuſtom of tatowing prevails ſo generally with all the iſlanders of this ocean, theſe people were deſtitute of any ſuch marks.

"Independent of the protection their fortified retreats may afford, it did not appear that they were ſubject to much hoſtility, as ſcarcely any ſcars from wounds or other marks of violence were obſerved on their bodies. Their elevated fortified places (for certainly they had every appearance of being ſuch) led ſome of us to conjecture, that they were frequently annoyed by troubleſome neighbours from ſome other iſlands not far diſtant. But, as the canoes we ſaw were not even furniſhed with ſails, nor had any appearance of having been ever equipped for an expedition beyond their own coaſt, it may reaſonably be inferred, that they were not accuſtomed to voyages of any length. Yet, on the other hand, when the ſmall extent of their iſland is taken into conſideration, it is hard to reconcile that it is not the fear of foreign enemies, but the apprehenſion of domeſtic inſurrection, that has induced the laborious conſtruction of their fortified retreats; and as to the S. E. of this iſland there is an extenſive ſpace in the ocean hitherto but little frequented, it is not improbable

that ſome iſlands may exiſt there, the inhabitants of which may occaſionally make unfriendly viſits to the people."

Vid. i. *p.* 74.

(To be continued.)

LXXII. *Forſter's Journey from Bengal to England.* (Continued from p. 307.)

MILITARY FORCE OF THE SICQUES.

"THEIR military force may be ſaid to conſiſt eſſentially of cavalry; for though ſome artillery is maintained, it is awkwardly managed, and its uſes ill underſtood; and their infantry, held in low eſtimation, uſually garriſon the forts, and are employed in the meaner duties of the ſervice. A Sicque horſeman is armed with a match-lock and ſabre of excellent metal, and his horſe is ſtrong and well formed. In this matter I ſpeak from perſonal knowledge, having in the courſe of my journey ſeen two of their parties, each of which amounted to about two hundred horſemen. They were clothed in white veſts *, and their arms were preſerved in good order: the accoutrements, conſiſting of priming horns and ammunition pouches, were chiefly covered with European ſcarlet cloth, and ornamented with gold lace. The predilection of the Sicques for the match-lock muſquet, and the conſtant uſe they make of it, cauſes a difference in their manner of attack from that of any other Indian cavalry; a party, from forty to fifty, advance in a quick pace to the diſtance of a carabine ſhot from the enemy, and then, that the fire may be given with the greater certainty, the horſes are drawn up, and their pieces diſcharged; when, ſpeedily retiring about a hundred paces, they load and repeat the ſame mode of annoying the enemy. The horſes have been ſo expertly trained to the performance of this operation, that on receiving a ſtroke of the hand, they ſtop from a full career. But it is not by this mode of combat that the Sicques have become a formidable people. Their ſucceſſes and conqueſts have largely originated from an activity unparalleled by other Indian nations, from their endurance of exceſſive fatigue, and a keen reſentment of injuries. The perſonal endowments of the Sicques are derived from a temperance of diet, and a forbearance from many of thoſe ſenſual pleaſures which have enervated the Indian Mahometans. A body of their cavalry has been known to make marches of forty or fifty miles, and to continue the exertion for many ſucceſſive days.

"The forces of this nation muſt be numerous, though I am not poſſeſſed of any ſubſtantial document for aſcertaining the amount. A Sicque will confidently ſay, that his country can furniſh three hundred thouſand cavalry; and, to authenticate the aſſertion, affirms, that every perſon, holding even a ſmall property, is provided with a horſe, match-lock, and ſide-arms. But, in qualification of this account, if we admit that the Sicques, when united, can bring two hundred thouſand horſe into the field, their force in cavalry is greater than that of any other ſtate in Hindoſtan. A paſſage which I extracted from a memoir †, written at Dehli in 1777, exhibits a lively picture of this people in their military capacity. — 'The 'Sicques,' it repreſents, 'are in gene- 'ral ſtrong and well made; accuſ- 'tomed from their infancy to the moſt 'laborious life, and hardeſt fare, they 'make marches, and undergo fatigues 'that really appear aſtoniſhing. In 'their excurſions, they carry no tents 'or baggage, except, perhaps, a ſmall 'tent for the principal officer: the 'reſt ſhelter themſelves under blan- 'kets, which ſerve them alſo, in the 'cold weather, to wrap themſelves in, 'and which, on a march, cover their 'ſaddles. They have commonly two, 'ſome of them three horſes each, of 'the middle ſize, ſtrong, active, and 'mild-tempered. The provinces of 'Lahore and Moultan, noted for a 'breed of the beſt horſes in Hindo- 'ſtan, afford them an ample ſupply; 'and indeed they take the great- 'care to increaſe it by all means in 'their power. Though they make 'merry on the demiſe of any of the 'brethren, they mourn for the death 'of a horſe; thus ſhowing their love 'of an animal ſo neceſſary to them in 'their profeſſional capacity. The ſoul 'of the Sicques is of the coarſeſt kind

* "A long calico gown, having a cloſe body and ſleeves, with a white [illegible]

† "I believe it was written by Colonel Polier."

the pooreſt people in from neceſſity. Bread, s, and ſoaked in a maſh :rent ſorts of pulſe, is and ſuch as they never ıt when at full leiſure; tches and tares, haſtily l they care for. They g tobacco, for what rea- liſcover; but intoxicate :ely with ſpirits of their manufacture. A cup ey never fail taking af- at night. Their dreſs ſcanty: a pair of long , and a kind of chec- a part of which is faſ- he waiſt, and the other the ſhoulder, with a , form their clothing . The chiefs are diſ- wearing ſome heavy s on their wriſts, and hain of the ſame metal their turbans, and by :d on better horſes; ı diſtinction appears a- . The chiefs are nu- : of whom have the ten or twelve thouſand this power is confined nber, the inferior offi- ıing from one to two d many not more than ıirty horſes; a certain ich is furniſhed by the :ater part being the in- ›erty of the horſemen.' ſpirit of independence inſuſed amongſt them, alouſy, and a rapacious the Sicques at this day :n co-operating in na- but, actuated by the n individual ambition, :ruſt, they purſue ſuch :oincide with theſe mo- :ample of their forces in oppoſite intereſts, has in the caſe of Mhah ccoured the Rajah of ıſt the Sicque party, aded his country. Be- s of the Mountaineers ıe head of the Punjab, to a tributary ſtate, ſe- ons were committed on icques, who plundered their habitations, car- ried off the cattle, and, if ſtrong and well formed, the male children, who were made converts to the faith of Nanock. But ſince the payment of a fixed tribute has been ſtipulated, which does not amount to more than five per cent. on the revenue, the Mountaineers are little moleſted, except when the Sicques have been called in to adjuſt their domeſtic quarrels.

"The extenſive and fertile territory of the Sicques, and their attachment and application, in the midſt of warfare, to the occupations of agriculture, muſt evidently produce a large revenue. The diſtricts dependent on Lahore in the reign of Aurungzebe, produced, according to Mr. Bernier, a revenue of two hundred and forty-ſix lacks and ninety-five thouſand rupees*; and we are naturally led to ſuppoſe, from the induſtrious ſkill of the Sicques in the various branches of cultivation, that no great decreaſe of that amount can have taken place ſince the Punjab has fallen into their poſſeſſion.

"An extenſive and valuable commerce is alſo maintained in their country, which has been extended to diſtant quarters of India; particularly to the provinces of Bengal and Bahar, where many Sicque merchants of opulence at this time reſide. The Omichund, who took ſo active, though unfortunate a ſhare in the revolution which the Engliſh effected in Bengal, was a Sicque; as is his adopted ſon, who is now an inhabitant of Calcutta.—Merchants of every nation or ſect, who may introduce a traffic into their territories, or are eſtabliſhed under their government, experience a full protection, and enjoy commercial privileges in common with their own ſubjects. At the ſame time it muſt be noticed, that ſuch immunities are granted only to thoſe who remain amongſt them, or import wares for the immediate ſupply of the Sicque markets. But the foreign traders, or even travellers, who attempt to paſs through the Punjab, are often plundered, and uſually ill treated. In the event of no moleſtation being offered to people of this deſcription, the eſcape is ever ſpoken of with a degree of joyful ſurpriſe, and a thankſgiving is offered to

* llions four hundred and ſixty-nine thouſand five hundred pounds › ſhillings for the rupee."

is ſcarcely a perſon in the country, from youth to old age, who has not a taſte for muſic.

"The Kaſhmirians are gay and lively people, with ſtrong propenſities to pleaſure. None are more eager in their purſuit of wealth, have more inventive faculties in acquiring it, or who deviſe more modes of luxurious expenſe. When a Kaſhmirian, even of the loweſt order, finds himſelf in the poſſeſſion of ten ſhillings, he loſes no time in aſſembling his party, and launching into the lake, ſolaces himſelf till the laſt farthing is ſpent. Nor can the deſpotiſm of an Afghan government, which loads them with a various oppreſſion and cruelty, eradicate this ſtrong tendency to diſſipation; yet their manners, it is ſaid, have undergone a manifeſt change, ſince the diſmemberment of their country from Hindoſtan. Encouraged by the liberality and indulgence of the Moguls, they gave a looſe to their pleaſures and the bent of their genius. They appeared in gay apparel, conſtructed coſtly buildings, and were much addicted to the pleaſures of the table. The intereſts of this province were ſo ſtrongly favoured at the court, that every complaint againſt its governors was attentively liſtened to, and any attempt to moleſt the people reſtrained or puniſhed.

"In the reign of Aurungzebe, when the revenue of the different portions of the empire exceeded that of the preſent day, the ſum collected in Kaſhmire amounted to three and a half lacks of rupees; but at this time not leſs than twenty lacks are extracted by the Afghan governor, who, if his tribute be regularly remitted to court, is allowed to execute with impunity every act of violence. This extreme rigour has ſenſibly affected the deportment and manners of the Kaſhmirians, who ſhrink with dread from the Afghan oppreſſions, and are fearful of making any diſplay of opulence. A Georgian merchant, who had long reſided in the country, gave me the moſt ſatisfactory information of Kaſhmire. He ſaid, that when he firſt viſited the province, which was governed by a perſon of a moderate diſpoſition, the people were licentious, volatile, and profuſe: but, that ſince the adminiſtration of the late chief, an Afghan of a fierce and rapacious temper, they had become diſpirited, their way of living mean, their dreſs ſlovenly, and though of a temper proverbially loquacious, they were averſe from communicating ordinary intelligence.

"During my reſidence in Kaſhmire, I often witneſſed the harſh treatment which the common people received at the hands of their maſters, who rarely iſſued an order without a blow of the ſide of their hatchet, a common weapon of the Afghans, and uſed by them in war, as a battle-axe. Though the inhabitants of this province are held under a grievous ſubjection, and endure evils the moſt mortifying to human nature, being equally oppreſſed and inſulted, the various teſtimonies brought home to me of their common depravity of diſpoſition, made me the leſs ſenſible of their diſtreſs; and in a ſhort time ſo faint was the trace of it on my mind, that I even judged them worthy of their adverſe fortune." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 20.

TYRANNY AND CRUELTY OF AZAD KHAN, THE PRESENT GOVERNOR OF KASHMIRE.

"AZAD Khan, the preſent governor of Kaſhmire, of the Afghan tribe, ſucceeded his father Hadji* Kareem Dad, a domeſtic officer of Ahmed Shah Duranny, and who was, at the death of that prince, advanced to the government of Kaſhmire, by Timur Shah, as a reward for quelling the rebellion of the Amir Khan, who has been already mentioned. Though the Kaſhmirians exclaim with bitterneſs at the adminiſtration of Hadji Kareem Dad, who was notorious for his wanton cruelties and inſatiable avarice; often, for trivial offences, throwing the inhabitants, tied by the back in pairs, into the river, plundering their property, and forcing their women of every deſcription; yet they ſay, he was a ſyſtematical tyrant, and attained his purpoſes, however atrocious, through a fixed medium. They hold a different language in ſpeaking of the ſon, whom they denominate the Zaulim Khan, a Perſic phraſe, which expreſſes a tyrant without diſcernment; and if the ſmaller portion

* "Thoſe who have made the pilgrimage of Mecca are termed Hadji."

of

iarges againſt him are true,
llation is fitly beſtowed. At
of eighteen years, he has
ie vices of youth; he is not
to the pleaſures of the ha-
· to wine: he does not even
ie hookah. But his acts of
exceed common belief; they
em to originate in the wildeſt
and to diſplay a temper rarely
ie nature of man.

t you may form ſome ſpecific
ge of the character of this,
ll him, infernal deſpot, I will
ſome facts which were com-
d during my reſidence in the
. While he was paſſing with
, under one of the wooden
of the city, on which a crowd
e had aſſembled to obſerve
ſſion, he levelled his muſquet
ning which he ſaw in the path-
l, being an expert markſman,
o death an unfortunate ſpec-
ſoon after his acceſſion to the
ent, he accuſed his mother
lity to her huſband, and in
of the glaring abſurdity
peared in the allegation, as
he anxious entreaties of the
who had borne him, to ſave
ſhame, ſhe was ignominiouſly
om the palace; and about the
ne, on a like frivolous pre-
he put one of his wives to
A film on one of his eyes
ed the attempts of many ope-
and, being impatient at the
ſucceſs, he told the laſt fur-
o had been called in, that if
der was not remedied within
d time, allowing but a few
s belly ſhould be cut open;
failed in the cure, and Azad
rified his threat.—

noticing the character of the
r of Kaſhmire, which is com-
little elſe than a blind deſtruc-
lty, you will be ſurpriſed that
puniſhed or reſtrained by the
but when it is conſidered that
oach to this remote province
rough hoſtile or independent
es, that Timur Shah is equally
l from diſtant enterpriſe by the
lated arrears and conſequent
s of his army, to which may
d the fear of domeſtic treaſon,
ative indolence of temper, a
t cauſe will be ſeen for his paſ-
ſive regard to the interior government of Kaſhmire." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 26.

(To be continued.)

LXXIII. *Collins's Account of the Engliſh Colony in New South Wales.*— (Continued from p. 301.)

EXTRACTS.

RELIGION OF THE NATIVES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

"IT has been aſſerted by an eminent divine *, that no country has yet been diſcovered where ſome trace of religion was not to be found. From every obſervation and inquiry I could make among theſe people, from the firſt to the laſt of my acquaintance with them, I can ſafely pronounce them an exception to this opinion. I am certain that they do not worſhip either ſun, moon, or ſtar; that, however neceſſary fire may be to them, it is not an object of adoration; neither have they reſpect for any particular beaſt, bird, or fiſh. I never could diſcover any object, either ſubſtantial or imaginary, that impelled them to the commiſſion of good actions, or deterred them from the perpetration of what we deem crimes. There indeed exiſted among them ſome idea of a future ſtate, but not connected in any wiſe with religion; for it had no influence whatever on their lives and actions. On their being often queſtioned as to what became of them after their deceaſe, ſome anſwered, that they went either on or beyond the great water; but by far the greater number ſignified, that they went to the clouds. Converſing with Ben-nil-long, after his return from England, where he had obtained much knowledge of our cuſtoms and manners, I wiſhed to learn what were his ideas of the place from which his countrymen came, and led him to the ſubject by obſerving, that all the white men here came from England. I then aſked him, where the black men (or Eora) came from. He heſitated—Did they come from any iſland? His anſwer was, that he knew of none: they came from the clouds (alluding perhaps to the aborigines of the country); and when they died,

* "Blair's Sermons, vol. i. Sermon 2."

they

they returned to the clouds (Boo-rowe). He wiſhed to make me underſtand that they aſcended in the ſhape of little children, firſt hovering in the tops and in the branches of trees; and mentioned ſomething about their eating, in that ſtate, their favourite food, little fiſhes.

"If this idea of the immortality of the ſoul ſhould excite a ſmile, is it more extraordinary than the belief which obtains among ſome of us, that at the laſt day the various diſjointed bones of men ſhall find out each its proper owner, and be reunited?—The ſavage here treads cloſe upon the footſteps of the Chriſtian.

"The natives who inhabit the harbour to the northward, called by us Port Stephens, believed that five white men who were caſt away among them (as has been before ſhown) had formerly been their countrymen, and took one of them to the grave where, he told him, the body he at that time occupied had been interred. If this account, given us by men who may well be ſuppoſed to deal in the marvellous, can be depended upon, how much more ignorant are the natives of Port Stephens, who live only thirty leagues to the northward of us, than the natives of and about Port Jackſon!

"The young people who reſided in our houſes were very deſirous of going to church on Sundays, but knew not for what purpoſe we attended. I have often ſeen them take a book, and with much ſucceſs imitate the clergyman in his manner (for better and readier mimics can no where be found), laughing, and enjoying the applauſe which they received.

"I remember to have ſeen in a newſpaper, or pamphlet, an account of a native throwing himſelf in the way of a man who was about to ſhoot a crow; and the perſon who wrote the account drew an inference, that the bird was an object of worſhip: but I can with confidence affirm, that, ſo far from dreading to ſee a crow killed, they are very fond of eating it, and take the following particular method to enſnare that bird: a native will ſtretch himſelf on a rock, as if aſleep, in the ſun, holding a piece of fiſh in his open hand; the bird, be it hawk or crow, ſeeing the prey, and not obſerving any motion in the native, pounces on the fiſh, and, in the inſtant of ſeizing it, is caught by the native, who ſoon throws him on the fire and makes a meal of him.

"That they have ideas of a diſtinction between *good* and *bad* is evident, from their having terms in their language ſignificant of theſe qualities. Thus, the ſting-ray was (wee-re) bad; it was a fiſh of which they never ate. The pat-ta-go-rang, or kangooroo, was (bood-yer-re) good, and they ate it whenever they were fortunate enough to kill one of theſe animals." *P.* 547.

STATURE AND APPEARANCE.

"WE obſerved but few men or women among them, who could be ſaid to be tall, and ſtill fewer who were well made. I once ſaw a dwarf, a female, who, when ſhe ſtood upright, meaſured about four feet two inches. None of her limbs were diſproportioned, nor were the features of her face unpleaſant: ſhe had a child at her back, and we were told came from the ſouth ſhore of Botany Bay. I thought the other natives ſeemed to make her an object of their merriment. In general, indeed almoſt univerſally, the limbs of theſe people were ſmall; of moſt of them, the arms, legs, and thighs, were thin. This, no doubt, is owing to the poorneſs of their living, which is chiefly on fiſh; otherwiſe the fineneſs of the climate, co-operating with the exerciſe which they take, might have rendered them more muſcular. Thoſe who live on the ſea-coaſt depend entirely on fiſh for their ſuſtenance; while the few who dwell in the woods ſubſiſt on ſuch animals as they can catch. The very great labour neceſſary for taking theſe animals, and the ſcantineſs of the ſupply, keep the wood natives in as poor a condition as their brethren on the coaſt. It has been remarked, that the natives who have been met with in the woods had longer arms and legs than thoſe who lived about us. This might proceed from their being compelled to climb the trees after honey and the ſmall animals which reſort to them, ſuch as the flying ſquirrel and opoſſum, which they effect by cutting with their ſtone hatchets notches in the bark of the tree, of a ſufficient depth and ſize to receive the ball of the great toe.

notch being cut, the toe is
it; and while the left arm
he tree, a ſecond is cut at a
t diſtance, to receive the
. By this method, they aſ-
quick, always cutting with
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g the whole weight of the
e ball of either foot.
excurſion to the weſtward,
y, we paſſed a tree (of the
d by us the white gum, the
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549.

TSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

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vomen of a tribe different

from that of the males (for they ought not to be dignified with the title of men), and with whom they are at enmity. Secrecy is neceſſarily obſerved, and the poor wretch is ſtolen upon in the abſence of her protectors; being firſt ſtupified with blows, inflicted with clubs or wooden ſwords, on the head, back, and ſhoulders, every one of which is followed by a ſtream of blood, ſhe is dragged through the woods by one arm, with a perſeverance and violence that one might ſuppoſe would diſplace it from its ſocket: the lover, or, rather, the raviſher, is regardleſs of the ſtones or broken pieces of trees which may lie in his route, being anxious only to convey his prize in ſafety to his own party, where a ſcene enſues too ſhocking to relate. This outrage is not reſented by the relations of the female, who only retaliate by a ſimilar outrage when they find it in their power. This is ſo conſtantly the practice among them, that even the children make it a game or exerciſe; and I have often, on hearing the cries of the girls with whom they were playing, run out of my houſe, thinking ſome murder was committed, but have found the whole party laughing at my miſtake.

"The women thus raviſhed become their wives, are incorporated into the tribe to which the huſband belongs, and but ſeldom quit him for another." *P.* 559.

SINGULAR CUSTOMS, CEREMONIES, &c.

(Repreſented in eight Plates.)

"BETWEEN the ages of eight and ſixteen, the males and females undergo the operation which they term Gnah-noong, viz. that of having the *ſeptum naſi* bored, to receive a bone or reed, which among them is deemed a great ornament, though I have ſeen many whoſe articulation was thereby rendered very imperfect. Between the ſame years alſo the males receive the qualifications which are given to them by loſing one of the front teeth. This ceremony occurred twice during my reſidence in New South Wales; and in the ſecond operation I was fortunate enough to attend them during the whole of the time, attended by a perſon well qualified to

make drawings of every particular circumſtance that occurred. A remarkable coincidence of time was noticed as to the ſeaſon in which it took place. It was firſt performed in the beginning of the month of February 1791; and exactly at the ſame period in the year 1795 the ſecond operation occurred. As they have not any idea of numbers beyond three, and of courſe have no regular computation of time, this can only be aſcribed to chance, particularly as the ſeaſon could not have much ſhare in their choice, February being one of the hot months.

"On the 25th of January 1795 we found that the natives were aſſembling in numbers, for the purpoſe of performing this ceremony. Several youths well known among us, never having ſubmitted to the operation, were now to be made men. Pe-mul-wy, a wood native, and many ſtrangers, came in; but the principals in the operation not being arrived from Cam-mer-ray, the intermediate nights were to be paſſed in dancing. Among them we obſerved one man painted white to the middle, his beard and eye-brows excepted, and altogether a frightful object. Others were diſtinguiſhed by large white circles round the eyes, which rendered them as terrific as can well be imagined. It was not until the 2d of February that the party was complete. In the evening of that day the people from Cam-mer-ray arrived, among whom were thoſe who were to perform the operation, all of whom appeared to have been impatiently expected by the other natives. They were painted after the manner of the country, were moſtly provided with ſhields, and all armed with clubs, ſpears, and throwing ſticks.—The place ſelected for this extraordinary exhibition was at the head of Farm Cove, where a ſpace had been for ſome days prepared, by clearing it of graſs, ſtumps, &c.: it was of an oval figure, the dimenſions of it 27 feet by 18, and was named Yoo-lahng.

"When we arrived at the ſpot, we found the party from the north ſhore armed, and ſtanding at one end of it; at the other we ſaw a party, conſiſting of the boys who were to be given up for the purpoſe of loſing each a tooth, and their ſeveral friends who accompanied them.

"They then began the ceremony. The armed party advanced from their end of the Yoo-lahng with a ſong or rather a ſhout peculiar to this occaſion, clattering their ſhields and ſpears, and raiſing a duſt with their feet that nearly obſcured the objects around them. On reaching the farther end of the Yoo-lahng, where the children were placed, one of the party ſtepped from the crowd, and ſeizing his victim returned with him to his party, who received him with a ſhout louder than uſual, placing him in the midſt, where he ſeemed defended by a grove of ſpears from any attempts that his friends might make to reſcue him. In this manner the whole were taken out, to the number of fifteen; among them appeared Ca-ru-ey; a youth of about ſixteen or ſeventeen years of age, and a young man, a ſtranger to us, of about three and twenty.

"The number being collected that were to undergo the operation, they were ſeated at the upper end of the Yoo-lahng, each holding down the head; his hands claſped, and his legs croſſed under him. In this poſition, awkward and painful as it muſt have been, we underſtood they were to remain all night; and, in ſhort, that, until the ceremony was concluded, they were neither to look up nor take any refreſhment whatſoever.

"The carrahdis now began ſome of the myſtical rites. One of them ſuddenly fell upon the ground, and throwing himſelf into a variety of attitudes, accompanied with every geſticulation that could be extorted by pain, appeared to be at length delivered of a bone, which was to be uſed in the enſuing ceremony. He was during this apparently painful proceſs encircled by a crowd of natives, who danced around him, ſinging vociferouſly, while one or more beat him on the back until the bone was produced, and he was thereby freed from his pain.

"He had no ſooner riſen from the ground exhauſted, drooping, and bathed in ſweat, than another threw himſelf down with ſimilar geſticulations, who went through the ſame ceremonies, and ended alſo with the production of a bone, with which he had taken care to provide himſelf, and to conceal it in a girdle which he wore.

"We were told, that by theſe mummeries (for they were in fact nothing elſe) the boys were aſſured that the

enſuing

peration would be attended
cely any pain, and that the
ſe carrahdis ſuffered, the leſs
felt by them.

eing now perfectly dark, we
he place, with an invitation
early in the morning, and a
of much entertainment from
ng ceremony. We left the
g ſilent, and in the poſition
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-light, we found the natives
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ot until the ſun had ſhown
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rved that the people from the
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: moved, were lying alſo by
es at ſome little diſtance from
-lahng. Towards this, ſoon
-riſe, the carrahdis and their
vanced in quick movement,
the other, ſhouting as they
and running twice or thrice

The boys were then brought
o-lahng, hanging their heads
ing their hands. On their
ted in this manner, the cere-
egan, the principal performers
appeared to be about twenty
r, and all of the tribe of Cam-

exhibitions now performed
nerous and various; but all
in their tendency pointed to-
boys, and had ſome alluſion
incipal act of the day, which
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1.—Repreſents the young
ben in number, ſeated at the
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e to be the operators paraded
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uck in the hinder part of the
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d not, when they were crawl-
l-fours, look much unlike the
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ne they paſſed the place where
were ſeated, they threw up the
duſt on them with their hands
feet. During this ceremony the
erfectly ſtill and ſilent, never
ring themſelves from the po-
which they were placed, nor
n the leaſt to notice the ridi-
culous appearance of the carrahdis and their aſſociates.

"We underſtood that by this ceremony power over the dog was given to them, and that it endowed them with whatever good or beneficial qualities that animal might poſſeſs.

"The dogs of this country are of the jackal ſpecies; they never bark; are of two colours, the one red with ſome white about it; the other quite black. They have an invincible predilection for poultry, which the ſevereſt beatings could never repreſs. Some of them are very handſome.

"No. 2.—Repreſents the young men ſeated as before. The firſt figure in the plate is a ſtout robuſt native, carrying on his ſhoulders a pat-ta-go-rang or kangooroo made of graſs; the ſecond is carrying a load of bruſh-wood. The other figures, ſeated about, are ſinging, and beating time to the ſteps of the two loaded men, who appeared as if they were almoſt unable to move under the weight of the burden which they carried on their ſhoulders. Halting every now and then, and limping, they at laſt depoſited their load at the feet of the young men, and retired from the Yoo-lahng as if they were exceſſively fatigued by what they had done. It muſt be noticed, that the man who carried the bruſh-wood had thruſt one or two flowering ſhrubs through the *ſeptum naſi*. He exhibited an extraordinary appearance in this ſcene.

"By this offering of the dead kangooroo was meant the power that was now given them of killing that animal; the bruſh-wood might repreſent its haunt.

"No. 3.—The boys were left ſeated at the Yoo-lahng for about half an hour; during which the actors went down into a valley near the place, where they fitted themſelves with long tails made of graſs, which they faſtened to the hinder part of their girdles, inſtead of the ſword, which was laid aſide during the ſcene. Being equipped, they put themſelves in motion as a herd of kangooroos, now jumping along, then lying down and ſcratching themſelves, as thoſe animals do when baſking in the ſun. One man beat time to them with a club on a ſhield, while two others armed, attended them all the way, pretending to ſteal upon them unobſerved and ſpear them.

"This was emblematical of one of

their future exerciſes, the hunting of the kangooroo.

"The ſcene was altogether whimſical and curious; the valley where they equipped themſelves was very romantic, and the occaſion extraordinary and perfectly novel.

"No. 4.—On the arrival of this curious party at the Yoo-lahng, it paſſed by the boys as the herd of kangooroo, and then quickly diveſting themſelves of their artificial tails, each man caught up a boy, and, placing him on his ſhoulders, carried him off in triumph toward the laſt ſcene of this extraordinary exhibition.

"It muſt be remarked, that the friends and relations of the young people by no means interfered, nor attempted to moleſt theſe north ſhore natives in the execution of their buſineſs." *P.* 567.

(To be concluded in our next.)

LXXIV. *The Works of Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford.* (Continued from p. 296.)

EXTRACTS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Hon. Horace Walpole to the Hon. Henry Seymour Conway.

LETTER CV.

"*Strawberry-hill, June* 30, 1776.

"I WAS very glad to receive your letter, not only becauſe always moſt glad to hear of you, but becauſe I wiſhed to write to you, and had abſolutely nothing to ſay till I had ſomething to anſwer. I have lain but two nights in town ſince I ſaw you, have been elſe conſtantly here, very much employed, though doing, hearing, knowing exactly nothing. I have had a Gothic architect from Cambridge to deſign me a gallery, which will end in a mouſe, that is, in an hexagon cloſet of ſeven feet diameter. I have been making a beauty-room, which was effected by buying two dozen of ſmall copies of Sir Peter Lely, and hanging them up; and I have been making hay, which is not made, becauſe I put it off for three days, as I choſe it ſhould adorn the landſcape when I was to have company; and ſo the rain is come, and has drowned it.—However, as I can even turn calculator when it is to comfort me for not minding my intereſt, I have diſcovered that it is five to one better for me that my hay ſhould be ſpoiled than not; for, as the cows will eat it if it is damaged, which horſes will not, and as I have five cows and but one horſe, is not it plain that the worſe my hay is, the better? Do not you with your refining head go, and, out of exceſſive friendſhip, find out ſomething to deſtroy my ſyſtem. I had rather be a philoſopher than a rich man; and yet have ſo little philoſophy, that I had much rather be content than be in the right.

"Mr. —— and Lady —— have been here four or five days—ſo I had both content and exerciſe for my philoſophy. I wiſh Lady —— was as fortunate! The Pembrokes, Churchills, Le Texier, as you will have heard, and the Garricks, have been with us. Perhaps, if alone, I might have come to you—but you are all too healthy and harmonious. I can neither walk nor ſing—nor, indeed, am fit for any thing but to amuſe myſelf in a ſedentary trifling way. What I have moſt certainly not been doing, is writing any thing: a truth I ſay to you, but do not deſire you to repeat. I deign to ſatisfy ſcarce any body elſe. Whoever reported that I was writing any thing, muſt have been ſo totally unfounded, that they either blundered by gueſſing without reaſon, or knew they lied—and that could not be with any kind intention; though ſaying I am going to do what I am not going to do, is wretched enough. Whatever is ſaid of me without truth, any body is welcome to believe that pleaſes. In fact, though I have ſcarce a ſettled purpoſe about any thing, I think I ſhall never write any more. I have written a great deal too much, unleſs I had written better, and I know I ſhould now only write ſtill worſe. One's talent, whatever it is, does not improve at near ſixty—yet, if I liked it, I dare to ſay a good reaſon would not ſtop my inclination:—but I am grown moſt indolent in that reſpect, and moſt abſolutely indifferent to every purpoſe of vanity. Yet without vanity I am become ſtill prouder and more contemptuous. I have a contempt for my countrymen that makes me deſpiſe their approbation. The applauſe of ſlaves and the fooliſh mad is below ambition. Mine is the haughtineſs of an ancient Briton, that cannot write what would pleaſe this age, and would not if he could. Whatever happens

in

ica, this country is undone.
o be reckoned of the laſt age,
e thought to have lived to be
uated, preſerving my ſenſes
nyſelf and for the few I value.
aſpire to be traduced like Al-
Sydney, and content myſelf
rificing to him amongſt my
Unalterable in my principles,
ıbout moſt things below effen-
dulging myſelf in trifles by
annihilating myſelf by choice,
ling folly at an unſeemly age,
ve to paſs my time agreeably
yet ſee its termination ap-
without anxiety. This is a
ure of my mind; and it muſt
becauſe drawn for you, whom
not deceive, and could not if
Your queſtion on my being
drew it forth, though with
rioufneſs than the report de-
—yet talking to one's deareſt
neither wrong nor out of ſea-
ay, you are my beſt apology.
ılways contented myſelf with
ing perfect, or, if your mo-
nands a mitigated term, I will
tceptionable. It is comical,
re, to have always been more
s about the virtue of one's
ıan about one's own—yet I re-
you are my apology—though
was ſo unreaſonable as to make
verable for my faults in return:
ıem wholly to myſelf——But
of this. When I know my
ıd, for hitherto I have ſettled
for my ſummer, I will come
Adieu." *Vol. v. p.* 191.

LETTER CIX.

"*October* 5, 1777.

difficulties about removing
me ariſe from the conſciouſneſs
vn weakneſs. I make it a rule,
as I can, to conform wherever
though I am threeſcore to-day,
ı not think that an age for
very thing up; but it is for
r one has not ſtrength to per-
You, though not a vaſt deal
, are as healthy and ſtrong,
od, as ever you was: and you
ıave ideas of the mortification
g ſtared at by ſtrangers and
, when one hobbles, or cannot
thers do. I delight in being
ıu, and the Richmonds, and
ove and know; but the crowds
g people, and Chicheſter folks,
and officers, and ſtrange ſervants, make me afraid of Goodwood, I own. My ſpirits are never low, but they will ſeldom laſt out the whole day; and though I dare to ſay I appear to many capricious, and different from the reſt of the world, there is more reaſon in my behaviour than there ſeems. You know in London I ſeldom ſtir out in a morning, and always late; and it is becauſe I want a great deal of reſt. Exerciſe never did agree with me: and it is hard if I do not know myſelf by this time; and what has done ſo well with me will probably ſuit me beſt for the reſt of my life. It would be ridiculous to talk ſo much of myſelf, and to enter into ſuch trifling details, but *you* are the perſon in the world that I wiſh to convince that I do not act merely from humour or ill-humour; though I confeſs at the ſame time that I want your bonhommie, and have a diſpoſition not to care at all for people that I do not abſolutely like. I could ſay a great deal more on this head, but it is not proper; though, when one has pretty much done with the world, I think with Lady Blandford that one may indulge one's ſelf in one's own whims and partialities in one's own houſe.' I do not mean, ſtill leſs to profeſs, retirement, becauſe it is leſs ridiculous to go on with the world to the laſt, than to return to it: but in a quiet way it has long been my purpoſe to drop a great deal of it. Of all things I am fartheſt from not intending to come often to Park-place, whenever you have little company; and I had rather be with you in November than in July, becauſe I am ſo totally unable to walk farther than a ſnail. I will never ſay any more on theſe ſubjects, becauſe there may be as much affectation in being over-old, as folly in being over-young. My idea of age is, that one has nothing really to do but what one ought, and what is reaſonable. All affectations are pretenſions; and pretending to be any thing one is not, cannot deceive when one is known, as every body muſt be that has lived long. I do not mean that old folks may not have pleaſures, if they can; but then I think thoſe pleaſures are confined to being comfortable, and to enjoying the few friends one has not outlived. I am ſo fair as to own, that one's duties are not pleaſures. I have given up a great deal of my time to nephews and nieces,

nieces, even to ſome I can have little affection for. I do love my nieces, nay like them; but people above forty years younger are certainly not the ſociety I ſhould ſeek. They can only think and talk of what is, or is to come; I certainly am more diſpoſed to think and talk of what is paſt: and the obligation of paſſing the end of a long life in ſets of totally new company is more irkſome to me than paſſing a great deal of my time, as I do, quite alone. Family love and pride make me intereſt myſelf about the young people of my own family—for the whole reſt of the young world, they are as indifferent to me as puppets or black children. This is my creed, and a key to my whole conduct, and the more likely to remain my creed, as I think it is *raiſonné*. If I could paint my opinions inſtead of writing them, and I don't know whether it would not make a new ſort of alphabet, I ſhould uſe different colours for different affections at different ages *. When I ſpeak of love, affection, friendſhip, taſte, liking, I ſhould draw them roſe colour, carmine, blue, green, yellow, for my cotemporaries: for new comers, the firſt would be of no colour; the others, purple, brown, crimſon, and changeable. Remember, one tells one's creed only to one's confeſſor, that is ſub ſigillo. I write to you as I think; to others as I muſt. Adieu!" *Vol. v. p. 197.*

LETTER II.

To Richard Bentley, Eſq.

"*Wentworth-caſtle, Auguſt* 1752.

"I ALWAYS dedicate my travels to you. My preſent expedition has been very amuſing: ſights are thick ſown in the counties of York and Nottingham: the former is more hiſtoric, and the great lords live at a prouder diſtance; in Nottinghamſhire there is a very heptarchy of little kingdoms elbowing one another, and the barons of them want nothing but ſmall armies to make inroads into one another's parks, murder deer, and maſſacre park-keepers.—But to come to particulars: the great road as far as Stamford is ſuperb: in any other country it would furniſh medals, and immortalize any drowſy monarch in whoſe reign it was executed. It is continued much farther, but is more rumbling. I did not ſtop at Hatfield and Burleigh to ſee the palaces of my great-uncle-miniſters, having ſeen them before. Bugden-palace ſurpriſes one prettily in a little village; and the remains of Newark-caſtle, ſeated pleaſantly, began to open a vein of hiſtoric memory. I had only tranſient and diſtant views of Lord Tyrconnel's at Belton, and of Belvoir. The borders of Huntingdonſhire have churches inſtead of mile-ſtones—but the richneſs and extent of Yorkſhire quite charmed me.—Oh! what quarries for working in Gothic! This place is one of the very few that I really like: the ſituation, woods, views, and the improvements are perfect in their kinds: nobody has a truer taſte than Lord Strafford. The houſe is a pompous front ſcreening an old houſe: it was built by the laſt lord on a deſign of the Pruſſian architect Bort, who is mentioned in the King's Memoires de Brandenburg, and is not ugly: the one pair of ſtairs is entirely engroſſed by a gallery of 180 feet, on the plan of that in the Colonna-palace at Rome: it has nothing but four modern ſtatues, and ſome bad portraits; but, on my propoſal, is going to have books at each end. The hall is pretty, but low; the drawing-room handſome: there wants a good eating-room, and ſtaircaſe; but I have formed a deſign for both, and I believe they will be executed——That my plans ſhould be obeyed when yours are not! I ſhall bring you a ground plot for a Gothic building, which I have propoſed that you ſhould draw for a little wood, but in the manner of an ancient market-croſs. Without doors all is pleaſing: there is a beautiful (artificial) river with a fine ſemicircular wood overlooking it, and the temple of Tivoli placed happily on a riſing towards the end. There are obeliſks, columns, and other buildings, and above all, a handſome caſtle, in the true ſtyle, on a rude mountain, with a court and towers: in the caſtle-yard, a ſtatue of the late lord who built it. Without the park is a lake on each ſide, buried in noble woods.—Now contraſt

* "This whimſical appropriation of colours to affections of the mind, can appear appoſite only to thoſe acquainted with Mr. Walpole's particular opinion of particular colours. E."

nd you may have ſome idea Rockingham's. Imagine a ſive and moſt beautiful mo- it erected before the great afford's old houſe, and this off blocked up with hills, and ng unfiniſhed round it, nay The great apartment, which cent, is untouched: the chim- s lie in boxes unopened. The raverſed by a common road two high hedges—not from —Oh! no; this lord loves at horſes, and the encloſures take place of every thing. ling-green behind the houſe o leſs than four obeliſks, and a Brobdignag nine-pin-alley: near, you would think you York-buildings water-works no the country. There are a corn-fields; and in the little window-frame mounted on a laurel, and intended for an e. In the inhabited part of , the chimney-pieces are like nd on that in the library is : of this lord's grandfather in gown of plaſter and gold. ll this litter and bad taſte, I e fine Vandyck of Lord Straf- his ſecretary, and could not erencing his bed-chamber. his faults and arbitrary beha- e muſt worſhip his ſpirit and e: where one eſteems but a yaliſt, one need not fear being al. When I viſited his tomb urch (which is remarkably pretty, and enriched with its) I was provoked to find a ral cabinet, with his figure t high kneeling. Inſtead of a t (and his head would furniſh than Bernini's Brutus) one is o ſee a plaything that might bought at Chenevix's. There r inſcription to the ſecond Lord 's wife, written by himſelf— genius was fitter to coo over s memory, than to ſacrifice to r's.

If you have had enough of ence; you ſhall repoſe in a Old Wortley Montague lives ery ſpot where the dragon of did—only I believe the latter h better lodged.—You never a wretched hovel, lean, un- and half its nakedneſs barely with harateen ſtretched till it -Here the miſer hoards health and money, his only two objects: he has chronicles in behalf of the air; and battens on Tokay, his ſingle indulgence, as he has heard it is particularly ſalutary. But the ſavageneſs of the ſcene would charm your Alpine taſte: it is tumbled with fragments of mountains, that look ready laid for building the world. One ſcrambles over a huge terraſs, on which mountain aſhes and various trees ſpring out of the very rocks; and at the brow is the den, but not ſpacious enough for ſuch an inmate. However, I am perſuaded it furniſhed Pope with this line, ſo exactly it anſwers to the picture:

On rifted rocks, the dragon's late abodes.

I wanted to aſk if Pope had not viſited Lady Mary Wortley here during their intimacy—but could one put that queſtion to *Avidien* himſelf? There remains an ancient odd inſcription here, which has ſuch a whimſical mixture of devotion and romanticneſs that I muſt tranſcribe it:

"'Preye for the ſoul of Sir Thomas Wortley, knight of the body to the kings Edward IV. Richard III. Henry VII. Henry VIII. whoſe faults God pardon. He cauſed a lodge to be built on this crag, in the midſt of Wharncliff (the old orthography), to hear the harts bell, in the year of our Lord 1510.'—It was a chaſe, and what he meant to hear was the noiſe of the ſtags.

"During my reſidence here I have made two little excurſions; and I aſſure you it requires reſolution: the roads are inſufferable; they mend them—I ſhould call it ſpoil them—with large pieces of ſtone. At Pomfret I ſaw the remains of that memorable caſtle 'where Rivers, Vaughan, and Grey lay ſhorter by the head;' and on which Gray ſays—

And thou, proud boy, from Pomfret's walls ſhalt ſend
A groan, and envy oft thy happy grandſire's end!

The ruins are vaniſhing, but well ſituated; there is a large demoliſhed church, and a pretty market-houſe.—We croſſed a Gothic bridge of eight arches at Ferrybridge, where there is a pretty view, and went to a large old houſe of Lord Huntingdon's, at Ledſtone,

ſtone, which has nothing remarkable but a lofty terrace, a whole-length portrait of his grandfather in tapeſtry, and the having belonged to the great Lord Strafford. We ſaw that monument of part of poor Sir John ——'s extravagance, his houſe, and garden, which he left orders to make without once looking at either plan. The houſe is a baſtard Gothic, but of not near the extent I had heard. We lay at Leeds, a dingey large town; and through very bad black roads, for the whole country is a colliery, or a quarry, we went to Kirkſtall Abbey, where are vaſt Saxon ruins, in a moſt picturesque ſituation, on the banks of a river that falls in a caſcade among rich meadows, hills, and woods: it belongs to Lord Cardigan; his father pulled down a large houſe here, leſt it ſhould interfere with the family ſeat, Deane. We returned through Wakefield, where is a pretty Gothic chapel on a bridge, erected by Edward IV. in memory of his father, who lived at Sandal Caſtle, juſt by, and periſhed in the battle here. There is ſcarce any thing of the caſtle extant, but it commanded a rich proſpect.

"By permiſſion from their graces of Norfolk, who are at Tunbridge, Lord Strafford carried us to Worksop, where we paſſed two days. The houſe is huge, and one of the magnificent works of old Beſs of Hardwicke, who guarded the Queen of Scots here for ſome time in a wretched little bedchamber within her own lofty one: there is a tolerable little picture of Mary's needle-work. The great apartment is vaſt and triſt, the whole meanly furniſhed: the great gallery, of above two hundred feet, at the top of the houſe, is divided into a library, and into nothing. The chapel is decent. There is no proſpect, and the barren face of the country is richly furred with evergreen plantations, under the direction of the late Lord Petre.

"On our way we ſaw Kiveton, an ugly neglected ſeat of the Duke of Leeds, with noble apartments and ſeveral good portraits—Oh! portraits! —I went to Welbeck—It is impoſſible to deſcribe the bales of Cavendiſhes, Harleys, Holleſes, Veres, and Ogles: every chamber is tapeſtried with them; nay, and with ten thouſand other fat morſels; all their hiſtories inſcribed; all their arms, creſts, devices, ſculptured on chimnies of various Engliſh marbles in ancient forms (and, to ſay truth, moſt of them ugly). Then ſuch a Gothic hall, with pendent fretwork, in imitation of the old, and with a chimney-piece extremely like mine in the library! ſuch water-colour pictures! ſuch hiſtoric fragments! In ſhort, ſuch and ſo much of every thing I like, that my party thought they ſhould never get me away again. There is Prior's portrait, and the column and Varelſt's flower on which he wrote; and the authoreſs Ducheſs of Newcaſtle in a theatric habit, which ſhe generally wore, and, conſequently, looking as mad as the preſent ducheſs; and dukes of the ſame name, looking as fooliſh as the preſent duke; and Lady Mary Wortley, drawn as an authoreſs, with rather better pretenſions; and cabinets and glaſſes wainſcoted with the Greendale oak, which was ſo large, that an old ſteward wiſely cut a way through it to make a triumphal paſſage for his lord and lady on their wedding, and only killed it!—But it is impoſſible to tell you half what there is. The poor woman who is juſt dead *, paſſed her whole widowhood, except in doing ten thouſand right and juſt things, in collecting and monumenting the portraits and reliques of all the great families from which ſhe deſcended, and which centred in her. The Duke and Ducheſs of Portland are expected there to-morrow; and we ſaw dozens of cabinets and coffers with the ſeals not yet taken off. What treaſures to revel over! The horſeman duke's manege is converted into a lofty ſtable, and there is ſtill a grove or two of magnificent oaks that have eſcaped all theſe great families, though the laſt Lord Oxford cut down above an hundred thouſand pounds worth. The place has little pretty, diſtinct from all theſe reverend circumſtances." *Vol.* v. *p.* 270.

(To be continued.)

* "Lady Oxford, widow of the ſecond Earl of Oxford, and mother to the Ducheſs of Portland."

M. De la Pérouſe's Voyage the World. (Continued ɔ. 291.)

EXTRACTS.

ıs OF THE ISLANDERS OF MAOUNA.

(December 1787.)

next morning, as the riſing the ſun announced a fair day, d to avail myſelf of it, in reconnoitre the country, ob- ɜ inhabitants at their own ill water, and then get un- prudence forbidding me to ond night at that anchorage, ⁅. de Langle had alſo found erous for a longer ſtay. It efore agreed upon, that we il in the afternoon, and that ıing, which was very fine, ɜ in part employed in trading and fruit. As early as the day, the iſlanders had ſur- the two frigates with two canoes full of different kinds ſion, which they would only ɜ for beads—in their eſtima- ıonds of the firſt water. Our r cloth, and all our other ar- commerce, they diſdained. part of the crew was occu- eeping them in order, and in vith them, the reſt filled the th empty caſks, in order to ɜ to water. Our two boats, and commanded by Meſſrs. ard and Colinet, and thoſe of ɔlabe commanded by Meſſrs. ıti and Bellegarde, ſet off, t intention, at five o'clock in ıing, for a bay about a league and a little way to windward; nient ſituation, as it enabled vhen loaded with water, to ıck with the wind large. I cloſe after Meſſrs. Clonard ıti in my pinnace *(biſcayenne)*, led at the ſame time as they ınfortunately M. De Langle re- ɔ make an excurſion in his jol- to another creek, about a diſtant from our watering- This excurſion, whence he l delighted with the beauty illage he had viſited, was, as ſeen hereafter, the cauſe of ortune. The creek, towards which the long-boats ſteered, was large and commodious; both they and the other boats remained afloat at low water, within half a piſtol ſhot of the beach; and the water was both fine and eaſily procured. Meſſrs. De Clonard and De Monti preſerved the beſt order poſſible. A line of ſoldiers was poſted between the beach and the Indians, who amounted to about two hundred, including a great many women and children. We prevailed upon them all to ſit down under cocoa-trees, that were not more than eight toiſes diſtant from our boats. Each of them had by him fowls, hogs, parrots, pigeons, or fruit, and all wiſhed to ſell them at once, which occaſioned ſome confuſion.

"The women, ſome of whom were very pretty, offered their favours, as well as their fowls and fruit, to all thoſe who had beads to give them; and ſoon tried to paſs through the line of ſoldiers, who oppoſed but a feeble reſiſtance to their attempts. Europeans who have made a voyage round the world, eſpecially Frenchmen, have no arms to ward off ſimilar attacks: accordingly, the fair ſavages found little difficulty in breaking the ranks; the men then approached, and the confuſion was growing general, when Indians, whom we took for chiefs, made their appearance, with ſticks in their hands, and reſtored order, every one returning to his poſt, and our traffick beginning anew, to the great ſatisfaction of both buyers and ſellers. In the mean time, a ſcene had paſſed in our long-boat, which was a real act of hoſtility, and which I was deſirous of repreſſing without effuſion of blood. An Indian had gotten upon the ſtern of the boat, had laid hold of a mallet, and had aimed ſeveral blows at the arms and back of one of our ſailors. I ordered four of the ſtrongeſt ſeamen to lay hold of him, and to throw him into the ſea, which was immediately done. The other iſlanders appearing to diſapprove of the conduct of their countryman, this ſquabble was attended with no bad conſequences. Perhaps an example of ſeverity would have been neceſſary to awe theſe people ſtill more, by letting them know how much the force of our fire-arms was beyond their individual ſtrength; for their height of about five feet ten inches, and their muſcular limbs of coloſſal proportions,

gave them an idea of their own ſuperiority, which rendered us by no means formidable in their eyes; but having very little time to remain among them, I thought it right not to inflict a ſeverer penalty upon him who had offended us; and, by way of giving them ſome idea of our power, contented myſelf with buying three pigeons, which were thrown up into the air, and ſhot in the preſence of the whole aſſembly.

"While all this was paſſing with the greateſt tranquillity, and our caſks were filling with water, I thought I might venture to the diſtance of two hundred yards, to viſit a charming village, ſituated in the midſt of a wood, or rather of an orchard, all the trees of which were loaded with fruit. The houſes were placed upon the circumference of a circle, of about a hundred and fifty toiſes in diameter, the interior forming a vaſt open ſpace, covered with the moſt beautiful verdure, and ſhaded by trees, which kept the air delightfully cool. Women, children, and old men, accompanied me, and invited me into their houſes: they ſpread the fineſt and freſheſt mats upon a floor formed of little choſen pebbles, and raiſed about two feet above the ground, in order to guard againſt the humidity. I went into the handſomeſt of theſe huts, which probably belonged to a chief; and great was my ſurpriſe, to ſee a large cabinet of lattice-work, as well executed as any of thoſe in the environs of Paris. The beſt architect could not have given a more elegant curve to the extremities of the ellipſis that terminated the building; while a row of pillars, at five feet diſtance from each other, formed a complete colonnade round the whole. The pillars were made of trunks of trees, very neatly wrought, and between them were fine mats laid over one another with great art, like the ſcales of a fiſh, and drawing up and down with cords, like our Venetian blinds. The reſt of the houſe was covered with leaves of the cocoa palm." *Vol.* iii. *p.* 68.

CONTRAST OF THE BEAUTIFUL AND FERTILE COUNTRY WITH THE FEROCITY OF ITS INHABITANTS.

"THIS charming country combines the advantages of a ſoil fruitful without culture, and of a climate which renders clothing unneceſſary. The trees that produce the bread-fruit, the cocoa-nut, the banana, the guava, and the orange, hold out to theſe fortunate people an abundance of wholeſome food; while the fowls, hogs, and dogs, which live upon the ſurplus of theſe fruits, afford them an agreeable variety of viands. They were ſo rich, and had ſo few wants, that they diſdained our inſtruments of iron and our cloth, and aſked only for beads. Abounding in real bleſſings, they were deſirous of obtaining ſuperfluities alone.

"They had ſold at our market more than two hundred wood-pigeons, which would only eat out of the hand; and a number of the moſt beautiful turtle-doves and perroquets, equally tame.—What cold imagination could ſeparate the idea of happineſs from ſo enchanting a place? 'Theſe iſlanders,' ſaid we, a hundred times over, 'are, without doubt, the happieſt beings on earth. Surrounded by their wives and children, they paſs their peaceful days in innocence and repoſe: no care diſturbs them but that of bringing up their birds, and, like the firſt man, of gathering, without labour, the fruit that grows over their heads.'—We were deceived. This delightful country was not the abode of innocence. We perceived, indeed, no arms; but the bodies of the Indians, covered over with ſcars, proved that they were often at war, or elſe quarrelling among themſelves; while their features announced a ferocity that was not perceptible in the countenances of the women. Nature had, no doubt, ſtamped this character on their faces, by way of ſhowing, that the half-ſavage, living in a ſtate of anarchy, is a more miſchievous being than the moſt ferocious of the brute creation.

"This firſt viſit paſſed without any diſpute capable of leading to diſagreeable conſequences. I learned, however, that there had been quarrels between individuals, but that they had been very prudently appeaſed. Stones had been thrown at M. Rollin, our ſurgeon-major; and an Indian, while pretending to admire M. De Monernon's ſabre, had attempted to ſnatch it from him; but finding the ſcabbard alone left in his hand, he had run off in a great fright at the ſight of the naked weapon. I perceived

at in general theſe iſlanders
y turbulent, and in bad ſub-
› their chiefs; but as I in-
leave them in the afternoon,
ulated myſelf on not having
any importance to the little
of moleſtation we had met
owards noon I returned to
in my barge, and was very
llowed by the long-boats. I
difficult to get along-ſide,
gates being ſurrounded by
and our market being as
owded as ever. When I
›re, I had given the com-
the Bouſſole to M. Boutin,
eft him at liberty to eſtabliſh
:e as he might think proper,
permitting a few of the iſland-
›me on board, or by poſi-
›oſing their entry, according
n circumſtances might take.
quarter-deck I found ſeven
ndians, the oldeſt of whom
nted to me as a chief. M.
›ld me, that he could not
:ented their coming on board
firing upon them; that when
›pared their bodily ſtrength
hey laughed at our threats,
a jeſt of our ſentinels; and
ell-known principles of mo-
had made him unwilling to
violent meaſures, which,
were the only ones capa-
:ping them in awe. He add-
ſince the chief was preſent,
› had come on board before
wn more quiet and leſs inſo-

ade the chief a number of
and ſhowed him every mark
:ſs; but wiſhing at the ſame
ſpire him with a high opi-
ur power, I ordered ſeveral
nts on the uſe of our wea-
e made in his preſence. But
t impreſſed him ſo little, that
. to think them only fit for the
n of birds.

boats now arrived loaded
:r, and I made every prepa-
get under way, and profit
: land breeze, which gave us
having time to make a little
M. De Langle returned at
moment from his excurſion,
ed, that he had landed in a
rbour for boats, ſituated at
›f a delightful village, and
aſcade of the moſt pellucid
On going on board his own
ſhip, he had given orders to get under way, of which he felt the neceſſity as well as myſelf; but he inſiſted, in the moſt urgent manner, upon our remaining, ſtanding off and on, at a league from the coaſt; and upon our getting on board a few long-boat loads of water, before we ſhould entirely abandon the iſland. In vain did I repreſent to him that we were not in the ſmalleſt want of it.—He had adopted Captain Cook's ſyſtem, and thought water recently ſhipped a thouſand times preferable to that which we had in the hold; and as a few individuals of his crew had ſlight ſymptoms of ſcurvy, he thought, with reaſon, that we owed them every relief in our power. Beſides, no iſland could be compared with this for abundance of proviſion: the two frigates had already taken on board more than five hundred hogs, a great number of fowls and pigeons, and a great quantity of fruit; and yet all theſe valuable acquiſitions had only coſt us a few glaſs beads.

"I felt the truth of theſe reflections; but a ſecret preſentiment prevented my immediate acquieſcence.—I told him, that I thought the iſlanders too turbulent for us to truſt our boats on ſhore, when they could not be ſupported by the fire of the ſhips; and obſerved to him, that our moderation had only ſerved to embolden men, who calculated upon nothing but our perſonal ſtrength, which was certainly very much inferior to theirs. Nothing, however, could ſhake M. De Langle's reſolution. He told me, that my reſiſtance would make me reſponſible for the progreſs of the ſcurvy, which already began to ſhow itſelf in an alarming manner, and that, beſides, the harbour he was ſpeaking of was infinitely more commodious than that of our watering-place. Finally, he begged me to permit him to put himſelf at the head of the firſt party, aſſuring me, that in three hours he would return on board, with all the boats full of water. M. De Langle was a man of ſo ſound a judgment, and ſo much capacity, that theſe conſiderations, more than any other motive, determined me to give my conſent, or rather made my will give way to his. I promiſed him then, that we would ſtand off and on all night, and that in the morning we would diſpatch our two long-boats,

and two barges, armed in any way he ſhould think proper, and that the whole ſhould be under his command. The event fully juſtified our opinion, that it was time to get under way. On heaving up the anchor, we found one ſtrand of the cable cut by the coral; and in two hours more the whole cable would have been cut through. As we were not under ſail till four in the afternoon, which was too late an hour to think of ſending our boats on ſhore, we poſtponed their departure till next day. The night was ſtormy, and the wind, which ſhifted every moment, made me come to a reſolution of ſtanding off about three leagues from the coaſt. At break of day a flat calm did not permit me to approach it; and it was not till nine o'clock, that a ſmall breeze ſprang up from the north-weſt, and enabled me to near the iſland, from which at eleven o'clock we were ſcarcely a league diſtant. I then diſpatched my long-boat and barge, commanded by Meſſieurs Boutin and Mouton, on board the Aſtrolabe, to take M. De Langle's orders. All thoſe who had any ſlight ſymptoms of the ſcurvy were put into them, as well as ſix ſoldiers armed, with the maſter at arms at their head. The two boats contained in all twenty-eight men, and carried twenty empty caſks, which were meant to be filled at the watering-place. Meſſieurs De Lamanon and Colinet, though ſick, were of the number of thoſe that ſet off from the Bouſſole. M. De Langle, on the other hand, ſet off in his barge, accompanied by M. Vaujuas, a convaleſcent. M. Le Gobien, a midſhipman, commanded the long-boat, and Meſſieurs De la Martinière, Lavaux, and father Receveur, made part of the thirty-three perſons ſent by the Aſtrolabe. Among the ſixty-one individuals, of which the whole party conſiſted, were the choiceſt men of both crews. M. De Langle armed all his people with muſkets and cutlaſſes, and ordered ſix ſwivels to be mounted upon the long boats. I had left him perfectly at liberty to provide every thing he might think conducive to his ſafety. The certitude we were in of having had no diſpute with the natives, of which they could retain any reſentment; the immenſe number of canoes that crowded round us in the offing; the air of gaiety and confidence that prevailed in our markets; every thing, in ſhort, tended to increaſe his ſecurity; and I confeſs that mine could not well be greater than it was. But it was contrary to my principles to ſend boats on ſhore, without the greateſt neceſſity, eſpecially in the midſt of an immenſe number of people, when they could not be ſupported or even perceived by the ſhips." *Vol.* iii. *p.* 72.

M. DE LANGLE GOES ON SHORE, AND, WITH ELEVEN PERSONS OF THE TWO CREWS, IS MURDERED.

"THE boats put off from the Aſtrolabe at half paſt twelve, and in three quarters of an hour arrived at the watering-place. What was the ſurpriſe of all the officers, and of M. De Langle himſelf, to find, inſtead of a vaſt and commodious bay, a creek full of coral, through which there was no paſſage but a winding channel, leſs than twenty-five feet wide, and on which the ſwell broke as upon a bar! When within, they had only three feet water: the long-boats grounded, and the barges only continued afloat, becauſe they were hauled to the entrance of the channel at a conſiderable diſtance from the beach. Unfortunately, M. De Langle had examined the bay at high water only, never imagining that the tide at theſe iſlands roſe five or ſix feet. He could not believe his eyes. The firſt movement of his mind was to quit the creek, and repair to that where we had already filled water, which combined every advantage. But the air of tranquillity and good humour of the crowds waiting for him upon the beach with an immenſe quantity of fruit and hogs; and the women and children he ſaw among the Indians, who take care to ſend them out of the way when they have hoſtile intentions; all theſe circumſtances concurred to baniſh his firſt prudent idea, which an inconceivable fatality forbade him to purſue. He put the caſks on ſhore from the four boats with the greateſt tranquillity; while his ſoldiers preſerved the beſt order poſſible upon the beach, being drawn up in two lines with a ſpace left open for the working party. But this calm was

long duration. Several of
s, which had parted with
iſion to the ſhips, had re-
:he iſland, and had all land-
bay of the watering-place,
a ſhort time it was entirely
:ad of two hundred na-
ıding women and children,
De Langle had found there
ival at half paſt one, there
:ee o'clock from a thouſand
hundred. The number of
ıich had traded with us in
ıg, was ſo conſiderable, that
y perceived its diminution
:rnoon; and I gave myſelf
keeping them employed on
hopes that our boats would
:h the quieter on ſhore.—
my miſtake! M. De Lan-
ion became every moment
more embarraſſing. He
ms, however, with the aſ-
Meſſieurs De Vaujuas,
ɔlinet, and Gobien, to ſhip
but the bay was almoſt
he could not hope to get
ɔoats off before four in the
He ſtepped into them,
ıs well as his detachment,
poſt in the bow with his
ıd muſketeers, forbidding
fire before he ſhould give
He began, however, to be
ıt he ſhould ſoon be forced
Already the ſtones began
d the Indians, who were
their knees in water, ſur-
he long-boats at leſs than
iſtance, the ſoldiers, who
ırked, making vain efforts
:m off. If the fear of com-
oſtilities, and of being ac-
barbarity, had not with-
e Langle, he would doubt-
given orders to fire a volley
y and ſwivels, which would
ailed to put the multitude
but he flattered himſelf
uld be able to keep them
without effuſion of blood;
ıe victim of his humanity.
hort time a ſhower of ſtones,
ın a ſmall diſtance with as
: as from a ſling, ſtruck al-
one of thoſe who were in
ɔoat. M. De Langle had
to fire his two ſhot, when
ocked down, and unfortu-
over the larboard ſide of
where more than two hun-
dred Indians immediately maſſacred him with clubs and ſtones. When he was dead, they tied him by the arm to one of the row-locks of the long-boat, in order, no doubt, to make ſurer of ſpoil. The long-boat of the Bouſſole, commanded by M. Boutin, was aground at two toiſes from that of the Aſtrolabe, leaving, in a parallel line between them, a little channel unoccupied by the Indians. It was by that channel that all the wounded, who had the good fortune not to fall on the other ſide, ſaved themſelves by ſwimming. They got on board the barges, which, having moſt fortunately been kept afloat, were the means of ſaving forty-nine perſons out of the ſixty-one of which the party conſiſted. M. Boutin had imitated all the movements, and followed every ſtep of M. De Langle: his water-caſks, his detachment, all his people, had been embarked at the ſame time, and placed in the ſame manner, and he occupied the ſame poſt in the bow of the boat. Although afraid of the bad conſequences of M. De Langle's moderation, he did not take upon him to order his detachment to fire till after M. De Langle had begun. It may be ſuppoſed that, at the diſtance of four or five yards, every ſhot muſt have killed an Indian, but there was no time to reload. M. Boutin was likewiſe knocked down by a ſtone, and, by good fortune, fell between the two long-boats, on board of which not a ſingle man remained in leſs than five minutes. Thoſe who ſaved themſelves by ſwimming to the two barges, had received ſeveral wounds each, almoſt all on the head: thoſe, on the contrary, who were unfortunate enough to fall over on the ſide of the Indians, were inſtantly diſpatched by their clubs. But the rage for plunder was ſuch, that the iſlanders haſtened to get poſſeſſion of the long-boats, and jumped on board, to the number of three or four hundred, tearing up the ſeats, and breaking the inſide to pieces, in order to ſeek for our ſuppoſed riches. While this was going on, they no longer paid much attention to the barges, which gave time to Meſſieurs de Vaujuas and Mouton to ſave the reſt of our people, and to aſcertain that nobody remained in the hands of the Indians

but

we had the means of replacing, were broken to pieces and aground." *Vol.* iii. *p.* 79.

(To be concluded in our next.)

LXXVI. *A Tour through the Iſland of Man, in* 1797 *and* 1798; compriſing Sketches of its ancient and modern Hiſtory, Conſtitution, Laws, Commerce, Agriculture, Fiſhery, &c. including whatever is remarkable in each Pariſh, its Population, Inſcriptions, Regiſters, &c. By JOHN FELTHAM. Embelliſhed with a Map of the Iſland and other Plates. 8vo. 7s. pp. 294. *Cruttwell*, Bath; *Dilly*, London.

LIST OF PLATES.

MAP of the Iſle of Man.
Genealogical Table of the Derby and Athol Families.
1. *Ancient Pillar, Maughold.*
2. *Daniſh Monuments in Maughold.*
   Copper Coins.
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   Ground Plan of Caſtle Ruſhen.
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—Douglas—Friendly So-
—Fiſhery—-Former naval
ı—Light-houſes and new Pier
—Nunnery—Kirk Oncan—
ıf Proviſion and Labour—
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.irk Arbory—Singular Epi-
)n R. Cottier's Wife—Kirk
—Bridges—Antiquities—
Terms—Rot in Sheep—
ty—Remarks on this Work
v—Turnip Tillage—Inſcrip-
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's Iſland—Ballaſalla—Ruſhen
-Mount Strange—-Criminal
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t of Settlement—Explanatory
)ſtſcript.

EXTRACTS.

ESTRIAN TRAVELLING.

LETTER I.

H——s, Eſq. M. D. Spital-Square.

EAR SIR, *Saliſbury*, 1798.

length I gratify my wiſhes,
ıg you, in a collected form, the
ons I made laſt ſummer during
through the Iſland of Man.
k—s, who reſided in Ramſay,
ne to accompany him thither;
ing him at Briſtol, we pro-
n foot to Liverpool.
itz, a German, whoſe excur-
ngland is tranſlated, obſerves,
traveller on foot in England
lered as a ſort of wild man, or
-of-the-way being, who is
at, pitied, ſuſpected, and
l, by every body that meets

ve felt the truth of theſe re-
On his aſking why Engliſh-
ond of acting up to their own
ınd ideas, did not now and
rely to ſee life in every point
travel on foot? the anſwer
ı, 'We are too rich, too lazy,
proud.'
e this, we have done ſome-
retrieve our characters.

have the happineſs of knowing ſeveral gentlemen, who take conſiderable pleaſure in walking, and others, whoſe excurſions are before the public.

"Mr. Hucks, in his Tour through Wales, 1794, ſays, 'We are ſo com-
'pletely metamorphoſed, that I much
'doubt if you would recogniſe us
'through our diſguiſe: we carry our
'clothes, &c. in a wallet or knapſack,
'from which we have not hitherto ex-
'perienced the ſlighteſt inconvenience:
'as for all appearance and gentility,
'they are entirely out of the queſtion
'—our object is to ſee, not to be ſeen;
'and if I thought I had one acquaint-
'ance, who would be aſhamed of me
'and my knapſack, ſeated by the fire-
'ſide of an honeſt Welch peaſant in a
'country village, I ſhould not only
'make myſelf eaſy on my own account,
'but ſhould be induced to pity and to
'deſpiſe him for his weakneſs.'

"I ſhall now notice other modes adopted by pedeſtrians, in long excurſions.—The Rev. Mr. Warner ('Walk 'through Wales,' 1798, 8vo.) had a *ſpencer* fitted up with a large ſportſman's pocket to carry his linen, &c. and Mr. C. who accompanied him, had ſide-pockets annexed to his coat; but neither anſwered perfectly their wiſhes.

"A party whom they met had taken another way: a handſome leather bag covered with net-work was ſuſpended from the ſhoulder, and hung under the left arm like a ſhooting bag, and proved no inelegant addition to the perſon.

"Another party had their portmanteau on a little poney which they kept before them; but this was, it ſeems, 'more plague than profit;' and they ſoon entered into a treaty for its ſale.

"It is requiſite that a walker ſhould have about him all his real neceſſaries; theſe are but few, a ſingle change of linen, a pocket map, compaſs, &c. which take but little ſpace, and may be provided for thus:—A ſmall neat bag made with oil-caſe and lined, about fifteen inches every way, made to button deep to prevent rain from penetrating, and four buttons to faſten two ſhoulder-belts, will form a knapſack of ſmall weight and attended with no inconvenience, except the falſe ſhame which may ariſe from its pedlar-like appearance, but which good ſenſe will ſoon overcome; but to ſecure you a polite reception and a better bed, you may carry it in your handkerchief

through a town. This ſize is large enough for two perſons, although it muſt not be leſs for one; a light ſmall umbrella would be a deſirable addition." *P.* 1.

THE ISLAND OF MAN.

"THE name of Man is ſuppoſed to refer to its ſituation as to the ſurrounding kingdoms, from the Saxon word *Mang*, ſignifying *among*; others ſuppoſe the word to originate from *Maune*, the name of St. Patrick, the apoſtle of the iſland, before he aſſumed that of *Patricius*. By Cæſar it is called *Mona**; by the inhabitants *Manning*; and by people in general *Man*.

"Its ancient bearing was a ſhip; but the arms are now, and have been for centuries, Gules, three armed legs proper, or rather argent, conjoined in feſs, at the upper part of the thigh, fleſhed in triangle, garniſhed and ſpurred topaz. So long as the King of Man wrote *Rex Manniæ et Inſularum*, they bore the ſhip; but when the Scots had poſſeſſion, with the Weſtern iſlands, the legs were ſubſtituted. It is ſaid of the three legs, that with the *toe* of the one they ſpurn at Ireland, with the *ſpur* of the other they kick at Scotland, and with the third they bow to England.

"It is ſuppoſed that the firſt inhabitants were Britiſh; and that they were ſucceeded by the Druids until the fourth century, when Chriſtianity was introduced into this iſland." *P.* 7.

LAWS OF THE ISLAND.

"AMONG the laws of the iſland we find the following, ſome of which are ſingular.

"'No action of arreſt ſhall be granted againſt a landed man, or native of this iſle, to impriſon or hold him to bail, unleſs he has obtained the governor's paſs, or that there is ſome other juſt cauſe to believe he deſigns to go off the iſland; and that any perſon proſecuted for a foreign debt by an action of arreſt, ſhall be held to bail only for his perſonal appearance to ſuch action, and for the forth-coming of what effects he hath within this iſland.

"'If any man die, the widow to have one half of all his goods, and half the tenement in which ſhe lives during her widowhood, if his firſt wife; and one quarter, if the ſecond or third wife. The eldeſt daughter inherits, if there be no ſon, though there be other children.

"'If a man gets a maid with child, and then within a year or two after doth marry her, ſuch child is judged to be legitimate by our laws.

"'Perſons beating another violently, beſide puniſhment and charges of cure, are fined 10s. But if the perſon ſo beat uſed upbraiding and provoking language ſo as to cauſe ſuch beating, they are to be fined 13s. 4d. and to be impriſoned.'

"An ancient ordinance ſays, 'There ought to be *corbs* pertaining to a man, as if his father hath a pan, the ſon to have it; or elſe his beſt jack and ſalet; bow and arrows (commuted by ſtat. of 1748 † for the modern weapons of war), his beſt board, and beſt ſtool; his coulter and rackentree; his beſt cup, if it be wood and bound with ſilver and gilt; his beſt cheſt. For a woman, the beſt wheel and cards, rackentree; a ſack, or elſe a Mank's ſpade; the beſt bead of jet or amber; the beſt broach; the beſt croſs; the beſt pot or pan.

"'If any man take a woman (Temporal cuſtom. laws, 1577) by conſtraint, or force her againſt her will; if ſhe be a wife he muſt ſuffer the law for her: if ſhe be a maid or ſingle woman, the deemſter ſhall give her a rope, a ſword, and a ring, and ſhe ſhall have her choice, either to hang with the rope, cut off his head with the ſword, or marry him with the ring.' Report ſays that every complainant has been lenient, except one, who preſented the *rope*; but relented on the priſoner being tucked up, and deſired he might be let down. She then preſented the *ring*, but the man replied,

* "All late writers agree that *Mona Cæſaris* is Man; but *Mona Taciti* belongs to Angleſey. Early authors call it *Monada*, *Menavia Secunda* (to diſtinguiſh it from Angleſey), *Eubonia*, &c. The Manks derive it traditionally from Manna Man Marlea, an early king, who firſt conquered the iſland."

† "By the ſaid ſtatute, proteſtants are allowed to keep fire-arms, which 'are to deſcend to their heirs and aſſigns, in place of the ancient weapons of war 'called *corbs*, and be a full ſatisfaction for the ſame'."

l, 'That one puniſhment was
gh for one crime; therefore he
d keep the ring for ſome future
ion.'
'ives have a power to make their
though their huſbands be living)
half of all the goods; except in
: northern pariſhes, where the
f ſhe has had children, can only
: of a third part of the living
Tradition ſays, the South-ſide
obtained this ſuperior privilege,
ſting their huſbands in a day of

xecutors of ſpiritual men have a
o the year's profits, if they live
:r twelve o'clock on Eaſter-day.
ıey retain the uſage (obſerved by
tons before the conqueſt), that
ıop, or ſome prieſt appointed by
lo always ſit in their great court
along with the governor, till ſentence of death (if any) is to be pronounced; the deemſter aſking the jury, inſtead of guilty or not guilty—*Vod fir charree ſoie?* which is, 'May the man of the 'chancel, or he that miniſters at the 'altar, continue to ſit?'

"Mortgages muſt be recorded within ſix months; and by the laws of the iſland, all mortgagees are empowered, at the expiration of five years from the date of their mortgage, to take poſſeſſion of the lands granted in mortgage, and retain the ſame until the mortgage is paid off, ſetting the lands yearly by public auction, and crediting the mortgager with the rent. Notwithſtanding which the mortgager has a right at any time to pay off the mortgage within twenty-one years." *P.* 141.

(To be concluded in our next.)

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NTISPIECE.
zza del Popolo.
of Antoninus—
Antoniana.
loglio.
f the Roman Forum: two s.
of Peace—
Titus.
heatre—
Conſtantine.
of St. John Lateran—
li S. Giovanni.
9. *Church of S. Maria Maggiore.*
10. ——— *Trinità di Monti.*
11. *Fountain of Trevi—* / *Trajan's Column.*
12. *Quirinal Palace.*
13. *Ruins of the Forum of Nerva, and Temple of Pallas: two Views.*
14. *Pantheon.*

EXTRACT FROM THE INTRODUCTION.

"THE claſſes of readers to whom the following work will be intereſting and permanently uſeful, are ſo numerous, that it will not be ſurpriſing ſhould an enumeration of ſo vaſt and ramified a detail of the fine works of art, collected and accumulated through ſucceſſive centuries, by princes, nobles, pontiffs, and religious communities, be ſometimes tedious to thoſe who cannot feaſt their eyes, with beholding all they ſee deſcribed in the following pages. But on theſe occaſions the author has recollected the peculiar wants, the urgent demands and ſolicitations of men of taſte, who, during his twelve years reſidence at Rome, conſtantly complained to him that ſo magnificent a city, ſo vaſt a repoſitory of the arts, ſhould be totally deſtitute of any work adapted to the Engliſh connoiſſeur*: a work which

deſcriptive of ancient and modern Rome was publiſhed in London :led, VIAGGIANA; or detached Remarks on the Buildings, Pic- s, Inſcriptions, &c. of ancient and modern Rome. With addi- ations. Second Edition. Small 8vo. and reprinted in 1797.

EDITOR.

he might carry with him to the various objects, that ancient city preſents, and derive ſome aſſiſtance, as from a guide, to direct his reſearches or his ſtudies, among thoſe beauties he had travelled ſo far to admire, or in purſuit of that taſte, it was his deſire to form and to correct.

"To theſe he would point out a few of the fineſt models ſelected by artiſts for their peculiar ſtudy, and particularly thoſe on which architects have fixed their eye.

"The firſt and pureſt ſpecimen of the Corinthian order is exhibited in the three columns of the Campo Vaccino, ſuppoſed to have belonged to the temple of Jupiter Stator. Both their proportions and their execution juſtly render them archetypes for ſtudy, ſince even Palladio has beſtowed on them the higheſt encomiums of admiration.

"The columns of the Temple of Concord are the only eminent ſpecimens in Rome of the Ionic order, where the volutes of the capital ſtand in a diagonal direction. Had they been equally well executed with ſome other remains of ancient magnificence, they would have been perfect models. From them Scamozzi compiled his Ionic capital, ſo generally admired and adopted. The Arch of Titus is a work of moſt excellent ſculpture: the baſſo-relievos that adorn it exhibit the true forms of the ſacred veſſels brought from Jeruſalem, and its columns are the beſt models of the Compoſite order.

"The Pantheon is by many eſteemed a perfect model of a peculiar ſtyle of architecture: while in works of utility the aqueducts and other public buildings demonſtrate the great and permanent advantages ariſing from a national attention to a national accommodation.

"The beſt modern ſpecimens of architecture are thoſe of Michael Angelo, Vignola, and Sangallo. The deſigns of Bernini were grand and full of effect, though he led the way for many innovators. The foremoſt of theſe was Borromini, whoſe extravagant works are diſfigured by caprice and a conſtant thirſt for novelty.

"In ſculpture, one of the firſt and boldeſt ſpecimens among the moderns is the Moſes of Michael Angelo, in the church of St. Peter in Vinculis.

"In painting, the antique freſco of a Roman marriage, at the Villa Aldobrandini, and the arabeſques copied by Raphael and his ſcholars at the *Logie* of the Vatican, which laſt are cloſe compilations from antiques, exhibit the ſame ſuperiority in compoſition, deſign, and execution, poſſeſſed by the ancients in architecture and ſculpture. Among the moderns, the paintings and freſcos of that immortal artiſt are the fineſt ſtudies. In his School of Athens and his Heliodorus are diſplayed the grandeſt compoſition with the pureſt outline and moſt elevated expreſſion. In Michael Angelo's fine paintings in the Cappella Siſtina are many ſublime and accurate figures. The Deſcent from the Croſs by Daniel da Volterra, the freſcos of Domenichino in the churches of St. Andrea della Valle and St. Carlo Catinari, together with the Aurora of Guido, and his picture of the Trinity in the church of Trinità de' Pelegrini, are works deſerving the moſt critical examination.

"No hiſtory-painter ſhould neglect to ſtudy the general ſtyle of architecture in Rome, particularly that of the middle ages. The forms it exhibits may be copied as claſſical, and are well adapted to back grounds through an extenſive range of hiſtorical painting. It is thus that Nicholas Pouſſin has adorned moſt of his works with excellent ſucceſs and effect.

"It would be impoſſible here to detail complete rules for the ſtudy of the artiſt, or pourtray the faineſt idea of ſo varied, ſo comprehenſive a collection of antiquities, as ſtill remain in Rome, once the metropolis of empire, afterwards of religion, and ſtill of the arts." *P.* iv.

EXTRACTS.

AMPHITHEATRE OF FLAVIUS, NOW CALLED THE COLOSSEO.

"THIS wonderful monument of the magnificence and luxury of the ancient Romans, ſtands on the ſpot formerly occupied by a pond encloſed within the walls of Nero's palace, of which Suetonius writes, 'Ad inſtar 'maris circumſpectum, edificiis ad ur-'bum ſpeciem.' This lake being dried up, Flavius Veſpaſian, in the year of Chriſt 72, began this celebrated edifice, for public exhibitions and feſtivals, on a plan formed by Auguſtus, nearly in the then centre of the city. It was finiſhed by his ſon Titus in five years, and was the work of

thirty

thouſand Jews, brought by him
me as ſlaves. He dedicated it to
emory and name of his father.
opening of this ſtupendous pile,
day of dedication, five thouſand
eaſts were killed, and that cruel
cle was repeated for a hundred
ucceſſively, while gold to the
it of ten millions was diſperſed
the people. Its architecture is
rfully fine, being compoſed of
large ſtones, and conſiſting of
inges of arches, decorated and
ted by very thick columns of
oric, Ionic, Corinthian, and
ſite orders. The portico that
nded it was 2350 feet in circum-
e, its longer diameter 845, and
nſverſe 700; the arena or ſpace
middle allotted to the combats
nd its height 222. It had ſeats
hty-ſeven thouſand perſons, and
g room for twenty thouſand
vithout incommoding each other.
umbers over the arches marked
trance aſſigned to their reputed
and at every four arches was
rior flight of ſteps, alſo num-
to prevent confuſion. To de-
he ſpectators from the rays of
, it was covered with a ſheet of
ſupported by large beams of
acroſs the building, reſting in
les round the top, and from
odoriferous waters were ſhed,
ll in a refreſhing miſt among the
. In the upper arches were
; and in ſome places the fine
ental ſtucco ſtill remains. The
was paved with large ſtones,
d with fine ſand. This pavement
buried twenty-five feet under
l. Round the arena were dens
wild beaſts. The ſeats for the
ors were ranged like an infinite
r of ſteps ſurrounding the whole
aſcending one above another to
nmit of the building. On the
d moſt commodious for viewing
nbats was the throne of the em-
ſuperbly decorated; and ad-
to it other balconies for the
s of the imperial blood. By the
theſe were placed the magiſ-
viz. cenſors, conſuls, prætors,
, tribunes of the people, ponti-
mbaſſadors, and other foreign-
diſtinction. Next to theſe were
ators and Roman knights. The
the amphitheatre was occupied
people. There were two large
of ſteps on the outſide, for the
further convenience of the ſpectators,
and to divide the crowd. The preſent
remains of this magnificent work are
ſaid to be leſs than half the original
pile. The reſt is ruined, partly by the
injury of time, but much more by the
Goths, when they plundered Rome,
and by the Romans themſelves, on ac-
count of the valuable pieces of metal
by which the ſtones were faſtened to-
gether, in the ſame manner as the
arches of Titus and Conſtantine. But
plunder was not the only cauſe of the
ruin of this ſuperb monument of anti-
quity. At a period when ſuperſtition
had driven ſcience from the mind, this
noble ſtructure, erected for public
pleaſure and amuſement, was dilapi-
dated by the Romans, who aſked per-
miſſion of Theodoric the Goth to re-
pair the walls of the city with its ma-
terials; but after having proceeded to
a conſiderable extent, it was obſerved
that the licence granted was directed
to the magiſtrates and people of Ca-
tania, ſo to employ the antiquities of
that place. Afterwards, under Paul II.
the church of St. Auguſtine and the
palace of St. Mark were conſtructed
with the ſame materials; and Card.
Riario built the Cancellaria, and Card.
Farneſe the Farneſian palace, out of its
ruins. Joſephus informs us, that in
the middle of this amphitheatre was an
altar dedicated to Jupiter Latiaris, on
which it was the cuſtom to ſacrifice in
honour of the ſubject for which the
games were celebrated. This ſpot is
now occupied by a croſs. Thirteen
ſmall altar-pieces ſurround the arena,
repreſenting the paſſion of Chriſt; and
a chapel, built with the charitable con-
tributions of paſſengers and ſtrangers,
under the care of a hermit, is erected
under the farther gate, in honour of
the martyrs who have ſuffered here, as
Juſtin the philoſopher, and a cele-
brated defender of the Chriſtian ſyſtem,
Ignatius biſhop of Antioch, who diſ-
puted with Trajan, and an infinite
number of others. Benedict XIV.
introduced the exerciſe of the via cru-
cis, by a brotherhood who have an
oratory contiguous to the church of St.
Coſmus and St. Damian. It was call-
ed the Coloſſeum from a coloſſal ſtatue
of Nero, which ſtood near it. This
ſtatue was one hundred and twenty
feet high, and ſurrounded with ſolar
rays of twenty-two feet, for the em-
peror pretended to reſemble that grand
luminary. After his death, Commo-

dus removed the head, and replaced it with his own. The middle of the amphitheatre was ſometimes filled with water, and ſometimes even with wine, for the naumachia or ſea fights. At that time, however, the Romans were ſo corrupt as to conſider it a luxury to view gladiators fighting, ſometimes with each other, till one of each pair was killed; ſometimes with beaſts, under the ſame inviolable cuſtom. Theſe gladiators were ſlaves, ſupported at the expenſe of their proprietors, and trained to the art of ſkirmiſhing, firſt to do honour to the funeral pomp of great men, and afterwards to increaſe the popularity of their maſters, by contributing to the amuſement of the public. They fought with ſword and ſhield, ſometimes naked, ſometimes armed from head to foot. At length the cuſtom of indulging the public in this amuſement increaſed to ſuch a degree, that the emperors cauſed them to fight by thouſands. This barbarous practice was at firſt confined to criminals or ſlaves; but in later times, Roman citizens, knights, and even ſenators, not only compromiſed their dignity, but ſacrificed their lives, to flatter the emperors, by ſwelling this ignominious profeſſion. Among theſe was Commodus, who acquired the name of Prince of Gladiators. Of the ſlaves and criminals, he who killed his adverſary gained his liberty, amid the univerſal acclamation of the ſpectators. Sometimes they divided into troops, and fought till the total deſtruction of one of the parties decided the conteſt. When they fought for hire, as many did in later periods, their pay was called Auctoramentum; thoſe who received it, Auctorati; and thoſe who recovered their liberty by their valour, Exauctorati. The fighting of men with beaſts was not leſs horrid than that of man with man; for, their natural ferocity being further irritated by the attacks of their adverſaries, they made a moſt bloody ſlaughter of the combatants." *P.* 115.

QUIRINAL VALLEY,

"SO called from a temple of Romulus, built here forty years after the foundation of Rome, in conſequence of the declaration of Proculus the ſenator, who ſolemnly atteſted in the preſence of the people, that he ſaw Romulus majeſtically aſcend to heaven from this place, and that he had ordered him to declare to the people, that his empire would extend over the greateſt part of the world: in conſequence of which Numa Pompilius ordered a ſplendid temple to be erected in honour of him, and adored him as the god Quirinus. Contiguous to this temple was a magnificent portico, with the fine marble ſteps now before the church of Ara Cœli, and a ſolar dial, the firſt in Rome. Two myrtles, one called patricia, the other plebeia, grew near it, which, as Pliny writes, flouriſhed or withered as the power of the nobility or plebeians increaſed. Fulvius relates that this temple was always ſhut, becauſe it was uncertain whether Romulus was buried in Rome or received among the gods. In this ſpot the popular negotiations were carried on. This valley, now filled with gardens and vineyards, retains no veſtige of its ancient monuments, except the church of St. Vitalis." *P.* 182.

LXXVIII. *Collins's Account of the Engliſh Colony in New South Wales.* (Concluded from p. 340.)

EXTRACTS.

SINGULAR CUSTOMS, CEREMONIES, &c.

"NO. 5.—After walking a ſhort diſtance, the boys were let down from the ſhoulders of the men, and placed in a cluſter, ſtanding with their heads inclined on their breaſts, and their hands claſped together. Some of the party diſappeared for above ten minutes to arrange the figure of the next ſcene. I was not admitted to witneſs this buſineſs, about which they appeared to obſerve a greater degree of myſtery and preparation than I had noticed in either of the preceding ceremonies. We were at length deſired to come forward, when we found the figures as placed in the plate No. 5.

"The group on the left are the boys and thoſe who attended them; fronting them were ſeen two men, one ſeated on the ſtump of a tree bearing another man on his ſhoulders, both with their arms extended: behind theſe were ſeen a number of bodies lying with their

their faces toward the ground, as cloſe to each other as they could lie, and at the foot of another ſtump of a tree, on which were placed two other figures in the ſame poſition as the preceding.

"As the boys and their attendants approached the firſt of theſe figures, the men who formed it began to move themſelves from ſide to ſide, lolling out their tongues, and ſtaring as wide and horribly with their eyes as they could open them. After this mummery had continued ſome minutes, the men ſeparated for them to paſs, and the boys were now led over the bodies lying on the ground. Theſe immediately began to move, writhing as if in agony, and uttering a mournful diſmal ſound, like very diſtant thunder. Having paſſed over theſe bodies, the boys were placed before the ſecond figures, who went through the ſame ſeries of grimaces as thoſe who were ſeated on the former ſtump; after which the whole moved forward.

"A particular name, boo-roo-moo-roong, was given to this ſcene; but of its import I could learn very little. I made much inquiry; but could never obtain any other anſwer, than that it was very good; that the boys would now become brave men; that they would ſee well, and fight well.

"No. 6.—At a little diſtance from the preceding ſcene the whole party halted; the boys were ſeated by each other, while oppoſite to them were drawn up in a half circle the other party, now armed with the ſpear and the ſhield. In the centre of this party, with his face toward them, ſtood Boo-der-ro, the native who had throughout taken the principal part in the buſineſs. He held his ſhield in one hand, and a club in the other, with which he gave them, as it were, the time for their exerciſe. Striking the ſhield with the club, at every third ſtroke the whole party poiſed and preſented their ſpears at him, pointing them inwards, and touching the centre of his ſhield.

"This concluded the ceremonies previous to the operation; and it appeared ſignificant of an exerciſe which was to form the principal buſineſs of their lives, the uſe of the ſpear.

"No. 7.—They now commenced their preparations for ſtriking out the tooth. The firſt ſubject they took out was a boy of about ten years of age: he was ſeated on the ſhoulders of another native who ſat on the graſs, as appears in this plate.

"The bone was now produced which had been pretended to be taken from the ſtomach of the native the preceding evening; this, being made very ſharp and fine at one end, was uſed for lancing the gum, and but for ſome ſuch precaution it would have been impoſſible to have got out the tooth without breaking the jaw-bone. A throwing-ſtick was now to be cut about eight or ten inches from the end; and to effect this, much ceremony was uſed. The ſtick was laid upon a tree, and three attempts to hit it were made before it was ſtruck. The wood being very hard, and the inſtrument a bad tomahawk, it took ſeveral blows to divide it; but three feints were conſtantly made before each ſtroke. When the gum was properly prepared, the operation began: the ſmalleſt end of the ſtick was applied as high up on the tooth as the gum would admit of, while the operator ſtood ready with a large ſtone apparently to drive the tooth down the throat of his patient. Here their attention to the number three was again manifeſt; no ſtroke was actually made until the operator had thrice attempted to hit the throwing-ſtick. They were full ten minutes about this firſt operation, the tooth being, unfortunately for the boy, fixed very firm in the gum. It was at laſt forced out, and the ſufferer was taken away to a little diſtance, where the gum was cloſed by his friends, who now equipped him in the ſtyle he was to appear in for ſome days. A girdle was tied round his waiſt, in which was ſtuck a wooden ſword; a ligature was put round his head, in which were ſtuck ſlips of the graſs-gum tree, which being white, had a curious and not unpleaſing effect. The left hand was to be placed over the mouth, which was to be kept ſhut; he was on no account to ſpeak; and for that day he was not to eat.

"In like manner were all the others treated, except one, a pretty boy about eight or nine years of age, who, after ſuffering his gum to be lanced, could not endure the pain of more than one blow with the ſtone, and breaking from them made his eſcape.

"During the whole of the operation the aſſiſtants made the moſt hideous noiſe

noiſe in the ears of the patients *, ſufficient to diſtract their attention, and to drown any cries they could poſſibly have uttered; but they made it a point of honour to bear the pain without a murmur.

"Some other peculiarities, however, were obſerved. The blood that iſſued from the lacerated gum was not wiped away, but ſuffered to run down the breaſt, and fall upon the head of the man on whoſe ſhoulders the patient ſat, and whoſe name was added to his. I ſaw them ſeveral days afterwards, with the blood dried upon the breaſt. They were alſo termed Ke-bar-ra, a name which has reference in its conſtruction to the ſingular inſtrument uſed on this occaſion, Ke-bah in their language ſignifying a rock or ſtone. I heard them ſeveral months after addreſs each other by this ſignificant name.

"No. 8.—This plate repreſents the young men arranged and ſitting upon the trunk of a tree, as they appeared in the evening after the operation was over. The man is Cole-be, who is applying a broiled fiſh to his relation Nan-bar-ray's gum, which has ſuffered from the ſtroke more than any of the others.

"Suddenly on a ſignal being given, they all ſtarted up, and ruſhed into the town, driving before them men, women, and children, who were glad to get out of their way. They were now received into the claſs of men; were privileged to wield the ſpear and the club, and to oppoſe their perſons in combat. They might now alſo ſeize ſuch females as they choſe for wives.

"All this, however, muſt be underſtood to import, that by having ſubmitted to the operation, having endured the pain of it without a murmur, and having loſt a front tooth, they received a qualification which they were to exerciſe whenever their years and their ſtrength ſhould be equal to it.

"Ben-nil-long's ſiſter, and Daring-ha, Cole-be's wife, hearing me expreſs a great deſire to be poſſeſſed of ſome of theſe teeth, procured three of them for me, one of which was that of Nan-bar-ray, Cole-be's relation.

"I found that they had faſtened them to pieces of ſmall line, and were wearing them round their necks. They were given to me with much ſecrecy and great dread of being obſerved, and with an injunction that I ſhould never let it be known that they had made me ſuch a preſent, as the Cam-mer-ray tribe, to whom they were to be given, would not fail to puniſh them for it; and they added, that they ſhould tell them the teeth were loſt. Nan-bar-ray's tooth Da-ring-ha wiſhed me to give to Mr. White, the principal ſurgeon of the ſettlement, with whom the boy had lived from his being brought into it, in the year 1789, to Mr. White's departure; thus with gratitude remembering, after the lapſe of ſome years, the attention which that gentleman had ſhown to her relative.

"Having remained with them while the operation was performed on three or four of the boys, I went into the town, and returned after ſun-ſet, when I found the whole equipped and ſeated on the trunk of the tree, as deſcribed in the plate. It was then that I received the three teeth, and was conjured by the women to leave the place, as they did not know what might enſue. In fact, I obſerved the natives arming themſelves; much confuſion and hurry was viſible among them; the ſavage appeared to be predominating; perhaps the blood they had drawn, and which was ſtill wet on the heads and breaſts of many of them, began to make them fierce; and, when I was on the point of retiring, the ſignal was given, which animated the boys to the firſt exerciſe of the ſpirit which the buſineſs of the day had infuſed into them (for I have no doubt that their young boſoms were warmed by the different ceremonies which they had witneſſed, of which they had indeed been ſomething more than mere ſpectators, and which they knew had been exhibited wholly on their account), and they ruſhed into the town in the manner before deſcribed, every where as they paſſed along ſetting the graſs on fire.

"On ſhowing the teeth to our medical gentleman there, and to others ſince my return to England, they all declared that they could not have been better extracted, had the proper inſtrument been uſed, inſtead of the ſtone and piece of wood.

"On a view of all theſe circum-

* "Crying E-wah e-wah, Gà-ga gà-ga, repeatedly."

ſtances,

es, I certainly ſhould not conſider ceremony in any other light than ribute, were I not obliged to he-, by obſerving that all the people am-mer-ray, which were thoſe exacted the tooth, were them-s proofs that they had ſubmitted e operation. I never ſaw one g them who had not loſt the front . I well recollect Ben-nil-long, e early period of our acquaintance him and his language, telling us, then thought, that a man of the of Cam-mer-ra-gal wore all the about his neck. But we after-s found that this term was only liſtinguiſhing title of the tribe h performed the ceremonies inci-to the operation. Ben-nil-long her times told us, that his own was bour-bil-liey pe-mul, buried e earth, and that others were vn into the ſea. It is certain, ver, that my female friends, who me the teeth, were very anxious the gift ſhould not come to the ledge of the men of Cam-mer-and repeatedly ſaid that they were ded for them.

In alluding to this ceremony, whe-by pointing to the vacancy occa-d by the loſt tooth, or by advert-o any of the curious ſcenes exhi-on the occaſion, the words Yoo-gerah-ba-diahng were always uſed; to denote the loſs of any other the word bool-bag-ga was ap-. The term Yoo-lahng erah-ba-ng muſt therefore be conſidered as ring ſolely to this extraordinary ion; it appears to be compounded e name given to the ſpot where rincipal ſcenes take place, and of moſt material qualification that is ed from the whole ceremony, of throwing the ſpear. I conceive to be the import of the word erah-ahng, erah being a part of the to throw, erah, throw you, erail-throwing." *P.* 575.

We had been told for ſome days eir making great preparations for ht, and gladly heard that they choſen a clear ſpot near the town he purpoſe. The contending par-conſiſted of moſt of our Sydney ac-ntance, and ſome natives from ſouth ſhore of Botany Bay. We ired to the ſpot an hour before ſet, and found them ſeated oppo-each other on a level piece of ground between two hills. As a pre-lude to the buſineſs, we obſerved our friends, after having waited ſome time, ſtand up, and each man ſtooping down, take water in the hollow of his hand (the place juſt before them being wet), which he drank. An elderly woman with a cloak on her ſhoulders (made of opoſſum ſkins [illegible] neatly ſewn together), and p[illegible]ed with a club, then advanced from the oppoſite ſide, and, uttering much [illegible]buſive language at the time, ran up to Cole-be, who was on the right, and gave him what I ſhould have conſidered a ſevere blow on the head, which with ſeeming contempt he held out to her for the purpoſe. She went through the ſame ceremony with the reſt, who made no reſiſtance, until ſhe came up to Ye-ra-ni-be, a very fine boy, who ſtood on the left. He, not admiring the blows that his companions received, which were followed by blood, ſtruggled with her, and had he not been very active, I believe ſhe would have ſtabbed him with his own ſpear, which ſhe wreſted from him. The men now advanced, [illegible]d gave us many opportunities of witneſſing the ſtrength and dexterity with which they threw their ſpears, and the quickneſs of ſight which was requiſite to guard againſt them. The conteſt laſted until dark, when throwing the ſpear could no longer be accounted fair, and they beat each other with clubs, until they left off by mutual conſent. In this part of the conteſt many ſevere wounds were given, and much blood was drawn from the heads of each party; but nothing material happened while they had light enough to guard againſt the ſpear." *P.* 584.

DISPOSITIONS, &c.

"FROM the different circumſtances that have been related of theſe people in the foregoing account, a general idea of their character and diſpoſition may be gathered. They are revengeful, jealous, courageous, and cunning. I have never conſidered their ſtealing on each other in the night for the purpoſes of murder as a want of bravery, but have looked on it rather as the effect of the diabolical ſpirit of revenge, which thus ſought to make ſurer of its object than it could have done

done if only oppoſed man to man in the field. Their conduct when thus oppoſed, the conſtancy with which they endured pain, and the alacrity with which they accepted a ſummons to the fight, are ſurely proofs of their not wanting courage. They diſclaim all idea of any ſuperiority that is not perſonal; and I remember when Ben-nil-long had a ſhield made of tin and covered with leather, preſented to him by Governor Phillip, he took it with him down the harbour, whence he returned without it, telling us that he had loſt it; but in fact it had been taken from him by the people of the north ſhore diſtrict, and deſtroyed; it being deemed unfair to cover himſelf with a guard.

"They might have been honeſt before we came among them, not having much to covet from one another; but from us they often ſtole ſuch things as we would not give them. While they pilfered what could gratify their appetites, it was not to be wondered at; but I have ſeen them ſteal articles of which they could not poſſibly know the uſe. Mr. White once being in the midſt of a crowd of natives in the lower part of the harbour, one of them ſaw a ſmall caſe of inſtruments in his pocket, which, watching an opportunity, he ſlyly ſtole, and ran away with; but, being obſerved, he was purſued and made to reſtore his prize. We were very little acquainted with them at this time, and therefore the native could not have known the contents of the caſe. Could he have been watched to his retreat, I have no doubt but he would have been ſeen to lay the caſe on his head, as an ornament, the place to which at firſt every thing we gave them was uſually conſigned.

"That they are not ſtrangers to the occaſional practice of falſehood, is apparent from the words truth and falſehood being found in their language; but, independent of this, we had many proofs of their being adepts in the arts of evaſion and lying; and I have ſeen them, when we have expreſſed doubts of ſome of their tales, aſſure us with much earneſtneſs of the truth of their aſſertions; and when ſpeaking to us of other natives they have as anxiouſly wiſhed us to believe that they had told us lies.

"Their talent for mimicry is very great. It was a favourite diverſion with the children to imitate the peculiarities in any one's gait, and they would go through it with the happieſt ſucceſs.

"They are ſuſceptible of friendſhip, and capable of feeling ſorrow; but this latter ſenſation they are not in the habit of encouraging long. When Ba-loo-der-ry, a very fine lad who died among us, was buried, I ſaw the tears ſtreaming ſilently down the ſable cheek of his father Mau-go-ran; but in a little time they were dried, and the old man's countenance indicated nothing but the lapſe of many years which had paſſed over his head.

"With attention and kind treatment, they certainly might be made a very ſerviceable people. I have ſeen them employed in a boat as uſefully as any white perſon; and the ſettlers have found ſome among them, who would go out with their ſtock, and carefully bring home the right numbers, though they have not any knowledge of numeration beyond three or four.

"Their acquaintance with aſtronomy is limited to the names of the ſun and moon, ſome few ſtars, the Magellanic clouds, and the milky way. Of the circular form of the earth they have not the ſmalleſt idea, but imagine that the ſun returns over their heads during the night to the quarter whence he begins his courſe in the morning.

"As they never make proviſion for the morrow, except at a whale-feaſt, they always eat as long as they have any thing left to eat, and when ſatiſfied, ſtretch themſelves out in the ſun to ſleep, where they remain until hunger or ſome other cauſe calls them again into action. I have at times obſerved a great degree of indolence in their diſpoſitions, which I have frequently ſeen the men indulge at the expenſe of the weaker veſſel the women, who have been forced to ſit in their canoe, expoſed to the fervour of the mid-day ſun, hour after hour, chaunting their little ſong, and inviting the fiſh beneath them to take their bait; for without a ſufficient quantity to make a meal for their tyrants, who were lying aſleep at their eaſe, they would meet but a rude reception on their landing." *P.* 599.

LXXIX.

IX. *M. De la Pérouſe's Voyage nd the World.* (Concluded from 352.)

IERS, ARTS, &c. OF THE INHA-ANTS OF OYOLAVA AND PGLA.

HESE iſlanders are the talleſt and beſt made that we have yet ith. Their uſual height is five ine, ten, and eleven inches; but tature is leſs aſtoniſhing than the l proportions of the different of their bodies. Our curioſity, often led us to meaſure them, them an opportunity of making ent compariſons of their bodily th with ours. Theſe compari-vere not to our advantage; and rhaps owe our misfortunes to the f individual ſuperiority reſulting repeated trials. Their counte-s often appeared to expreſs a ent of diſdain, which I hoped to y, by ordering our arms to be in their preſence; but my end only have been gained by di-g them againſt human victims; therwiſe, they took the noiſe for and the trial for a diverſion.

Among theſe Indians a very ſmall er is below the height indicated . I have, however, meaſured l who were only five feet four , but theſe are the dwarfs of the ry; and although their ſtature bles ours, their ſtrong and ner-arms, their broad cheſts, and legs and thighs, are of a very ent proportion. It may be ſafely that they are in regard to Euro-, what Daniſh horſes are in re-o thoſe of the different provinces nce.

The men have the body painted owed, ſo that any one would ſup-hem clad, although they go al-aked. They have only a girdle weeds encircling their loins, comes down to their knees, and them the appearance of the river of fabulous hiſtory, whom it is nary to depict with ruſhes round waiſt. Their hair is very long. often twiſt it round their heads, us add to their native ferocity ntenance, which always expreſſes ſurpriſe or anger. The leaſt e between them is followed by of ſticks, clubs, or paddles, and without doubt, coſt the combat-heir lives. They are almoſt all covered with ſcars, which can only be the conſequence of their individual quarrels. The ſtature of the women is proportioned to that of the men. They are all tall, ſlender, and not without grace; but they loſe, while yet in their prime, thoſe elegant forms, of which nature has not broken the mould among this barbarous race, but of which ſhe appears to leave them in poſſeſſion only for a moment, and with reluctance. Among a great number of women that I had an opportunity of ſeeing, I only obſerved three really pretty. The groſs effrontery of the reſt, the indecency of their motions, and the diſguſting offers which they made of their favours, rendered them fit mothers and wives for the ferocious beings that ſurrounded us.——

"Theſe people cultivate certain arts with ſucceſs. I have already ſpoken of the elegant form which they give to their huts. It is not without reaſon that they diſdain our inſtruments of iron; for they finiſh their work very neatly with tools made of a very fine and compact ſpecies of baſaltes in the form of an adze. For a few glaſs beads they ſold us large three-legged diſhes, of a ſingle piece of wood, and ſo well poliſhed, that they ſeemed to have been laid over with a coat of the fineſt varniſh. It would take an European workman ſeveral days to produce one of theſe diſhes, which, for want of proper inſtruments, muſt coſt an Indian ſeveral months labour. They ſet, however, ſcarcely any value upon them, becauſe they ſet little upon the time they employ. The fruit-trees, and nutritious roots, that grow ſpontaneouſly around them, inſure them their ſubſiſtence, as well as that of their hogs, dogs, and fowls; and if they ſometimes ſtoop to work, it is to procure enjoyments rather agreeable than uſeful. They manufacture very fine mats, and ſome paper-ſtuffs. I remarked two or three of them whom I took for chiefs, with a piece of cloth tied round their waiſt like a petticoat, inſtead of a girdle of weeds. It is compoſed of real thread, prepared, no doubt, from ſome filamentous plant like the nettle or flax; and is manufactured without a ſhuttle, the threads being abſolutely laid over one another like thoſe of their mats. This cloth, which has all the ſuppleneſs and ſolidity of ours, is very fit for the ſails of their canoes; and appeared to us as far

far ſuperior to the paper-ſtuff of the Society and Friendly Iſlands, which they manufacture alſo. They ſold us ſeveral pieces; but they hold it very cheap, and make very little uſe of it, the women preferring the fine mats which I have ſpoken of above.——

"Among fifteen or eighteen hundred Indians, whom we had an opportunity of obſerving, thirty, at leaſt, had the appearance of chiefs. They kept up a kind of police, and belaboured the refractory with their ſticks; but the order, which they had the air of wiſhing to eſtabliſh, was tranſgreſſed a minute afterwards. Never were ſovereigns worſe obeyed; never were more frequent diſorders occaſioned by anarchy and a want of ſubordination.

"It is not without reaſon that M. de Bougainville has named them *the Navigators*. They do not go ſo much as from one village to another on foot; but perform all their journies in canoes. Their villages are all ſituated in creeks by the ſea-ſide, and have no paths except to penetrate into the interior of the country. The iſlands we viſited were covered to the very ſummit with fruit-trees, on which wood-pigeons and turtle-doves, green, red, and of various other colours, were ſitting. We alſo ſaw beautiful perroquets, a ſpecies of black-bird, and even partridges. It is by taming birds that the natives charm away the *tædium* that reſults from their idle mode of life. All their houſes were full of wood-pigeons, which they bartered with us by hundreds. They alſo ſold us more than three hundred gallinules of the moſt beautiful plumage.

"Their canoes have outriggers, are very ſmall, and generally contain only five or ſix perſons: ſome few, however, may contain as many as fourteen. They do not appear to deſerve the praiſe that navigators have beſtowed on their ſwiftneſs. I do not think when [illegible] that it exceeds ſeven knots [illegible] with their paddles they could not keep way with us when we were running only four miles an hour. Theſe Indians are ſuch excellent ſwimmers, that their canoes ſeem only to ſerve them to reſt themſelves in. As upon the leaſt falſe movement they fill, they are obliged every moment to leap into the ſea, take up their ſinking veſſels upon their ſhoulders, and pour out the water. They ſometimes join two together by means of a croſs piece of wood, in which they make a ſtep to receive the maſt. In this way they are leſs likely to overſet, and can preſerve their proviſion during a long voyage. Their ſails are of matting, or of matted cloth, are extended by a ſprit, and do not deſerve a particular deſcription.

"Their only modes of fiſhing are with the hook and line, and ſweep-net. They ſold us ſome of the nets, and baits of mother of pearl, and white ſhells very ſkilfully wrought. Theſe inſtruments are in the ſhape of flying-fiſh, and have a hook attached to them made of tortoiſe-ſhell, and ſtrong enough to hold a tunny, boneta, or dorado. They exchanged their largeſt fiſh for a few glaſs beads, and it was eaſy to ſee by their eagerneſs, that they were in no fear of wanting food.

"The iſlands of this archipelago, that I viſited, appeared to me volcanic. All the ſtones of the beach, on which the ſea breaks with ſuch fury as to throw up the water more than fifty feet high, are nothing but pieces of lava, or baſaltes in the form of pebbles, and of coral, with which the whole iſland is ſurrounded. The coral leaves in the middle of almoſt all the creeks a paſſage, which, though narrow, is ſufficient for canoes, and even for boats and long-boats; and thus forms little ports for the navy of the iſlanders, who never leave their canoes in the water; but on coming aſhore lodge them near their houſes, under the ſhade of trees. They are ſo light, that two men can carry them upon their ſhoulders with eaſe.

"The moſt lively imagination would find it difficult to figure to itſelf ſituations more agreeable than thoſe of their villages. All the houſes are built under fruit-trees, which keep them delightfully cool. They are ſeated upon the borders of ſtreams, which run down from the mountains, and by the ſide of which are paths, that lead into the interior of the iſland. The principal object of their architecture is to protect them from the heat; and I have already ſaid, that to this advantage they add that of elegance. Theſe houſes are ſufficiently ſpacious to lodge ſeveral families; and are ſurrounded with blinds, which are drawn up to windward, and ſhut upon the ſunny ſide. The iſlanders ſleep upon very fine and clean mats, perfectly out of the way of all humidity. We per-

ed no *morai*; neither can we thing of their religious rites. heſe iſlands abound with hogs, owls, birds, and fiſh. They covered with cocoa-nut, guava, nana trees, as well as another aring a large nut that is eaten , and that in taſte much re- a cheſnut. Sugar-canes grow eouſly upon the banks of the but they are watery, and con- s ſaccharine matter than thoſe Weſt India iſlands; a difference proceeds, no doubt, from their g in the ſhade, without cultiva- id upon too rank a ſoil." *Val.* 09.

TATION ON THE NATIVES OF OKA ISLAND, AND ON THE 'ERN TARTARS, BY M. ROL- M. D. AND SURGEON OF THE ATE BOUSSOLE.

N the 12th of July 1787, we d in Baie de Langle, ſituate on tern ſide of Tchoka or Ségalien

When we went on ſhore the ay, the natives preſſed round er to give us thoſe marks of ill, which cauſed us to think ighly of their hoſpitality to rs.

ieſe people are very intelligent ieſt, and having no diſtruſt about eadily communicate with ſtran- hey are of a moderate ſize, ſquat, ong-built, with the muſcles of dies very exactly defined: their n height is five feet, and the does not exceed five feet four but men of this ſize are very non among them. They have rge head, and a broader and ounded face than Europeans; ountenance is animated and le, though, upon the whole, it ute of that regularity and grace we eſteem ſo eſſential to beau- y have large cheeks, a ſhort unded at its extremity, with road noſtrils: their eyes are of a moderate ſize, for the moſt ick, though we ſaw ſome blue ong them: their eyebrows are their mouth of the common heir voice is ſtrong; their lips ier thick, and of a dull red arked, that in ſeveral the upper tattoed and tinged of a blue : theſe, as well as their eyes, able of every variety of expreſ- ſion: their teeth are white, even, and of the uſual number; their chin is rounded and a little advancing; their ears are ſmall: they bore and wear in them glaſs ornaments or ſilver rings.

"The women are not ſo large as the men, and are of a more rounded and delicate figure, though there is but little difference between the features of their faces. Their upper lip is tattoed all over of a blue colour, and they wear their hair long and flowing: their dreſs hardly differs from that of the men; the colour of the ſkin in both ſexes is tawny, and that of their nails, which they ſuffer to grow to a great length, is a ſhade darker than that of Europeans. Theſe iſlanders are very hairy, and have long beards, which gives, eſpecially to the old men, a grave and venerable air: theſe laſt appear to be held in much reſpect by the younger part of the inhabitants. The hair of their head is black, ſmooth, and moderately ſtrong; in ſome it is of a cheſnut colour: they all wear it round, about ſix inches long behind, and cut into a bruſh on the top of their head and over the temples.

"Their clothing conſiſts of a kind of ſurtout which wraps over before, where it is faſtened by little buttons, ſtrings, and a girdle placed above the haunches. This ſurtout is made of ſkin or quilted nankeen, a kind of ſtuff that they make of willow bark: it generally reaches to the calf of the leg, and ſometimes even lower, which for the moſt part renders the uſe of drawers unneceſſary: ſome of them wear ſeal-ſkin boots, the ſeet of which, in form and workmanſhip, reſembles the Chineſe ſhoe; but the greater number of them go bare-footed and bare-headed: a few indeed wear a bandage of bear-ſkin round the head; but this is rather as an ornament than a defence againſt the weather.

"Like the lower claſſes of the Chineſe, they all wear a girdle, to which they hang their knife as a defence againſt the bears, and ſeveral little pockets, into which they put their flint and ſteel, their pipe, and their box of tobacco; for they make a general practice of ſmoking.

"Their huts are ſufficient to defend them againſt the rain and other inclemencies of the air, but are very ſmall in proportion to the number of the inhabitants which they contain. The

roof is formed of two inclined planes, which are from ten to twelve feet high at their junction, and three or four on the ſides: the breadth of the roof is about fifteen feet, and its length eighteen: theſe cabins are conſtructed of frame-work, ſtrongly put together, the ſides being filled up with the bark of trees, and the top thatched with dry graſs in the ſame manner as our cottages are.

"On the inſide of theſe houſes is a ſquare of earth raiſed about ſix inches above the ground, and ſupported on the ſides by ſtrong planking; on this they make the fire: along the ſides of the apartment are benches twelve or fifteen inches high, which they cover with mats, on which they ſleep.

"The utenſils that they employ in cooking their food conſiſt of an iron pot, ſhells, veſſels made of wood and birch bark, of various ſhapes and workmanſhip; and, like the Chineſe, they take up their food with little ſticks: they have generally two meals in the day, one at noon, and the other in the evening.

"The habitations in the ſouth part of the iſland are much better built and furniſhed, having for the moſt part planked floors; we ſaw in them ſome veſſels of Japan porcelain, on which the owners appeared to ſet great value, probably becauſe they are not to be procured but with great trouble and at conſiderable expenſe. They cultivate no kind of vegetable, living only on dried and ſmoked fiſh, and what little game they take by hunting.

"Each family has its own canoe, and implements for fiſhing and hunting. Their arms are bows, javelins, and a kind of ſpontoon, which they uſe principally in bear-hunting. By the ſide of their houſes are the magazines, in which they lay up the proviſion which they have prepared and collected during ſummer for their winter ſubſiſtence. It conſiſts of dried fiſh, and a conſiderable quantity of garlic and wild celery, angelica, a bulbous root which they call *apè*, better known under the name of yellow lily of Kamtſchatka, and fiſh oil, which they preſerve in the ſtomachs of bears, and other large animals. Theſe magazines are made of planks, ſtrongly and cloſely put together, raiſed above the ground on ſtakes about four feet high.

"Dogs are the only domeſtic animals belonging to the natives of Tchoka; they are of a middling ſize, with ſhaggy hair, pricked ears, and a ſharp long muzzle; their cry is loud and not ſavage.

"Theſe iſlanders are the only uncivilized people that we have viſited, if, indeed, they may with propriety be called uncivilized, who make uſe of looms; theirs, though ſmall enough to be eaſily portable, is a very complete inſtrument. They alſo prepare, by means of ſpindles, thread of the hair of animals, or the bark of willow, and the great nettle, from which they fabricate their ſtuffs.

"Theſe people, who are of a very mild and unſuſpecting diſpoſition, appear to have commercial intercourſe with the Chineſe by means of the Mantchou Tartars, with the Ruſſians to the north of their iſland, and the Japaneſe to the ſouth; but the articles of trade are of no great conſequence, conſiſting only of a few furs and whale oil. This fiſh is caught only on the ſouthern coaſt of the iſland: their mode of extracting the oil is by no means economical; they drag the whale on ſhore on a ſloping ground, and ſuffering it to putrify, receive in a trench, at the foot of the ſlope, the oil which ſeparates ſpontaneouſly.

"The iſland of Tchoka, called ſo by its inhabitants, named *Oku Jeſſo* by the Japaneſe, and by the Ruſſians, who are only acquainted with the northern part of it, *Ségalien Iſland*, comprehends, in its longeſt diameter, the whole ſpace between the 46th and 54th parallel.

"It is well wooded, and mountainous towards the centre, but it is flat and level along the coaſt, the ſoil of which appears admirably adapted to agriculture: vegetation is extremely vigorous here; foreſts of pine, willow, oak, and birch, cover nearly the whole ſurface. The ſea abounds with fiſh, as well as the rivers and brooks, which ſwarm with ſalmon and trout of an excellent quality.

"The weather during our ſtay here was foggy and mild. All the inhabitants have an air of health and ſtrength, which they retain even to extreme old age; nor do I obſerve among them any inſtance of defective organization, or the leaſt trace of contagious or eruptive diſorders." *Vol.* iii. *p.* 234.

LXXX.

Vancouver's Voyage round the World. (Continued from p. 330.)

IAN SHAM FIGHT AT OWHYHEE.

E found the warriors aſſembled towards the north corner of the without the limits of the halground. The party conſiſted at an hundred and fifty men with ſpears; theſe were divided ee parties nearly in equal numwo were placed at a little diſrom each other; that on our as to repreſent the armies of and *Taio*, that on the left the f *Tamaahmaah*. Their ſpears occaſion were blunt pointed bout the length of their barbed hilſt, on each wing, we were oſe a body of troops placed to the enemy with ſtones from ngs. The combatants now adtowards each other, ſeemingly any principal leader, making s as they approached, which d to end in vaunts and threats th parties, when the battle bethrowing their ſham ſpears at her. Theſe were parried in moſt s with great dexterity, but ſuch thrown with effect produced ns and wounds, which, though tely of no dangerous tendency, t very conſiderable; and it was ble to obſerve the great good r and evenneſs of temper that ſerved by thoſe who were thus . This battle was a mere ſkirneither party being ſupported, rancing in any order but ſuch as cy of the individuals directed. would advance even from the the front, where they would their ſpears, and inſtantly reto the midſt of their aſſociates, d remain picking up the ſpears d fallen without effect. Theſe ould ſometimes hurl again at , or haſtily retreat with two or their poſſeſſion. Thoſe, howho valued themſelves on milihievements, marched up tohe front of the adverſe party, vaunting manner bid defiance whole of their adverſaries. In ft hand they held the ſpear, hich in a contemptuous manner rried ſome of thoſe of their opponents, whilſt with their right they caught others in the act of flying immediately at them, and inſtantly returned them with great dexterity. In this exerciſe no one ſeemed to excel his Owhyhean majeſty, who entered the liſts for a ſhort time, and defended himſelf with the greateſt dexterity, much to our ſurpriſe and admiration; in one inſtance particularly, againſt ſix ſpears that were hurled at him nearly at the ſame inſtant; three he caught as they were flying, with one hand, two he broke by parrying them with his ſpear in the other, and the ſixth, by a trifling inclination of his body, paſſed harmleſs.

"This part of the combat was intended to repreſent the king as having been ſuddenly diſcovered by the enemy, in a ſituation where he was leaſt expected to be found; and the ſhower of darts that were inſtantly directed to that quarter, were intended to ſhow that he was in the moſt imminent danger; until advancing a few paces, with the whole body of his army more cloſely connected, and throwing their ſpears with their utmoſt exertion, he cauſed the enemy to fall back in ſome little confuſion, and he himſelf rejoined our party without having received the leaſt injury.

"The conſequences attendant on the firſt man being killed, or being ſo wounded as to fall on the diſputed ground between the contending armies, were next exhibited.

"This event cauſes the loſs of many lives and much blood, in the conflict that takes place in order to reſcue the unfortunate individual, who, if carried off by the adverſe party, dead or alive, becomes an immediate ſacrifice at the morai. On this occaſion the wounded man was ſuppoſed to be one of *Titeeree*'s ſoldiers: until this happened, no advantage appeared on either ſide; but now the diſpute became very ſerious, was well ſupported on all ſides, and victory ſtill ſeemed to hold a level ſcale, until at length the ſuppoſed armies of *Taio* and *Titeeree* fell back, whilſt that of *Tamaahmaah* carried off in triumph ſeveral ſuppoſed dead bodies, dragging the poor fellows (who already had been much trampled upon) by the heels, ſome diſtance through a light looſe ſand; and who, notwithſtanding that their eyes, ears, mouth, and noſtrils were by this means filled, were no ſooner per-

permitted to uſe their legs, than they ran into the ſea, waſhed themſelves, and appeared as happy and as cheerful as if nothing had happened.

"In this riot-like engagement, for it could not poſſibly be conſidered any thing better, the principal chiefs were conſidered to bear no part; and on its being thus concluded, each party ſat quietly down on the ground, and a parley, or ſome other ſort of converſation, took place. The chiefs were now ſuppoſed to have arrived at the theatre of war, which had hitherto been carried on by the common people only of both parties; a very uſual mode of proceeding, I underſtood, among theſe iſlanders. They now on both ſides came forward, guarded by a number of men armed with ſpears of great length, called *pallaloos*. Theſe weapons are never relinquiſhed but by death, or captivity; the former is the moſt common. They are not barbed, but reduced to a ſmall point, and though not very ſharp, yet are capable of giving deep and mortal wounds by the force and manner with which they are uſed. The miſſive ſpears are all barbed about ſix inches from the point, and are generally from ſeven to eight feet long.

"The warriors who were armed with the *pallaloos*, now advanced with a conſiderable degree of order, and a ſcene of very different exploits commenced; preſenting, in compariſon to what before had been exhibited, a wonderful degree of improved knowledge in military evolutions. This body of men, compoſing ſeveral ranks, formed in cloſe and regular order, conſtituted a firm and compact phalanx, which in actual ſervice, I was informed, was not eaſily to be broken. Having reached the ſpot in conteſt, they ſat down on the ground about thirty yards aſunder, and pointed their *pallaloos* at each other. After a ſhort interval of ſilence, a converſation commenced, and *Taio* was ſuppoſed to ſtate his opinion reſpecting peace and war. The arguments ſeemed to be urged and ſupported with equal energy on both ſides. When peace under certain ſtipulations was propoſed, the *pallaloos* were inclined towards the ground; and when the war was announced, their points were raiſed to a certain degree of elevation. Both parties put on the appearance of being much upon their guard, and to watch each other with a jealous eye, whilſt this negotiation was going forward; which, however, not terminating amicably, their reſpective claims remained to be decided by the fate of a battle. Nearly at the ſame inſtant of time they all aroſe, and, in cloſe columns, met each other by ſlow advances. This movement they conducted with much order and regularity, frequently ſhifting their ground, and guarding with great circumſpection againſt the various advantages of their opponents; whilſt the inferior bands were ſuppoſed to be engaged on each wing with ſpears and ſlings. The ſucceſs of the conteſt, however, ſeemed to depend entirely on thoſe with the *pallaloos*, who firmly diſputed every inch of the ground, by parrying each others lunges with the greateſt dexterity, until ſome to the left of *Titeeree*'s centre fell. This greatly encouraged *Tamaahmaah*'s party, who, ruſhing forward with ſhouts and great impetuoſity, broke the ranks of their opponents, and victory was declared for the arms of Owhyhee, by the ſuppoſed death of ſeveral of the enemy: theſe at length retreated; and on being more cloſely preſſed, the war was decided by the ſuppoſed death of *Titeeree* and *Taio*; and thoſe who had the honour of perſonating theſe chiefs, were, like thoſe before, dragged in triumph by the heels over no ſmall extent of looſe ſandy beach, to be preſented to the victorious *Tamaahmaah*, and for the ſuppoſed purpoſe of being ſacrificed at his morai. Theſe poor fellows, like thoſe before mentioned, bore their treatment with the greateſt good humour.

"The firſt exhibition appeared to be extremely rude, diſorderly, and ineffectual, though much dexterity was certainly ſhown; but from the manner in which the *pallaloos* were managed, it would ſeem that they are capable of ſuſtaining a very heavy aſſault.

"Theſe military exploits finiſhed towards ſun-ſet, and as ſoon as it was dark we entertained the king and a large concourſe of his people with a diſplay of fire-works. *Tamaahmaah* and ſome of the chiefs recollected to have ſeen a few indifferent ones, that were fired by Captain Cook on his being viſited by *Terreeoboo*; but ours, being in higher preſervation, of greater variety, and in a larger quantity, were viewed by the ſeveral chiefs, who were the only perſons admitted within our

precincts, with the greateſt
of fear, ſurpriſe, and admira-
id by the repeated burſts of ac-
in from the numerous body of
bitants aſſembled on the occa-
was hard to determine which
paſſions moſt generally pre-
ted." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 151.

BY THE NATIVES OF PORT STEWART,

5° 38′ N. Long. 228° 24′ W.

(Auguſt 30, 1793.)

HORT interval of fair weather,
hich we had but ſeldom been
l, enabled me on the forenoon
th to make ſome further celeſ-
rvations; and in the afternoon
viſited by a party of the na-
iſiting of twenty-five perſons,
ne in three canoes from the
rd. Theſe were all entire
s to us, and were conducted
chiefs, neither of whom was
us *Ononniſhy*. They approach-
th the ſame formalities as thoſe
l by our former viſitors, and
ſt concluſions were to be drawn
eir deportment on coming on
we had reaſon to think them
f ſome importance; and I was
ently induced to compliment
ith preſents ſuitable to their
r rank. Theſe they accepted
lifference, and appeared to be
gaged in common converſation
h other, than in noticing us or
he ſurrounding objects. Early
evening they retired to the
here they formed a temporary
on; and the next morning we
ain favoured with their com-
They now appeared to be more
inclined, and each preſented
eturn for the civilities they had
the preceding evening, a ſea
n, and deſired that a commer-
rcourſe might be eſtabliſhed
us, as they had brought many
or barter, amongſt which was
dance of the fineſt freſh ſalmon
ſeen in the courſe of the ſeaſon.
a number ſufficient for every
both veſſels were immediately
ed.

e chiefs remained on board the
part of the forenoon, and be-
ry ſociable. One of them had
pen cheerful countenance, and
was the fineſt figure of a man, and the ſtouteſt made Indian, I had yet ſeen on this coaſt. He had many ſcars about him, which indicated his having been a great warrior. Bread and molaſſes were the greateſt treat we could give theſe people; the chiefs ate heartily of it, and diſtributed ſome amongſt their particular friends in the canoes along-ſide. In return for this delicious repaſt, they took much pains to recommend to us ſome of their whale oil, which ſtunk moſt intolerably. This was brought into the cabin in a bladder, out of which a ſpoonful was very carefully poured by the chief, who extolled its ſuperior qualities, and gave us to underſtand that, as a delicacy, it was quite equal to our treacle; and it was not without much difficulty that I was able to excuſe myſelf from partaking of their nauſeous meal, which they ſeemed to reliſh in the higheſt degree; and finiſhed it with a large glaſs of rum, a luxury to which they ſeemed by no means ſtrangers.

"In the afternoon, as theſe new friends of ours were viſiting the Chatham, they were ſuddenly ſurpriſed by the arrival of a large canoe full of men ſinging a ſong, and keeping time by the regularity of their paddling. Their courſe, directed towards the Diſcovery, ſeemed not to correſpond with the wiſhes of the former party, who immediately equipped themſelves in their war garments, and their ſpears which had lain in the bottom of their canoes were now got to hand, and couched in an inclined poſition, with their points towards the new comers. Thus prepared they advanced ſlowly to meet them, making moſt violent and paſſionate ſpeeches, which were anſwered in a ſimilar tone of voice by ſome perſons who ſtood up in the large canoe. They continued to paddle with much regularity towards each other; yet thoſe who had now entered the harbour, did not appear to be ſo hoſtilely inclined as thoſe who had already occupied the port; as the lances of the former, though in readineſs for action, were not diſpoſed in a way ſo menacing. On a nearer approach they reſted on their paddles, and entered into a parley; and we could then obſerve, that all thoſe who ſtood up in the large canoe were armed with piſtols or blunderbuſſes, very bright, and in good order. Their converſation

tion ſeeming to have ended in a pacific way, the oppoſing party returned with the new comers, who, on paſſing by the Chatham, laid down their arms; but juſt as they came alongſide the Diſcovery, one of the chiefs who had been on board, drew, with much haſte, from within the breaſt of his war garment a large iron dagger, and appeared to be extremely irritated by ſomething that had been ſaid by thoſe in the large canoe, who again with great coolneſs took up their piſtols and blunderbuſſes; but on an explanation appearing to be made, their arms were again returned to their proper places; their piſtols and ammunition were carefully wrapped up, and a perfect reconciliation ſeemed to have taken place on both ſides.

"The chief of the large canoe requeſted permiſſion to be admitted into the ſhip, which being aſſented to, he came on board accompanied by a man, who, though not aſſuming the character of a chief, appeared to be a perſon of no ſmall conſequence, as the chief ſeemed to appeal to him on all occaſions, and his countenance beſpoke much penetration.

"After a few words and ſigns had paſſed in aſſurance of peace, and of a good underſtanding between us; this miniſter, for in that capacity this man ſeemed to act, gave us to underſtand, that the chief who now viſited us, was the great *Ononniſtoy*, and his intelligence was almoſt immediately confirmed by *Kanaut*, who arrived in a ſmaller canoe, and was received by the tribe in other canoes with ſimilar ceremonies, but in a manner not quite ſo fierce and hoſtile.

"*Ononniſtoy* did not obſerve the diſtant formalities ſhown by the chiefs of the other party, but accepted with great cheerfulneſs ſuch preſents as I conſidered it proper to make on this occaſion. Theſe ſeemed to afford him much ſatisfaction, and to gain the approbation and applauſe of all his party. The chiefs of the other tribe came on board at the ſame time; to theſe alſo ſome articles were given, which they now received with much pleaſure, and appeared to be in very good humour, not only with us, but with *Ononniſtoy* and all his attendants.

"Towards the cloſe of the day this great chief, with two or three of his ſuite, lamented that they had no habitation on ſhore, and requeſted for that reaſon permiſſion to ſleep on board. This was granted, and when it was dark ſome fire-works were exhibited for their amuſement; but, excepting the water rockets, they were viewed with little attention.

"From our previous acquaintance with *Kanaut*, I was not at a loſs to know in what manner to provide ſome refreſhment for *Ononniſtoy*; bread and molaſſes, with rum and wine, were ſet before him, to which was added ſome of their own dried fiſh; on which he and his whole party ſeemed to regale very heartily, and then retired to reſt with as much compoſure, I believe, as if they had been in their own habitations.

"Early the next morning, *Ononniſtoy* with his friends joined the party on ſhore, where they were very buſily employed in adorning their perſons in the manner already deſcribed; which being accompliſhed by breakfaſt time, he, attended by all the other chiefs, came off in his large canoe, and, according to their cuſtom, ſang while they paddled round the veſſels. This ceremony being ended, they came alongſide the Diſcovery, and exhibited a kind of entertainment that I had not before witneſſed. It conſiſted of ſinging, and of a diſplay of the moſt rude and extravagant geſtures that can be imagined. The principal parts were performed by the chiefs, each in ſucceſſion becoming the leader or hero of the ſong; at the ſeveral pauſes of which, I was preſented by the exhibiting chief with a ſea otter ſkin; and the Indian ſpectators ſeemed to regret the performance was at an end, from which they had apparently derived great amuſement.

"There were five chiefs belonging to the aſſociated parties; theſe, after they had played their parts, deſired to be admitted on board. *Ononniſtoy* gave us to underſtand, that as peace and good-will were now completely eſtabliſhed, he wiſhed that trading might be allowed; this taking place accordingly, ſeveral ſea otter ſkins of a middling quality, a great number of ſalmon, and various trivial articles, were purchaſed. Fire-arms and ammunition were at firſt demanded in exchange, but on finding that theſe were poſitively and uniformly withheld, they very ſoon became reconciled to the refuſal, and entered into a briſk traffic for blue cloth, files, and tin kettles, which they preferred next to fire-

ns, in exchange for their ſea
ins; but their fiſh and other
luable articles were readily
with, for pewter ſpoons, look-
ſes, beads, and other trinkets.
rty of Indians thus aſſembled
ed to about ſixty perſons, who
ed themſelves with ſtrict ho-
d much propriety.
nongſt theſe viſitors was one
haracter we could not define.
as a young man, who ſeemed
r very materially from the reſt
general deportment. He was
n a blue jacket and trowſers,
med to be perfectly at his eaſe,
arly with reſpect to the pockets,
to perſons unacquainted with
e generally produce embarraſſ-
he was very fond of ſegars,
e ſmoked in the Spaniſh fa-
iſcharging the fumes through
rils, and alſo of ſnuff; and we
t reaſon to believe that he had
ee with a ſnuff-box that was in
in, and which was the only
iſſed during the viſit of theſe

All our different kinds of
ns were perfectly familiar to
ng man, who ate and drank of
hing that was given him for
pole, without the leaſt heſita-
d with the greateſt glee and
. His perſon had nothing of
opean character in it; but from
ely obſerving his countenance,
inclined to ſuppoſe him a na-
New Spain, who might poſſibly
erted from ſome of the Spaniſh
employed in the examination
oaſt. He was more intelligent
of the Indians we had found
ſhores, particularly in reſpect
different channels leading
this divided country. From
rmation we clearly underſtood,
opening to the north-weſt of
aanano would be found to
me branches on its northern
erminating at ſome diſtance in-
nd although it was a great diſ-
om hence, yet that that branch
the ocean. His fondneſs for
favoured the conjecture of his
g a native of theſe ſhores, as
the firſt who had ſought after
this luxury. Under the idea of his having deſerted from the Spaniards, we interrogated him in their language, but to no effect; and if we were right in this conjecture, he conducted himſelf in a manner ſo as to evade our queſtions, and to avoid detection; for he did not betray the leaſt knowledge of the Spaniſh tongue. This, however, he might have artfully concealed, leſt he ſhould have been taken from his preſent way of life, which he undoubtedly preferred, as he declined my offer of taking him with me on board the Diſcovery." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 390.

(To be continued.)

LXXXI. *The Works of Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford.* (Continued from p. 344.)

The Hon. Horace Walpole to Richard Bentley, Eſq.

LETTER XXVIII.

"*Arlington Street, Auguſt* 28, 1755.

"I RETURNED the night before laſt from my peregrination. It is very unlucky for me that no crown of martyrdom is entailed on zeal for antiquities; I ſhould be a rubric martyr of the firſt claſs. After viſiting the new ſalt-water baths at Harwich, (which, next to horſe-racing, grows the moſt faſhionable reſource for people *who want to get out of town, and who love the country and retirement!)* I went to ſee Orford caſtle, and Lord Hertford's at Sudborn. The one is a ruin, and the other ought to be ſo. Returning in a one-horſe chair over a wild vaſt heath, I went out of the road to ſee the remains of Buttley abbey; which however I could not ſee: for, as the keys of Orford caſtle were at Sudborn, ſo the keys of Buttley were at Orford! By this time it was night; we loſt our way, were in exceſſive rain for above two hours, and only found our way to be overturned into the mire the next morning going into Ipſwich. Since that I went to ſee an old houſe built by ſecretary Naunton *. His deſcendant, who is a ſtrange retired

ir Robert Naunton, maſter of the court of wards. He wrote anecdotes n Elizabeth and her favourites.—Of his ſtyle in this work the following imen: in page 1ſt he ſays of Q. Elizabeth, that 'on the ſide of her was diſembogued into her veins, by a confluence of blood, the very t of all the greateſt houſes in Chriſtendom.' E."

creature, was unwilling to let us ſee it; but we did, and little in it worth ſeeing. The houſe never was fine, and is now out of repair; has a bed with ivory pillars and looſe rings, preſented to the ſecretary by ſome German prince or German artiſt; and a ſmall gallery of indifferent portraits, among which there are ſcarce any worth notice but of the Earl of Northumberland, Anna Bullen's lover, and of Sir Antony Wingfield; who having his hand tucked into his girdle, the houſekeeper told us, had had his fingers cut off by Harry VIII. But Harry VIII. was not a man pour s'arrêter à ces minuties là! While we waited for leave to ſee the houſe, I ſtrolled into the church-yard, and was ſtruck with a little door open into the chancel, through the arch of which I diſcovered croſs-legged knights and painted tombs! In ſhort, there are no leſs than eight conſiderable monuments, very perfect, of Wingfields, Nauntons, and a Sir John Boynet and his wife, as old as Richard the Second's time. But what charmed me ſtill more, were two figures of ſecretary Naunton's father and mother in the window in painted glaſs, near two feet high, and by far the fineſt painting on glaſs I ever ſaw. His figure, in a puffed doublet, breeches and bonnet, and cloak of ſcarlet and yellow, is abſolutely perfect: her ſhoulder is damaged. This church, which is ſcarce bigger than a large chapel, is very ruinous, though containing ſuch treaſures! Beſides theſe, there are braſſes on the pavement with a ſucceſſion of all the wonderful headdreſſes, which our *plain virtuous* grandmothers invented to tempt our rude and ſimple anceſtors.—I don't know what our nobles might be, but I am ſure the milliners three or four hundred years ago muſt have been more accompliſhed in the arts, as Prynne calls them, of criſping, curling, friz-zling, and frouncing, than all the tirewomen of Babylon, modern Paris, or modern Pall-Mall. Dame Winifred Boynet, whom I mentioned above, is accoutred with the coiffure called piked horns, which, if there were any ſigns in Lothbury and Eaſtcheap, muſt have bruſhed them about ſtrangely, as their ladyſhips rode behind their gentlemen uſhers! Adieu!

"Yours ever,

"HOR. WALPOLE."

Vol. v. p. 337.

To John Chute, Eſq.

LETTER IX.

"*Paris, January* 1765.

"IT is in vain, I know, my dear Sir, to ſcold you, though I have ſuch a mind to it—nay, I muſt. Yes, you that will not lie a night at Strawberry in autumn for fear of the gout, to ſtay in the country till this time, and till you caught it! I know you will tell me, it did not come till you had been two days in town. Do, and I ſhall have no more pity for you, than if I was your wife, and had wanted to come to town two months ago.

"I am perfectly well, though to be ſure Lapland is the torrid zone in compariſon of Paris. We have had ſuch a froſt for this fortnight, that I went nine miles to dine in the country, to-day, in a villa exactly like a greenhouſe, except that there was no fire but in one room. We were four in a coach, and all our chinks ſtopped with furs, and yet all the glaſſes were frozen. We dined in a paved hall painted in freſco, with a fountain at one end; for in this country they live in a perpetual opera, and perſiſt in being young when they are old, and hot when they are frozen. At the end of the hall ſat ſhivering three glorious maccaws, a vaſt cockatoo, and two poor perroquets, who ſqualled like the children in the wood after their nurſery-fire! I am come home, and blowing my billets between every paragraph, yet can ſcarce move my fingers. However, I muſt be dreſſed preſently, and go to the Comteſſe de la Marche, who has appointed nine at night for my audience. It ſeems a little odd to us to be preſented to a princeſs of the blood at that hour—but I told you, there is not a tittle in which our manners reſemble one another. I was preſented to her father-in-law the prince of Conti laſt Friday. In the middle of the levée entered a young woman, too plain I thought to be any thing but his near relation. I was confirmed in my opinion, by ſeeing her, after he had talked to her, go round the circle and do the honours of it. I aſked a gentleman near me if that was the Comteſſe de la Marche? He burſt into a violent laughter, and then told me, it was Mademoiſelle Auguſte, a dancer!—Now, who was in the wrong?

"I give you theſe as ſamples of many ſcenes that have amuſed me, and which

will be charming food at Straw-
. At the ſame time that I ſee
ir ridicules, there is a *douceur* in
ciety of the women of faſhion
ptivates me. I like the way of
hough not lively; though the
re poſts and apt to be arrogant,
ough there are twenty ingre-
wanting to make the ſtyle per-
I have totally waſhed my hands
r ſçavants and philoſophers, and
even envy you Rouſſeau, who
the charlatanerie of Count St.
in to make himſelf ſingular and
of. I ſuppoſe Mrs. ——, my
——, and a certain lady friend
e will be in raptures with him,
lly as conducted by Mr. Hume.
wever I admire his parts, nei-
e nor any *Genius* I have known
d common ſenſe enough to ba-
the impertinence of their pre-
s. They hate prieſts, but love
to have an altar at their feet;
ich reaſon it is much pleaſanter
d them than to know them.
, my dear ſir!

"Yours ever,
"HOR. WALPOLE."

January 15.

HIS has been writ this week, and
g for a conveyance, and as yet
t none. Favre tells me you are
red, but you don't tell me ſo
lf. I encloſe a trifle that I wrote
*, which got about and has
normous noiſe in a city where
un and cackle after an event,
parcel of hens after an accidental
of a grape. It has made me
ſhion, and made Madame de
rs and the Prince of Conti very
with me; the former intending
rapt to the temple of Fame by
g to Rouſſeau's Armenian robe.
peeviſh that with his parts he
be ſuch a mountebank: but
nade me more peeviſh was, that
eceiving Wilkes with the greateſt
es, he paid court to Mr. Hume
nplaining of Wilkes's viſit and
on.

pon the whole, I would not but
ome hither; for, ſince I am
d to live in England, it is ſome
rt to have ſeen that the French
are ten times more contemptible than
we are. I am a little ungrateful; but
I cannot help ſeeing with my eyes,
though I find other people make no-
thing of ſeeing without theirs. I have
endleſs hiſtories to amuſe you with
when we meet, which ſhall be at the
end of March. It is much more tire-
ſome to be faſhionable than unpopular;
I am uſed to the latter, and know how
to behave under it: but I cannot ſtand
for member of parliament of Paris.
Adieu!" *Vol.* v. *p.* 420.

To the Earl of Strafford.

LETTER XXII.

"*Strawberry-hill, Monday, October* 10, 1768.

"I GIVE you a thouſand thanks, my dear Lord, for the account of the ball at Welbeck. I ſhall not be able to repay it with a relation of the maſquerade to-night; for I have been confined here this week with the gout in my foot, and have not ſtirred off my bed or couch ſince Tueſday. I was to have gone to the great ball at Sion † on Friday, for which a new road, paddock and bridge were made, as other folks make a deſſert. I conclude Lady Mary ‡ has and will tell you of all theſe pomps, which health thinks ſo ſerious, and ſickneſs with her grave face tells one are ſo idle. Sickneſs may make me moralize, but I aſſure you ſhe does not want humour. She has diverted me extremely with drawing a compariſon between the repoſe (to call neglect by its dignified name) which I have enjoyed in this fit, and the great anxiety in which the whole world was when I had the laſt gout three years ago—You remember my friends were then coming into power. Lord W—— was ſo good as to call at leaſt once every day, and inquire after me; and the foreign miniſters inſiſted that I ſhould give them the ſatisfaction of ſeeing me, that they might tranquillize their ſovereigns with the certainty of my not being in any danger. The Duke and Ducheſs of Newcaſtle were ſo kind, though very nervous themſelves, as to ſend meſſengers and long meſſages every day from Claremont. I cannot

* "The letter from the King of Pruſſia to Rouſſeau."
† "The villa of the Duke of Northumberland near Brentford."
‡ "Lady Mary Coke, ſiſter to Lady Strafford."

ſay this fit has alarmed Europe quite ſo much. I heard the bell ring at the gate, and aſked with much majeſty if it was the Duke of Newcaſtle had ſent? No, Sir, it was only the butcher's boy. The butcher's boy is indeed the only courier I have had. Neither the King of France nor King of Spain appears to be under the leaſt concern about me.

"My dear Lord, I have had ſo many of theſe tranſitions in my life, that you will not wonder they divert me more than a maſquerade. I am ready to ſay to moſt people, 'Maſk, 'I know you.'—I wiſh I might chooſe their dreſſes!

"When I have the honour of ſeeing Lady Strafford, I ſhall beſeech her to tell me all the news; for I am too nigh and too far to know any. Adieu, my dear Lord!

"Yours moſt ſincerely,

"HOR. WAPOLE."

Vol. v. *p.* 461.

LETTER XLVIII.

"*Strawberry-hill, Auguſt* 29, 1786.

"SINCE I received the honour of your Lordſhip's laſt, I have been at Park-place for a few days. Lord and Lady F—— C—— and Mrs. D—— were there. We went on the Thames to ſee the new bridge at Henley, and Mrs. D——'s coloſſal maſks. There is not a ſight in the iſland more worthy of being viſited. The bridge is as perfect as if bridges were natural productions, and as beautiful as if it had been built for Wentworth-caſtle; and the maſks, as if the Romans had left them here. We ſaw them in a fortunate moment; for the reſt of the time was very cold and uncomfortable, and the evenings as chill as many we have had lately. In ſhort, I am come to think that the beginning of an old ditty which paſſes for a collection of blunders, was really an old Engliſh paſtoral, it is ſo deſcriptive of our climate:

Three children ſliding on the ice
All on a ſummer's day—

"I have been overwhelmed more than ever by viſitants to my houſe. Yeſterday I had Count Oghinſki, who was a pretender to the crown of Poland at the laſt election, and has been ſtripped of moſt of a vaſt eſtate. He had on a ring of the new King of Pruſſia—or I ſhould have wiſhed him joy on the death of one of the plunderers of his country.

"It has long been my opinion that the out-penſioners of Bedlam are ſo numerous, that the ſhorteſt and cheapeſt way would be to confine in Moorfields the few that remain in their ſenſes, who would then be ſafe; and let the reſt go at large. They are the out-penſioners who are for deſtroying poor dogs! The whole canine race never did half ſo much miſchief as Lord George Gordon; nor even worry hares, but when hallooed on by men. As it is a perſecution of animals, I do not love hunting; and what old writers mention as a commendation, makes me hate it the more, its being an image of war. Mercy on us! that deſtruction of any ſpecies ſhould be a ſport or a merit! What cruel unreflecting imps we are! Every body is unwilling to die, yet ſacrifices the lives of others to momentary paſtime, or to the ſtill emptier vapour, fame! A hero or a ſportſman who wiſhes for longer life, is deſirous of prolonging devaſtation. We ſhall be crammed, I ſuppoſe, with panegyrics and epitaphs on the King of Pruſſia—I am content that he can now have an epitaph. But, alas! the Emperor will write one for him probably in blood! and, while he ſhuts up convents for the ſake of population, will be ſtuffing hoſpitals with maimed ſoldiers, beſides making thouſands of widows!—I have juſt been reading a new publiſhed hiſtory of the colleges in Oxford by Anthony Wood, and there found a feature in a character that always offended me, that of Archbiſhop Chicheley, who prompted Henry V. to the invaſion of France, to divert him from ſqueezing the overgrown clergy. When that prieſt meditated founding All Souls, and 'conſulted his friends (who ſeem to have 'been honeſt men) what great matter 'of piety he had beſt perform to God in 'his old age, he was adviſed by them 'to build an hoſpital for the wounded 'and ſick ſoldiers, that daily returned 'from the wars then had in France'—I doubt his Grace's friends thought as I do of his artifice—'But,' continues the hiſtorian, '*diſliking thoſe motions*, 'and valuing the welfare of the deceaſed more than the wounded and 'diſeaſed, he reſolved with himſelf 'to promote his deſign—which was, to

'have

'have maſſes ſaid for the king, queen, 'and himſelf, &c. while living, and 'for their ſouls when dead.'—And that mummery the old fooliſh rogue thought more efficacious than ointments and medicines for the wretches he had made! And of the chaplains and clerks he inſtituted in that dormitory, one was to teach grammar, and another, prick-ſong—How hiſtory makes one ſhudder and laugh by turns!—But I fear I have wearied your Lordſhip with my idle declamation, and you will repent having commanded me to ſend you more letters; and I can only plead that I am

"Your (perhaps too) obedient
Humble ſervant,
"HOR. WALPOLE."

Vol. v. *p.* 501.

(To be concluded in our next.)

LXXXII. *Forſter's Journey from Bengal to England.* (Concluded from p. 335.)

THE AUTHOR'S RECEPTION AT TURSHISH; MAHOMETAN SUPERSTITION, &c.

"PREVIOUSLY to the commencement of a journey, ſocieties are formed at the place of rendezvous, where the different offices are allotted to each; the moſt robuſt generally provide the water; ſome are employed in the kitchen, while others go in queſt of proviſions and provender for the cattle. Should no prior opportunity have offered to fix ſuch a ſcheme, it is adjuſted on the firſt halting day, and preſerved on a cordial footing throughout the journey. It is not to be inferred that certain attentions are not alſo ſhown to the men of rank, who attach themſelves to theſe parties. When known, and they are ſoon diſtinguiſhed, they become by common conſent exempt from the more laborious occupations, and all aged perſons are invariably treated with a reſpectful indulgence. My preſent companion, whoſe name I never knew or aſked, was overcaſt with a fixed melancholy reſerve; nor could I extract from him other information, than that he had laſt come from Aſterabad. But he ſtudiouſly avoided giving me any intelligence of the affairs of that province, eſpecially of the Ruſſian trade there, which I much deſired to know, and of which he muſt have been informed; and though he ſeemed to like my company or perhaps my aſſiſtance, he ſoon became to me an unpleaſant colleague. In a few days, his departure to Herat left me ſole tenant of a dark ſolitary lodging, with the advantage and with the privilege of being unreſervedly admitted into the ſociety of the karavanſera, as a pure Mahometan.

"In the courſe of vacancies, I got poſſeſſion of a more commodious apartment, in the corner of which I found, at firſt entrance, a decent-looking old man ſmoking his pipe. On inquiry it appeared that he was then wholly at large; but that his uſual ſubſiſtence aroſe from vending certain ſpells, which were powerfully efficacious in conferring every ſpecies of worldly happineſs, and conſequently in the preclusion of all evil. Yet he was willing to ſhut up his book, he ſaid, ſhould any other proſpect of maintenance be held out. This being the perſon I was in ſearch of, I made him a cordial tender of my aſſiſtance, and invited him to a participation of my fare. The offer came to him, poor man! at a convenient ſeaſon. It was now the depth of winter, and he honeſtly confeſſed to me, that his charms had ſo bad a run at Turſhiſh, that even a ſcanty meal was earned with difficulty.

"The mollah, which was the title he had derived from his profeſſional ſkill, with a natural good temper, had acquired an accommodating diſpoſition; he was all things to all men; and he found a full exerciſe of thoſe qualities during our aſſociation. The little regularity I obſerved in our domeſtic ſyſtem, eſpecially in the hours of eating, was ſubject of frequent complaint to the mollah, who applied to the buſineſs of the kitchen, in which he had attained an eminent proficiency, with an active attention; nor was Sancho more attached to its produce; and he alſo reprehended my diſregard to thoſe diſhes which he moſt favoured. His cenſure generally conveyed an ejaculation of ſurpriſe, at the neglect of a concern the moſt important to man, or at my bad taſte, which he alleged muſt have been vitiated in the courſe of my journeying through barbarous countries.

"Having enjoyed during my acquaintance with this mollah ſo many conve-

conveniencies, and ſo pleaſing a quiet of mind, I often review the ſcene with ſenſible emotions of pleaſure: for my ſtrength, as well as my ſpirits, had been much exhauſted by the fatigues of the road, and various moleſtations neceſſarily incident to a traveller of my deſcription. The cold being intenſe, and the country covered with ſnow, it became expedient, in the firſt inſtance, to lay in a ſtock of fuel, which is a dear commodity at Turſhiſh, that we might at leaſt communicate an external heat to our bodies; for our creed precluded any interior cordial, nor durſt we even mention its name. But we were moderately recreated by a wholeſome diet, large fires, a clean hearth, with plenty of Perſian tobacco, which is of a moſt excellent kind *. When I have contemplated the progreſs of my aſſociate in his culinary occupation, in mixing, with care and earneſtneſs, the ingredients of a hodge-podge, ſtirring it vigorouſly with a large wooden ſpoon, blowing and arranging the fire, till his eyes were red, I have been prompted to compare him to a Pruſſian ſerjeant, immerſed in the fury and enthuſiaſm of drilling a ſquad of recruits, and cudgelling into their bodies all the ability of their brains: nor could one of our minute virtuoſos have been more inflated with pride at the diſcovery of a new ſpecies of ſnail, than the mollah, in demonſtrating the qualities of ſome favourite diſh.

"The excellent ſervices of my companion now left me at liberty to walk about the town, collect information, and frequent the public baths. In the evening we were always at home, when the mollah, at the concluſion of our meal, either read a ſtory of Yuſuff and Zuleicha, which he did but lamely, or, opening his book of ſpells, he would expound the virtues of his noſtrums, which embraced ſo wide a compaſs, that few diſeaſes of the mind or body could reſiſt their force. They extended from recalling to the paths of virtue the ſteps of a frail wife, and ſilencing the tongue of a ſcolding one, to curing chilblains and deſtroying worms. His practice, he told me, had been more extenſive than profitable, being chiefly employed by the lower claſſes of people; the rich rarely ſought his aid. He was meditating, he ſaid, which I had now obviated, a journey to Muſchid, where he would have been enabled to paſs the winter, a ſeaſon always of anxious care to him; as for the ſummer, he never beſtowed a thought on it.

"The duty of religion ſat rather looſely on the mollah, for, out of the five daily prayers †, he uſually ſtruck off four, and on many days the omiſſion was total. But obſerving that I was yet more relaxed, he would gravely cenſure my negligence; not that I was degraded in his opinion, but it was neceſſary, he ſaid, to maintain a decorum of manners, that the people of the karavanſera might not make unfavourable remarks. The ſpirit and tendency of the mollah's obſervation, when impartially conſidered, diſcloſes the grand tenure by which the religion of Mahomet is at this day held. It is on the daily recital of five prayers ‡, waſhing as often, and a reſtriction from a certain food, that the Mahometan builds his hope of Paradiſe; and the reputation of ſuch a perſon, in Perſia, is equal to that of our men of virtue, honour, and humanity; even to that of our man of faſhion.

"On the other ſide, he that ſhall neglect theſe ceremonies, though he may execute to an ample extent the duties of a good citizen, is branded with the general mark of contumely; and, ſhould his condition of life not

* "That produced at Tubbus, a town about one hundred miles to the ſouth-weſt of Turſhiſh, is eſteemed the beſt in Perſia."

† "The firſt, a ſhort one, is ſaid before the break of day; the ſecond on the earlieſt appearance of light, a period uſually denominated the Wokt Nemaz, or time of prayer; the third about two hours before ſun-ſet; the fourth at the cloſe of the evening (this is alſo termed the Wokt Nemaz); and the fifth in the courſe of the night. The ſecond and fourth prayers are moſt regularly obſerved."

‡ "I have ſeen grave, long-bearded Mahometans, retire a few ſteps from the exhibition of a laſcivious dance, and in the ſame apartment kneel to their prayers, which haſtily muttering, they returned to the amuſement."

be

iently eminent to command
he is cut off from many of
fits of ſociety. That I may
t to you more ſpecifically the
of a Mahometan on the eſſen-
cy of forms, I am induced to
obſervation of the mollah.
ing of an Afghan, who had
icceſs to the karavanſera by
able and friendly diſpoſition,
that he willingly ſubſcribed
ompaſs of his moral merits,
ſorry to ſee them vitiated by
up his prayers with folded
Does it not aſtoniſh you, that
l of a creature ſo exquiſitely
by the great Lord of nature,
ave become ſo ſtrongly fet-
the ſhackles of prejudice,
ave formed ideas ſo deroga-
his infinite benevolence, as to
ul of approaching his altar
rtain poſitions and flexions of
?

/elling once with ſome Perſians
ry day, and over an ill-water-
try, the party unexpectedly
ied a ſmall ſtream, where,
iſmounting, I drank a cup of
ith avidity: one of the Per-
ſtood near me, cried out, in
ſt tone, while I was finiſhing
ght, to reſerve a little in the
of the veſſel, and throw it on
nd with an execration on the
of Yezid *. On ſeeing that
op remained, he viewed me
ident marks of deteſtation,
nounced me a kaufir. But
is long loſt her men of genius
anthropy. The day of Fer-
adi, and Hafiz, is ſet in bar-
arkneſs; and little elſe is now
or liſtened to, except the le-
f prieſts, or the chimerical
of the twelve Imaums, which
uadrate in ſtyle and matter
renowned nurſery hiſtories
Thumb or Jack the Giant-
hough with a more pernicious
or the Perſian writings ſtrong-
eternize amongſt them a ran-
atred to all thoſe of a differ-
l.

" It is recorded, that the cotemporaries of Hafiz were ſo much offended at his bold diſquiſitions on the religion of the Koran, and witty ſtrictures on the looſe conduct of the clergy, that, at his death, they heſitated to perform the uſual obſequies. Yet the later Perſians have not only acquitted Hafiz of any charge of irreligion, though almoſt every page of the poet refutes the poſition; but they aſſert, that, under the cloak of his ſportive pleaſurable exhortations, he deſcribes the excellency of their faith and the future happineſs of pious Mahometans.

" While the mollah and I were enjoying the comforts of a commodious apartment, and ſavoury meſſes, made in rotation of beef, mutton, and camel's fleſh, on a ſudden, every room of the karavanſera was tumultuouſly filled by a large body of pilgrims † from the ſhrine of Muſchid. What an exuberance of zeal muſt have animated theſe devotees! which neither ſo diſtant and perilous a journey could deter, or the inclement ſeaſon of the year cool. The preſent winter was accounted more rigorous than had been for ſome years remembered, particularly in the quarter of Muſchid and Niſhabor, where two of theſe pilgrims had periſhed in the ſnow, and others had loſt their limbs by the ſeverity of the froſt.

" In that band which ruſhed into our apartment was a perſon who ſeemed to take the avowed lead; he was better equipped than his aſſociates, and wore on his head the inſignia of a hadji ‡. A pilgrim, who ſupplied the place of a ſervant, began to reconnoitre the room, and as ſoon as he had noticed its ſituation, he diſlodged without ceremony, and with much facility, from one of its corners, the very portable chattels of our poor mollah; and, in the voice of authority, declared the place aſſigned to the uſe of the hadji, whom he repreſented to be of ſuperior rank and importance.

" The hadji took his ſeat with a ſo-

he chief who ſlew Huſſeyn the ſon of Ali."
hey were chiefly inhabitants of Tabriz, the ancient Taurus, I betown in the province of Anderbeijan."
n Perſia it is a ſtrip of cloth, commonly green, rolled on the edge of

lemn

lemn air, and, looking haughtily around, he threw his eye on me, and immediately aſked, or, rather, demanded, my name and buſineſs. The queſtion was conveyed in a manner which fully evinced the power of the interrogator; indeed I quickly ſaw, from the party's deference to him, the neceſſity of obſerving a reſpectful conduct to this ſuperb Mahometan. I told him that I was an Arab, travelling to Muſchid; but judge of my confuſion, when the hadji began to ſpeak in my ſuppoſed language. Endeavouring to ſuppreſs my embarraſſment at ſo complete a conviction of falſity, I obſerved, that I had aſſumed the name of an Arab for the purpoſe of travelling with more ſafety; but that I was a native of Kaſhmire, proceeding on a mercantile concern to Mazanderan. Such ſtories, which in the Eaſt may be deſcribed by the ſmoother term, ſimulation, are in common uſe among Aſiatic travellers; and unleſs other teſtimony corroborates their relations, little credit is given, nor is much expected. It is ſufficient that their true ſtory remains concealed.

"This emendation of my account produced no apparent ſurpriſe, nor any farther interrogation; and, from the mode of the hadji's behaviour, it was evident that I had not ſuffered in his opinion. The laſt year of my life had been occupied in an unvaried ſcene of diſguiſe, with a language wholly fabricated to preſerve it; ſo that, God forgive me, I never wanted a ready tale for current uſe. I have now only to hope, that when it may be no longer expedient to ſupport the part hitherto ſo ſucceſsfully maintained, I ſhall be enabled to throw off the cloak with all its garniture for ever. The hadji was a reſident of Baſtroſh, the principal town of Mazanderan, where he maintained a conſiderable traffic: he had joined the Tabrez pilgrims at Muſchid, and was now on the way back to his own province. The occaſion of accompanying this party was not to be foregone, as few roads are of more dangerous paſſage than that from Turkiſh to the Caſpian ſea, and conſequently not much frequented.—The hadji, to whom I applied for a paſſage to Baſtroſh, affected to lay various obſtacles in my way; and, ſeeing my anxiety to proceed, he made his bargain conformably, that is, he ſtipulated for a double amount of the uſual hire." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 156.

A FURIOUS ZEALOT.

"AT Shahroot we were frequently viſited by a Mazanderan ſhoe-maker*, the moſt effervescent zealot that ever counted his beads or entered a moſque. Having thrown aſide his tools, and committed the ſhop to the management of his wife, he had laid out the greateſt portion of his property on a horſe and a large koran, and made the grand tour of all the celebrated pilgrimages in Perſia: but he grievouſly lamented that the narrow ſtate of his fortunes would not permit a viſitation at the holy tomb of his prophet, which only could make his death eaſy and his aſſurance of heaven well-founded. Excluſive of the ordained prayers, he practiſed many of a ſubſidiary quality, which might be termed the half notes of ſupplication, and theſe were inceſſantly whined out with a deep naſal tone, and ſometimes, when his ſpirit was violently agitated, he would diſcharge them with a bellow, as if he meant to batter down the gates of Paradiſe by ſtorm.

"This ſhoe-maker was a little man, extremely iraſcible; and though immerſed in devotion, he did not ſhow the ſmalleſt remiſſion in the management of his temporal concerns. In an altercation with the ſeid, about the adjuſtment of a very ſmall account, not more than three-halfpence, a furious conteſt aroſe, which terminated wholly in favour of the ſhoe-maker: his language, which run with an obſtreperous fluency, ſtunned and greatly terrified my companion, who, hearing himſelf in a breath called Chriſtian, Jew, and Infidel, fled from the combat with precipitancy. This ſaid ſhoe-maker, by an ill-timed intruſion, had diſcovered me taking ſome money out of my purſe, and immediately retiring, declared to all the people of the karavanſera, that the kachmiry, my travelling name at that time, was poſ-

* "The Perſian ſhoe-maker is not, as in India, of the loweſt ranks of the people, but claſſes among the moſt reputable tradeſmen of his country."

ſeſſed of a large treaſure in gold and diamonds, which he himſelf had ſeen.

"Such a diſcovery in a country governed even by the moſt ſalutary laws, might have endangered my property and perſon; but in this quarter of the world, where a man's throat is often cut for the ſee-ſimple of his cloak, it placed me in imminent peril. But the chain of favourable events, little ſtrengthened by my own merits, which had propitiouſly conducted me from the banks of the Ganges, through many an inhoſpitable track, ſtill continued to lead me on ſafely." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 181.

LXXXIII. *Feltham's Tour through the Iſland of Man.* (Concluded from p. 355.)

POPULATION — COTTAGES — REMARKS ON PEAT-BOGS.

"NOTWITHSTANDING this iſland is ſo populous, you would not think ſo from viewing the country from an elevation; thick as the cottages are, they do not ſtrike the eye; the walls of the huts are ſeldom above ſeven feet high, compoſed generally of *ſods of earth*, and the roofs thatched with ſtraw, which ſoon becomes of a murky hue. This ſtraw is bound down with ſtraw-ropes drawn over net-like, and faſtened to pegs in the walls: this mode of thatching requires often to be renewed.

"'The lower claſs of inhabitants 'live on meal of oats and barley, and 'fiſh and potatoes, with a ſmall portion 'of fleſh meat. Their breakfaſt is of 'meal pottage and milk; their dinner 'is of potatoes and fiſh; their ſupper 'pottage, or potatoes and milk.' Their bread is made of barley and oatmeal, and is formed into very thin round cakes, like pancakes.

"Among the moſt neceſſary improvements wanting *with us*, and particularly in the iſland, is the improvement of cottage building, and the building of proper and convenient houſes and offices for ſmall farmers: theſe objects are eloquently enforced in the eighth volume of the Bath Society's Papers, by the worthy and ſenſible ſecretary. What can be expected to iſſue from the preſent miſerable huts, but 'indolence, dejection, diſ-'eaſe, and *indelicacy*, which are their 'inſeparable attendants?' I cannot prevail on myſelf to mention circumſtances which, here and in England, have fallen under my notice, on the latter head particularly.

"Mr. Williams ſays, * 'All the 'bogs are poſt-diluvian; many of 'them are of recent formation, and 'countleſs numbers are now growing 'and forming more expeditiouſly than 'is generally imagined. Decayed and 'putrified vegetables are the origin 'and matter of which peat-bogs are 'produced; and theſe may, and do 'increaſe and accumulate in ſeveral 'ſituations, and from ſundry cauſes.'

"Dr. Anderſon puts a query—whether peat-moſs is not a *living* plant, and not a congeries of decayed plants in a particular ſtate of preſervation?

"Mr. Whitehurſt ſuppoſes trees found in peat-bogs to have been thrown down from the higher grounds by ſome violent deluge, and the remains of animals, &c. to have been victims to the ſame cauſe; ſince no other cauſe known could have ſeparated trees from the earth with all their fibrous roots, and have aſſembled them thus together.

"Mr. Maton thinks, that they owe their *interment* to a common cauſe, which cauſe muſt have been a ſudden ſubſidence of ground. He thinks it can ſcarcely admit a doubt that the ſat clayey ſoil is the effect of a continued decompoſition of vegetable matter (this decompoſition being occaſioned moſtly by the frequent floods which ſubmerge vegetation in low grounds, often for a conſiderable time), and that it is increaſed beſides by the muddy depoſit left by ſtreams that iſſue from the ſides of the neighbouring hills.

"In converſation with Mr. Smith, of Monckton Combe, near Bath, in 1798, on this ſubject, he obſerved, that though thoſe foſſil trees might not grow on the ſpot which they now oc-

* "See Williams on Minerals, 2 vols. 8vo. Dr. Anderſon's Treatiſe on Peat Moſs, and his letter to Mr. Matthews, in the Bath Society's Papers, vol. viii. 1796. Whitehurſt on the Formation of the Earth, 4to. 1792; and Maton's Weſtern Tour, 2 vols. 8vo. 1797, vol. ii. p. 115."

'cupy, yet recourſe need not be had to any extraordinary deluge or revolution of nature, to have placed them thus; for, from a recent account of a bog in Ireland, we may juſtly conclude that they were brought thither by the bog itſelf, which, by the cauſes ſpecified by Mr. Whitehurſt, originally accumulated on higher ground to an inſupportable maſs, and, by its own gravity, broke down, and ſwept away ſuch trees, buildings, and other things as ſtood in the way, covering the ploughed lands, which Mr. W. deſcribes; the watery part having run off, the bog ſubſided, and formed the peat ground which now ſurrounds them.

"After all, there is ſtill ſomething myſterious about theſe bogs and their contents, conſidering all circumſtances and every combination under which they appear; and there ſeems room for ſtill farther conjectures, and perhaps more ſatisfactory concluſions, on the ſubject." *P.* 184.

LXXXIV. *Miſcellaneous Sketches*; or, Hints for Eſſays. By ARTHUR BROWNE, Eſq. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. 2 vol. 8vo. pp. 392. Notes and Appendix, pp. 26. 8s. *Robinſons, Faulder.*

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APPENDIX.

A Letter to a Young Gentle

EXTRACTS.

ON THE CHARACTER OF DR. SON.

"IF Dr. Johnſon had neve
known to the world but
writings, his character would h
ſcended to poſterity, adorned w
ſtamps of learning and religion,
ed merely by turgid and un
diction. His enthuſiaſtic ad
willing to pay him divine h
have rendered both him and
ſelves ridiculous by the attemp
inſtead of a revered man, hav
bited an idolized monſter. W
preſumes to move the tongue
this celebrated perſon, incurs
danger of that acrimonious, co
tuous, and illiberal attack, wh
diſciples have acquired in the
ſonian ſchool, and of which
his firſt admirers has exhibited
rable ſpecimen in an obſervat
the Tranſactions of the Edinbu
ciety *, which contained ſome
ciſms and free obſervations on
tron. Nor will his defenders p
feel much apprehenſion from
peal to a public, already, as th
poſe, preoccupied and deci
their opinions; it is not my diſp
however, to ſubmit to this
tyranny, nor do I feel any relu
to this reſiſtance, except that
attends the idea of attackir
mighty dead. The friends wh
expoſed the nakedneſs of the
corpſe can ſcarcely make this
tion; the reply to the object
that the attack proceeds from

* "The learned ſociety under whoſe ſanction ſuch gabble and preſ
ous petulance is uſhered into the world, would do well to offer a prem
diſcover its meaning."—Boſwell's Anecdotes, vol. iii. p. 198, octavo."

for my office is principally to
e the treacherous outworks
y them as monuments of his
ıe does not fully the picture
:rely points out the mode in
t is drawn, nor can the dead
red to paſs without reflection,
names are produced by the
o ſanction what is wrong, or
what is dubious. The name
Johnſon is high in the world:
›rought forward to juſtify du-
r palliate fornication*; if it
ı introduced to ſhow the pro-
f political meaſures and grand
›ns in the ſyſtems of nations,
man ſay that a character ſtill
eſting to the living, does not
›me before the tribunal of his
's? Is it abſolutely criminal to
his authority? Is it poſi-
cumbent on us to ſwallow im-
the *ipſe dixit* of this new *Sta-*

lo not wiſh to depreciate the
r of Dr. Johnſon as a learn-
›ious man. In both reſpects,
it was eminently conſpicuous
in the latter tinctured with
and ſuperſtition, and a fear of
:rhaps unmanly), and in both
I truſt and believe his works
example have done and will
ı and ſolid good in the world;
e reflections were chiefly ſug-
y the anecdotes of him given
Boſwell. If Mr. Boſwell
n guilty of falſehood (which
ıt ſuſpect), he, and not I, is
ble for any cenſures thrown
is maſter. If Dr. Johnſon
hrew out ſportive opinions, he
nſible himſelf; for from the
›f ſuch a man wrong princi-
ples were firebrands, arrows, and
death, and none but a fool who throws
them would ſay he was in ſport.

" Let us then view the character of
this great man (for ſuch I acknow-
ledge him to be in talents), as to be
collected from the Boſwellian anec-
dotes. Few perſons have read Mr.
Boſwell's work with ſufficient atten-
tion to ſcrutinize the character deli-
neated, and fewer dare ſpeak their
real ſentiments. Let us, if poſſible,
diveſt ourſelves of ancient and ſub-
miſſive awe; let us view his religion,
his politics, his manners, and ſee
whether he does not come forth from
Mr. Boſwell's preſs in religion a bi-
got†, in politics a tyrant, and in
manners a barbarian. Let us exa-
mine his ſpirit, his opinions, his con-
ſiſtency: his ſpirit appears to me al-
ternately inſolent and ſervile, accord-
ing as his commerce was with the
great or with the humble; his opinions
never free from the moſt inveterate
and narrow prejudices; his conſiſt-
ency ready at any time to ſubmit to
his love of contradiction and affecta-
tion of ſuperiority; unfair and un-
candid in controverſy, ridiculouſly
partial to his friends, and abſurdly
detracting from his enemies‡.

" Let us ſee whether Mr. Boſwell
will ſupport me in this hard cenſure;
I will aſk no aid but his.

" I love the church of England, I
believe it to be the pureſt and the moſt
tolerant church that ever exiſted; but
may I not be permitted to think that
man a bigot who ſaid he would die to
reſtore the convocation? The con-
vocation may be a good thing, but
who, ſince the days of Queen Anne,
thought the reſtoration of its active

'his ſhall be explained in the ſequel."
t may be aſked, how can bigotry be conſiſtent with piety? With true
›ine piety perhaps not; but I can conceive a very good and pious man,
whoſe prayers might be acceptable to Heaven, becauſe proceeding
incere heart, yet tinctured by unfortunate prejudice with exceſſive bi-
particular ſubjects: ſuch, I think, was Johnſon."
fear theſe expreſſions will be thought harſh and virulent; yet, the
of the man, who ſaid of the Americans, 'Sir, they are a race of con-
and ought to be thankful for any thing we allow them ſhort of hang-
annot well complain of ſeverity of expreſſion from any perſon connect-
or who loves that country, which happens to be the ſituation of the
who there ſpent his earlieſt and his happieſt days.
ruth, Dr. Johnſon, like Dr. Warburton, could ſcarcely complain of
of expreſſion, without exciting a ſmile; and if the harſh phraſes in
are juſtified by inſtances atteſted by Mr. Boſwell, truth is not seve-
erhaps the inſtances I have collected may aſtoniſh the haſty peruſer,
rince the blind admirer."

powers an object worth dying for? It may be incorrectneſs of ſpeech to call a diſſenting paſtor a clergyman, but I cannot think with Dr. Johnſon, that it is a crime; I prefer eſtabliſhment to the want of it, upon principle and reflection; but I cannot think with him that it is wicked to live where there is none.

"If bigot be thought too hard a name, after theſe inſtances, ſhall we refuſe at leaſt to call him ſuperſtitious? That he believed in ghoſts and witches is evident, when he ſays, 'You have not only general report 'and belief, but many voluntary ſo-'lemn confeſſions.' And again—'this 'queſtion is yet undecided;' and in another place, 'a total diſbelief *of* '*them* is averſe to the opinion of the 'exiſtence of the ſoul between death 'and the laſt day*.' If he had ſaid of the *poſſibility of them*, it might be admitted. The poſſibility of apparitions perhaps religion forbids us to deny; but who believes that ſupernatural appearances have been ſeen of late ages, when in the ſyſtem of Providence they ſeem to have been no longer neceſſary?

"But what ſhall we ſay to his believing that he heard his mother call Sam when ſhe was 100 miles off, and to his practice of putting a particular foot firſt over the threſhold, and turning his tea-cup in a particular way? The catholic religion ſeemed to have peculiar charms for him, becauſe it contained ſo much ſuperſtitious belief; the invocation of ſaints, and doctrine of purgatory, charmed his fancy, and he openly declared, he would be a Papiſt if he could; but 'I 'never ſhall,' ſaid he, 'unleſs upon 'the near approach of death, *of which* '*I have great terror* †.' But why ſhould I accumulate proofs of ſuperſtition in a man who conſidered the extorted confeſſions of inſane old women as evidence of witchcraft, and made a ſerious inquiry into the truth of the tale of the Cock Lane ghoſt?

"If we paſs to his political character, we ſhall find him, when ſpeaking of one of his beſt friends, obſerving, he was a Whig with all the virulence of his party. But what Whig has been ſo virulent or ſo vulgar as to compliment his opponents with the name of raſcals, an epithet beſtowed by Johnſon on the revered names of Ruſſel and Sydney? Whig and ſcoundrel with him were ſynonimous. Such a one turned Whig, but he had been a ſcoundrel all along to be ſure‡.

"'In Johnſon's pamphlet, called 'the Patriot,' ſays Mr. Boſwell, 'there 'was nothing exceptionable, except 'that it endeavoured to vindicate the 'glaring outrage of the Middleſex 'election, and to juſtify the attempt 'to reduce our fellow-ſubjects in A-'merica to unconditional ſubmiſſion.' —And was there really nothing elſe exceptionable ſave theſe trifles?

"I ſhall not dwell on his aſſertion, that Charles II. was the beſt prince we have had ſince the revolution ¶, except James II. §; nor on his requiſition to Mr. B. to ſhow him any patriot that was not a ſcoundrel. I proceed to his obſervation that the Houſe of Commons ‖ was originally not a privilege of the people, but an inſtrument of the crown to check the lords; and his aſſertion, that ſince it is now no longer under the power of the crown it muſt be bribed. Were I a miniſter, ſaid he, if any man wagged his finger againſt me, he ſhould be turned out.

"When aſked whether he had not been vexed by all the turbulence of this reign, which his biographer thinks was owing to the too great indulgence of government? his anſwer is, No, Sir, I would have knocked the factious dogs on the head to be ſure, but I was not vexed. I do not know what more a man could do, if he was ever ſo much vexed. Vid. vol. iii p. 366 and 347.

"The bleſſings of the revolution he lamented as curſes, he mourned the death of the doctrine of inherent right, by which I underſtand him to mean the di-

* "See Boſwell, vol. ii. page 44, and 3d vol. pages 28 and 360. I quote always from an octavo edition."

† "Boſwell, vol. iii. page 435."

‡ "——— vol. ii. page 311."

¶ Boſwell's words are, "From his time till the reign of his preſent Majeſty." Ed.

§ "Boſwell, vol. ii. page 205."

‖ "——— vol. ii. page 212. Can there be any Staffordſhire Whig?—Yes, raſcals in all countries. Vol. iii. p. 54, Maſon's conduct was blamed.—Maſon is a Whig."

vine

vine rights of things; and he ſaid the revolution, though neceſſary, broke our conſtitution *. What is there ſo abominable in politics which has not been patronized by Doctor Johnſon? At one time he ſaid that the Hanoverian family had no friends, and at another he deſerted the houſe of Stuart to become one, induced by a penſion †. If he was in any reſpect a patriot, it was the narrow and illiberal patriotiſm of John Bull, wiſhing every Scotchman to be an abſentee, that he might ſpend his rents in England, and Scotland become a province. Such a ſyſtem of deteſtable and confined politics ſeems almoſt incredible.

"Madame Lapouchin, a lady brought up in all the delicacy of a court, of high ſtation, of family, of exquiſite beauty, and at leaſt reputed innocence, was, for an alleged conſpiracy in Ruſſia, with every outrage upon delicacy, and every circumſtance of cruelty, laſhed by the common executioner, naked to the waiſt, in the moſt public place of Peterſburgh. Who but a Ruſſian, or ſome one like a Ruſſian, can hear of ſuch barbarities without horror? Yet, ſays the humane Dr. J. ‡, the woman's life was ſpared, and no puniſhment could be too great for the favourite of an *empreſs* conſpiring to dethrone her majeſty. She ſuffered the knout, and had her tongue cut out! But I ſpeak of the indecency even more than the cruelty of the ſentence. Dryden (ſays he) was not one of the gentle boſoms; what ſhall we think of his own?

"I proceed to his manners. It is an obſervation of Cicero's, that ſome few men of elevated genius may be allowed certain liberties, which would not be forgiven to the common level. But what cynic, however elevated his genius, could have a right to make this reply to a man, who obſerved that drinking made us forget every thing diſagreeable, and aſked whether a man might not be allowed to drink for that reaſon—*Yes, Sir, if he ſat next you.* The obſervation was brutiſh and unprovoked, and if it did not provoke reciprocal brutality, it was becauſe happily it was not addreſſed to a cynic §.

"To the mild and amiable Sir Joſhua Reynolds, arguing with his uſual gentleneſs, the reply is, *Sir, you are drunk*; his common mode of expreſſing diſbelief was by ſaying, *Sir, that is a lie*: he meant only thereby, ſay his admirers, to expreſs diſbelief, but he was not ignorant, that ſuch expreſſions of incredulity conveyed to every ear the further idea of inſult and opprobrium, and therefore he meant to inſult and to abuſe. His mode of eating was that of a ravenous bear, his motions ungainly, his actions diſguſting and affectedly ſo. If we talk of his heart, he ſaid he never could have liked a child of his own, and he never wiſhed to have one. Would any man wiſh to feel like him, or any man who has a heart, chooſe him for his friend?

"The ſpirit of Chriſtianity is meek and lowly of heart—the ſpirit of honour is courteous to all but the haughty and the oppreſſor—the ſpirit of fortitude neither deſpiſes nor trembles at death: had Johnſon any of theſe? To ſay nothing of his perſonal pride, his pamphlet of Taxation no Tyranny breathed, ſays his admirer, Mr. Boſwell, a violence unſuitable to the mildneſs of a Chriſtian philoſopher, and directly oppoſite to the principles of peace. I have ſaid he could be alternately inſolent and mean; were he a gentleman of landed property he would ſend all his tenants to ſtarve who did not vote for the candidate he ſupported, yet he wrote party pamphlets for adminiſtration (when, ſays Boſwell, they had not the face to aſk their infidel penſioner Hume), and ſubmitted to have them reviſed by the clerks of the treaſury.

"Among other traits of his character, his vanity is not the leaſt conſpicuous: every man acquainted with the legal profeſſion muſt ſee how ill fitted Johnſon was to it; his pride would have found co-equal reſiſtance; his impatience of contradiction would have excited ridicule; yet he ſuffered himſelf to be flattered with the idea of having loſt the ſeals: how would he have borne the rebuffs of political contention when he loſt his temper if he was not attended to by all the company, and attacked his beſt friends with ſavage ferocity ‖? Yet he lamented the loſs of fancied conſequence in parliament: and yet this vanity could ſubmit

* "Vol. iii. p. 577."
† "Ibid. p. 332."
‡ "Ibid. p. 69."
§ "Vol. ii. p. 58."
‖ "Vol. ii. p. 31."

to think and ſay that it was no ſmall thing to dine with a canon of Chriſt-church.

"His narrowneſs of mind and illiberality burſt forth in torrents of equal violence, though from different ſources, againſt Scotland and America; of the former he obſerved, with ridiculous inſolence, Much may be made of a Scotchman if he be caught young; of the latter, with ſavage uncharitableneſs, I love all mankind, except an American; nor was it any great compliment to Ireland to ſay, the Iriſh are a *fair* people, they never praiſe each other *. But if his opinions had been merely the fruits of laughable prejudice, they might have dropped into his grave, unnoticed and forgotten; but when he ſays, that *it is not natural for man and woman to live in a married ſtate, and that virtue is not preferable to vice, conſidering this world only* †, ſtamped with his mighty name, Robeſpierre himſelf might have thanked him for theſe deteſtable propoſitions.

"In the ſecond vol. p. 45, he expreſsly defends duelling. That the temptation to it is ſo ſtrong, that man, proud man, can ſcarcely reſiſt it, becauſe it is almoſt impoſſible to bear up againſt contempt and calumny, and the courage to refuſe it is too uncommon to be credited while that of riſking life for imaginary honour is univerſal, every one will allow: but who will defend Dr. Johnſon for ſeriouſly defending the practice, or what lawyer or moraliſt can foreſee the conſequences of this dictum coming from ſuch an authority—*no doubt a man may lawfully fight a duel?* ſuch are his very words, his piety itſelf could ſtoop to his paradox. Again, that conjugal infidelity in the huſband, however to be abhorred, is more pardonable than in the wife, perhaps may be admitted; but I know not how many thouſand huſbands may like vaſtly to quote Dr. Johnſon, ſaying, *a huſband's infidelity is nothing*. It is a charming aſſertion to a wife from the very words of Dr. Johnſon, 'My 'dear, married women ſhould not 'trouble themſelves about infidelity 'in their huſbands.' He was, it is true, ridiculouſly inconſiſtent; he was the avowed advocate for the innocence of Dr. Dodd; he drew his petition, yet look at third vol. p. 2, and you will find him ſaying, 'A man who 'has been canting all his life, may cant 'to the laſt.' His friend Garrick was a player—a ſhowman—a fellow who exhibited himſelf for a ſhilling; yet when he was dead, his like was not to be found. Johnſon himſelf was a Jacobite; he was abſurd enough to ſay in 1777, that the people of England were ſo too; a friend to the houſe of Stuart, yet a pamphleteer for the houſe of Hanover. Such a tiſſue of inconſiſtencies is not often found.

"I am aware that it may be argued from theſe inconſiſtencies, that many of the poſitions I have mentioned were not his ſerious opinions; that he was arguing againſt his own conviction; he ſaid himſelf he often talked for victory ‡: Socrates too talked for victory, but it was for victory over rooted prejudices, and unfounded opinions. But is it the part of an ingenuous mind to ſupport falſe poſitions in ſo ſerious a manner, that we are at leaſt at a loſs to know whether they were or were not his ſentiments? If you could contrive, ſays B. to have his fair opinion on a ſubject without any bias, perſonal prejudice, or a wiſh to be victorious in argument! But Mr. Boſwell, who was the beſt judge, I ſuppoſe did contrive it, for he has certainly advanced moſt of the ſentiments I have mentioned as his ſerious opinions, with very few doubts as to their being his decided doctrines, which doubts he always expreſſes when he had them; as for inſtance, he doubts of his being in earneſt when he preferred Goldſmith as an hiſtorian to Robertſon and Vertot; ſo do I; but I have no doubt that he meant to make an ungenerous uſe of the authority of his name to raiſe his friends and depreſs his competitors in ſtudies in which Goldſmith did not excel; that he *affected* at leaſt to be ſerious is plain, for he has inſcribed on Goldſmith's tomb, the character of great hiſtorian and eminent naturaliſt. In the former branch he wrote a book for children, in the ſecond made a compilation for rudimental ſcholars. Does Goldſmith's fame reſt on theſe? No. I apprehend, on his Traveller and Deſerted Village, and on one or two ſongs of great taſte and exquiſite

* "All theſe ſayings are recorded by Boſwell."
† "Vol. iii. p. 71."
‡ "Vol. ii. p. 201."

feeling,

'et this extravagant admirer
ıith could see no merit in
ı Mason, or in Gray.
: are a few of the many in-
ıich I could have collected
ine, whether the character
ınson was amiable or ingenu-
or liberal—whether his rea-
:re fair or consistent. If these
ıst generally be concluded
m, they are concluded by
ell, who has brought to light
ı dross of his friend, and
t for ore. I have said before,
lged of him merely from his
he would have appeared
pious, and amiable. His
re calculated to do infinite
ıe world; they are fraught
g remark and excellent mo-
their effect shall be at all
y recital of his private con-
be it remembered, *Non meus sed quem præcepit Bosswellus.*"
6.

(To be continued.)

---

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h Wales;* engraved in A-
ı by Alken, from Draw-
de on the Spot by the Rev.
BROUGHTON, M.A. Fel-
New College, Oxford.
oetical Reflections on leav-
Country.

'em conspicimus Deum
rupes, fera per juga,
præruptos, sonantes
s, nemorumque noctem.
GRAY.

:n cliffs, and roar of falling
,
r-breathing gloom of sunless
,
capt mountains, ne'er by
l trod,
k, we nearer see a present

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IST OF PLATES.

:e 16½ by 12 inches.

*the River Machno, Car-
'ire.*

Conway Castle (a moonlight scene).
Pulpit of Hugh Lwyd, Cynfael, Merionethshire.
Pont-y-Glyn Dyffid, Corwen, Merionethshire.

EXTRACTS.

"FAREWELL, romantic Nature! purest source
Of mental pleasure, on thy throne of rocks
Exalted, and unshaken, thou canst brave
The war of elements, and sweep of time
Relentless, who like viewless miner, wastes
Unseen, all human works: Man's form divine
Shrinks at his with'ring touch, and fades to dust:
But thou, the same as when by heav'nly Pow'r
Created fair from chaos, shalt not change
Till the firm earth shall perish. To thy shrine
Delighted I have stroll'd, where, by wild flowers
And tangled thickets shelter'd, it adorns
Far milder scenes; there linger'd o'er thy charms
Unheeded, till unto the silent moon
Warbled the bird of night; but here I roam
Fill'd with a noble rapture; whilst on high
The eagle screams, and the loud roar is heard
Of mountain cataract, where never Art
Has dar'd to enter, trembling to behold
The gloomy grandeur of thy lonesome reign.
Must I then leave thee, rivers, rocks, and woods,
In wild confusion mingled? and are these,
Now caught far off, and melting on mine ear,
The farewell murmurs of yon torrent's fall
Retiring; whose soft cadence, as I go,
Sooths me to meditation? For it seems
Like the faint dying hum of peopled towns
To those who, journeying onward, for a while
Love to forget Life's noisy vanities;
Whose constant turbulence is imag'd well

ı his critique on Gulliver's Travels, vol. ii. p. 186."

By

By Machno's roaring flood, when nearer heard,
Where on the dizzy sight his waters rush
Foaming, impatient, ever thund'ring on." *P.* 4.

" —— I never pass'd
Thine ivy'd castle, Conway *, lasting shame
Of ruthless Edward! beauteous thou art,
But that I sigh'd to think how oft have chains
Clank'd in thy dungeons. Oft has captur'd worth
Beheld thy battlements with sullen hate,
Mourning his freedom lost: on him thy tow'rs
Frown'd: the gay banner'd hall, with idle pomp
Bedeck'd, was spiritless; and weak the strain
Of Saxon minstrel; whilst no bards were there
To strike their country's harps, and bid him fight
For his dear native land. Alas! they fell;
And with them fell the martial symphony
That made the free-born Cambrian rush on death,
To foil the base invader. Yet, proud tow'rs!
You I can hail, as awful monuments
Of fall'n oppression. On the Lybian sands
As when a lion, tyrant of the waste,
By darts o'erpower'd, drops dead, the hunter views,
Fearful, his half-clos'd eyes, his blood-stain'd fangs,
Fierce e'en in death, that speak his former strength
How great and how despotic! so ye rise,
Dread and majestic e'en in drear decay!
But all your terror's gone; for time has sooth'd
Th' impatient hate of Gwyneth's warlike race,
Prompt to avenge, who now content share
Their Saxon neighbours' birthright, Liberty †." *P.* 5.

" —— Sweet scenes, farewell!
Whether on Bala's Meer, where aged yews
Dip their dark branches in the pebbly brink
Pellucid, or near Aran's shaggy tops,
Shading the sacred source of Dera's stream.
Farewell! thou wooded vale, that hear'st her roar
Loud o'er the stony bed: thy fam'd retreat,
Thine, last of Cambrian patriots, wild Glendower!
Thence farther onward, flung from rock to rock,
Pont y Glyn Dyffid ‡, 'neath whose lofty arch
The loud wave rages, whitening with his foam
Tall oaks of vivid green, or paler ash,
Thy craggy banks concealing. All, farewell!
From you departing, can I love the hum
Of busy cities, where man's face divine
Smiles to deceive, or threatens to destroy?
Can I forsake, without a heart-felt sigh,
The mountain nymph Simplicity, nor mourn
That in secluded glens alone she dwells,
Scar'd by a world of guile? for, here retir'd,
She guides the artless peasant's equal course
Of inoffensive life; and, at his death,

* " This castle has long been admired for its beauty. Edward the First resided here frequently, and is supposed to have taken the idea of its architecture from the Saracenic buildings he had seen when he served in the crusades."

† " It was not till the 27th statute of Henry the Eighth was enacted, that the Welsh were admitted to the same privileges as the English. Judge Blackstone, in his Commentaries, says of this statute, that 'it gave the utmost advancement to their civil prosperity, by admitting them to a thorough communication of laws with the people of England.' Thus were this brave people gradually conquered into the enjoyment of true liberty, being insensibly put upon the same footing, and made fellow-citizens with their conquerors."

‡ " Pont y Glyn Dyffid is built across a very deep valley, about five miles from Corwen."

Her

nfluence lingers o'er his graſſy
›mb.
›ften have I mus'd upon the grave
›uth and beauty, ſtrewn with
:ented flow'rs *,
ion's tokens, moiſten'd by the
:ars
nd remembrance, haply by the
and
peleſs lover planted, or of friend,
gather'd the gay primroſe, like
erſelf,
'd in its prime by an untimely
eath!
: at th' unnotic'd hour of ſileat
ve,
aithful youth may loiter, when
he duſk
on, and the laſt lingering gleam
f light
on the weſtern mountains; to
neir heights
ſadly-pleaſing mem'ry of paſt days
: may turn; for there, perhaps,
e led
who now moulders in th' unheed-
ıg earth;
ht her to ſhun the precipice that
angs
he unfathom'd lake or moſſy bog
tful; while, like harmleſs flocks
nat graz'd
ld, and the clear breeze of up-
ınd air,
were their guileleſs hearts: at the
ıd thought
r of manly ſorrow he may ſhed
n, and mourn how fleet is human
life,
gh nobly earn'd by virtue. Yet
an Hope
: the ſond tribute which he loves
y ſhed
vorth departed. Though a while
he orb
ous of day behind thoſe weſtern
ills
into darkneſs, yet the morrow's
ıawn
tell the nations that again he
ines
renovated luſtre: ſo on her
ſting, who above the ſhades of
eath
ſpring to endleſs light, he finds
hat hope,
h ſmooths his paſſage through
life's rugged road,
Dear certain Hope, like to the beacon's
flame,
The frail bark guiding through the
ſtorms of night!" *P.* 9.

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Φιλέουσι μεν τε Μῦσαι,
Φιλέει δὲ Φοῖβος αὐτὸς,
Λιλύγης δ' ἐδωκεν ὑμνον.
ANACREON.

The MUSES love thee dearly, PETER,
And eke the merry GOD of Metre,
Who gracious gave thee ſuch a charming tongue:
We thought that AGE had quench'd thy fire,
Or LAW's rude hammer cruſh'd thy Lyre,
Or ROYAL WHISPER ſooth'd the rage of SONG;
Or PENSION chang'd thy Harp's *uncourtly* ſtrings,
And with her *golden ſciſſars* clipp'd thy wings.

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However *foul,* immediately turns *fair!*
Whatever *filth* offends the LONDON noſe,
Acquires a fragrance ſoon from *Margate Air.*
Ev'n ROSE's NEWS-HUNTERS, his *ſcandal*-CRIMPS,
Are chang'd to *Wits,* ſo great are *Margate-Pow'rs*;
Yes! his poor *Trumpeters,* the noiſy IMPS,
Become ſweet *Philomels,* in *Margate Bow'rs!*
The TAYLOR here, the port of MARS aſſumes;
Who croſs-legg'd ſat in ſilence on his board—

* "The cuſtom of adorning the graves with flowers is frequently met with in ancient tales."

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"The large whale reſemble with ſmall eyes, a dark marbl and white belly: they ſpout water which they take in by tion, through two holes or o in the head. They copulate li animals, ſtanding upright in A young whale, when firſt pr is about nine or ten feet lon the female ſometimes brings fo at a birth. The whale devo an incredible number of ſmall f his belly is often ready to b which eaſe, he makes a moſt dous noiſe, from pain. The fiſh have their revenge; ſome faſten on his back, and inceſſan

others, with ſharp horns, or,
, bones in their beaks, ſwim
his belly, and ſometimes rip it
ome are provided with long ſharp
and tear his fleſh. Even the
ic birds of prey declare war
t him, when he comes near the
e of the water; and he has been
n to be ſo tortured, that he has
imſelf to death on the rocks."—

NORWEGIAN LONGEVITY.

HE air is ſo pure in ſome of the
parts of Norway, that it has
aid, the inhabitants live ſo long
e tired of life, and cauſe them-
to be removed to a leſs ſalubri-
r. A Norwegian of an hundred
of age is not accounted paſt his
; and in 1733, four couples
narried, and danced before his
Majeſty, at Frederickſtall, whoſe
when joined, exceeded eight
ed years." *P.* 15.

LAPLAND.

ROM the northern ſituation of
id, you will eaſily conceive,
r ſome months in the ſummer
habitants have perpetual day,
luring winter their night is of
duration; but in the latter ſea-
ey are ſo well aſſiſted by the twi-
and the aurora borealis, that
re never obliged to diſcontinue
work on account of darkneſs.
eats of ſummer are exceſſive for
time; but ſuch is the ſeverity
winter cold, that it is no un-
thing for the lips to be frozen
cup, in attempting to drink;
ie limbs of the inhabitants are
often expoſed to mortification
xtreme frigidity.

apland conſiſts of a vaſt maſs of
ains, irregularly crowded toge-
but interſected by rivers and
containing an incredible num-
iſlands, ſome of which are ex-
gly pleaſant, and regarded by
itives as the terreſtrial paradiſe.
foreſts, unhealthy moraſſes,
arren plains, conſtitute a great
f the flat country, where the
f the inhabitants, notwithſtand-
e powerful influence of habit,
ie extremely uncomfortable. If
ing can compenſate the intem-

perature of thoſe dreary climates, it is when a froſt, ſucceeding a temporary thaw, preſents the Laplander with a ſmooth level of ice, over which he travels with a rein-deer, in a ſledge, at a rate of prodigious rapidity. This celebrated animal has a great reſemblance to the ſtag, only it ſomewhat droops the head, and the horns project forward. On moving its legs, it makes a cracking noiſe, which is attributed to the ſeparating, and afterwards bringing together the diviſions of the hoof, the under part of which is entirely covered with hair. The ſame neceſſity which obliges the Laplander to uſe ſnow-ſhoes, makes the extraordinary formation of the rein-deer's hoof to be equally convenient in paſſing over ſnow, by preventing it from ſinking too deep, which would unavoidably be the caſe, did the weight of the animal's body reſt only on a ſmall point.

"In ſummer the rein-deer provide themſelves with leaves and graſs, and in the winter they live upon moſs. This they have a wonderful ſagacity in finding out; and when found, they ſcrape with their feet the ſnow that covers it. It is inconceivable on how ſmall a quantity of food they ſubſiſt, and the length of journey which they are nevertheleſs able to perform. The rein-deer is harneſſed to a kind of ſledge, ſhaped like a ſmall boat, in which the traveller, well ſecured from cold, is laced down; holding in one hand the reins, and in the other a kind of bludgeon, to keep the vehicle clear of any impediments from ice or ſnow. The rein-deer are ſo ſafe and tractable, that the driver is at little or no trouble in directing them; their inſtinct in chooſing the road, and ſhaping their courſe, being aſſiſted by their acquaintance with the country during the ſummer months, when they live in the woods. At night they look out for their provender; and ſcanty as is their uſual fare, their milk often helps towards the ſupport of their maſter. Their fleſh is a well-taſted food, as are likewiſe their milk and cheeſe; their ſkin forms excellent clothing both for the bed and the body; and their inteſtines and tendons ſupply their maſters with thread and cordage.

"With all theſe excellent qualities, the rein-deer have their inconveniences: they are ſometimes buried in

the ſnow, and they frequently grow reſtive on their journey, to the no ſmall danger of the driver.

"The Laplanders have neither writing nor letters among them, but a number of hieroglyphics, that they uſe in their rounds, a ſort of ſticks which ſerve them for an almanack. Theſe hieroglyphics they alſo uſe inſtead of ſignatures, in matters of law. An attempt has been made to introduce among them the Chriſtian religion, by miſſionaries from thoſe parts of Scandinavia where the light of the goſpel has reached; but they cannot yet be ſaid to be Chriſtians, though the King of Denmark has inſtituted ſome religious ſeminaries among them. The majority of the inhabitants practiſe as groſs ſuperſtitions and idolatries as are to be found amongſt any people; and thoſe of a nature ſo abſurd, that they ſcarcely deſerve to be mentioned, were it not that the number and extravagance of them have induced the northern traders to believe that they are ſkilful in magic and divination. To favour this deceit, their magicians, who are a peculiar ſet of men, employ what they call a drum, made of the hollowed trunk of a fir, pine, or birch tree, one end of which is covered with ſkin. On this they draw, with a kind of red colour, the figures of their own gods, as well as of Jeſus Chriſt, the apoſtles, the ſun, moon, ſtars, birds, and rivers. To ſome of theſe they looſely attach one or two braſs rings, which, when the drum is beaten with a little hammer, dance over the figures; and, according to their progreſs, the ſorcerer forms his prognoſtications. Theſe whimſical ceremonies are uſually performed for gain; and the northern ſhip-maſters are ſuch dupes to the arts of theſe impoſtors, that they often buy from them a magic cord, containing a number of knots, by looſening which, according to the magician's directions, they have the weakneſs to expect that they ſhall obtain what wind they deſire. The Laplanders ſtill retain the worſhip of many of the Teutonic gods, but have likewiſe amongſt them great remains of the Druidical inſtitutions, and they believe the tranſmigration of the ſoul.

"To this account of Lapl
have to ſubjoin the tranſlation
ode, compoſed, as you will ſe
a young peaſant of that countr
the courtſhip of his miſtreſs;
am perſuaded you will eſteem it
ſmall curioſity. It is written i
verſe which we call the Sapphic.

A LAPLAND ODE.

"WHAT mean theſe tedious forn
ways,
That ſtill, by freſh and freſh dela
Protract a lover's pain?
Five years I've woo'd my Orra f
Five years my ſighs have fill'd th
But woo'd and ſigh'd in vain.

Of brandy-kegs almoſt a ſcore,
Of beavers' tongues a hundred
I've giv'n her kin by turns;
But neither kegs their hearts can
Nor tongues prevail, to ſooth
charm
With which my boſom burns.

The longeſt night that Lapland k
The longeſt day that ever glows,
Though they for months endu
Are nought, compar'd to one ſad
In which my heart is rack'd with
That Orra's not ſecure.

O! could I but obtain conſent,
And lead her, ſmiling with cont
Home in her bridal gown;
No ſwain in Lapland could outg
The joy, the raptures I ſhould
When Orra was my own!

Our happy days and nights woul
Paſs noted 'midſt the haunts of
In a delightful round;
Smooth as the ice, ſwift as the r
When rein-deer in the rapid cha
O'er frozen vallies bound.

When years on years had flown
At laſt we'd ſeal our cloſing day
With a perpetual kiſs;
And lips to lips adhering faſt,
As a cup * by the northern blaſt
Expire in mutual bliſs!" *P.*

SCOTLAND.—THE SECOND SIC

"IT might be thought unpa
able to give an account of the
brides without mentioning the

* "An explanation of this will be found in the preceding page,
mention is made of the extreme ſeverity of the cold."

ſight for which the inhabitants are ſaid to be remarkable. It is pretended, that there ſwim before their eyes, either real or typical repreſentations of certain events which are to happen within the ſpace of twenty-four or forty-eight hours. The truth perhaps is, that thoſe highlanders, by indulging themſelves in indolent habits, acquire viſionary ideas; and theſe giving birth to extravagant phantoms, they miſtake the latter for the reſult of fatidical or prophetic revelations.—They therefore begin to propheſy; and there being a great chance that, amidſt many thouſands of predictions, ſome or other ſhould happen to be fulfilled, one well-atteſted inſtance of accompliſhment confers credit on the general imputation. I ſhall, however, relate to you one fact of this kind, which I had myſelf from a reputable ſchoolmaſter on the borders of the Highlands, when I viſited that part of the country; and it is among the moſt remarkable inſtances of the kind that I have heard on the ſubject.

"Mr. M—— went one evening about ſome buſineſs into a ſmall houſe adjoining his own, where there happened to be an elderly woman from Glenlion. On ſeeing him enter, ſhe uttered, in the Gaëlic language, ſome expreſſions which indicated ſurpriſe; and, fixing her eyes on his legs, exclaimed, with a look of aſtoniſhment, '*Te chaſil te chaſil*' that is, 'Your 'leg! your leg!' He thought no more of the incident till next night, when returning home from a houſe in the neighbourhood, a beetle was maliciouſly thrown at him by a worthleſs perſon who had formerly been his pupil, by which one of his legs was fractured. Recollecting the incident of the preceding evening, he was told by thoſe who had been preſent on that occaſion, and underſtood the Erſe, that one of his legs appeared to the woman of Glenlion to be broken and bloody, and ſhe was aſtoniſhed to ſee him walk in ſuch a condition. I told this anecdote to the late Dr. Samuel Johnſon, who wiſhed he had known it before the publication of his Tour to the Hebrides." *P.* 73.

CHINA.—GREEN TEA.

"IT appears, from Sir George Staunton's account, that we have hitherto been in a miſtake reſpecting the green tea, which was ſaid to acquire its colour by being dried upon plates of copper. But he informs us, that there is no ſuch practice in China, and that the green colour is entirely owing to the leaves being plucked off the ſhrub before they have come to maturity. A roughneſs of quality, even from this cauſe, may prove hurtful to perſons of a nervous conſtitution, but by no means in ſuch a degree as from an impregnation of copper." *P.* 418.

CHARACTER OF THE CHINESE.

"THE character of the Chineſe for wiſdom and induſtry, is in nothing more conſpicuous than in their early attention to the conſtruction of canals, for the purpoſe of facilitating commerce. The commodiouſneſs and length of their canals are almoſt incredible. The chief of them are lined with hewn ſtone on the ſides, and they are ſo deep as to carry veſſels of great burden. They ſometimes extend above a thouſand miles in length. Theſe veſſels are fitted up for all the convenience of life; and it has been thought by ſome, that in China the water contains as many inhabitants as the land. They are furniſhed with ſtone quays, and ſometimes with bridges of an amazing conſtruction. The navigation is ſlow, and the veſſel ſometimes drawn by men. No precautions are wanting that could be formed by art or perſeverance, for the ſafety of the paſſengers, in caſe a canal is croſſed by a rapid river, or expoſed to torrents from the mountains. Theſe canals, and the variety that is ſeen upon their borders, render China highly pleaſant as well as fertile in places which are not ſo by nature.

"This country being of great extent, the temperature of the air is different according to the ſituation of the places, ſo that, while ſharp in the north, it is extremely hot in the ſouthern parts. The ſoil is, either by nature or art, fruitful of every thing that can miniſter to the neceſſaries, conveniencies, or luxuries of life; and this it is that renders the nation ſo populous. The millions of inhabitants which China is ſaid to contain are almoſt beyond credibility; and all between twenty and ſixty years of age pay an annual tax. Notwithſtanding the

the induſtry of the people, we are told that their amazing population frequently occaſions a dearth. Parents who cannot ſupport their female children are permitted to caſt them into the river; but they faſten to the child a gourd, that it may float on the water; and it often happens that ſome compaſſionate people of fortune, who are moved by the cries of the children, ſave them from periſhing.

"The Chineſe in general have been repreſented as the moſt diſhoneſt, low, thieving ſet of people in the world. Their hypocriſy is ſaid to be without bounds; and the men of property among them practiſe the moſt avowed bribery, and the loweſt meanneſs, to obtain preferment. But this character has been drawn by thoſe who were little acquainted with any parts of that empire but the ſea port towns, where the inhabitants probably are worſe than in the interior parts of the country.

"Among the cuſtoms peculiar to China, one is, that every Chineſe keeps in his houſe a table upon which are written the names of his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, before which they frequently burn incenſe and proſtrate themſelves; and when the father of the family dies, the name of the great-grandfather is taken away, and that of the deceaſed is added.

"One of the greateſt peculiarities in this country is its language. The Chineſe language contains only three hundred and thirty words, all of one ſyllable; but each word is pronounced with ſuch various modulations, and all of them with a different meaning, that it becomes more copious than could be eaſily imagined, and enables them to expreſs themſelves ſufficiently well in the communications of life. The Chineſe oral language being thus barren and contracted, is unfit for literature; and therefore their literature is all compriſed in arbitrary characters, which are amazingly complicated, and ſo numerous, that it has been ſaid they amount to about eighty thouſand. Whatever eulogiums have been beſtowed on the learning of the Chineſe, this circumſtance is, in my opinion, ſufficient to refute the poſſibility of any great excellence in reſpect of ſuch an accompliſhment. In no part of the world, however, is learning attended with ſuch honours and rewards as in China. The literati are reverenced as men of another ſpecies, and are the only nobility known in the country. If their birth be ever ſo mean and low, they become mandarins of the higheſt rank, in proportion to the extent of their learning. On the other hand, however exalted their birth may be, they quickly ſink into obſcurity, if they neglect the ſtudies which had diſtinguiſhed their fathers.

"The Chineſe range all their works of literature into four claſſes; compriſing, reſpectively, religion, hiſtory, philoſophy, and poetry. What proficiency they have really made in thoſe ſeveral branches, it is impoſſible for any perſon not acquainted with their language to aſcertain; but if we may form an opinion from the extreme veneration in which they hold the celebrated Confucius, the father of their moral philoſophy, we may reaſonably ſuppoſe that this is the branch which, next to that of religion, they conſider as the moſt perfect of their ſciences. With natural philoſophy they appear to be but little acquainted. That they have, however, a juſt claim to the invention of gunpowder, is fully aſcertained, from their making uſe of it againſt Tamerlane, before any ſuch compoſition was known in Europe; but they were acquainted with cannon only, and knew nothing of ſmall fire-arms. Their induſtry in their manufactures of ſtuffs, porcelane, japanning, and the like ſedentary trades is amazing, and can be equalled only by their labours in the field, in making canals, levelling mountains, raiſing gardens, and navigating their punts and boats.

"China contains few natural curioſities, but thoſe of the artificial kind are ſtupendous. The great wall ſeparating China from Tartary, to prevent the incurſions of that nation, is ſuppoſed to extend about fifteen hundred miles. It is carried over mountains and vallies, and is built for the moſt part with brick and mortar, from twenty to twenty-five feet high, and about half as much in thickneſs. The Chineſe bridges cannot be ſufficiently admired.—They are erected ſometimes upon barges ſtrongly chained together, yet ſo as to be parted occaſionally, for allowing paſſage to the veſſels which ſail up and down the river. Some of them extend from mountain to mountain, and conſiſt only of one arch: that over

over the river Saffrany is four hundred cubits long, and five hundred high, though a ſingle arch, and joins two mountains. It is ſaid that in the interior parts of the empire ſome are yet more ſtupendous.

"The triumphal arches of this country form the next ſpecies of artificial curioſities. They are not built in the Greek and Roman ſtyle of architecture, but they are ſuperb and beautiful; erected with vaſt labour and expenſe, and all of them to the memory of their great men. The number of them over the empire is ſaid to amount to many hundreds. Their ſepulchral monuments make likewiſe a diſtinguiſhed figure. Their towers, the models of which are now frequent in Europe, under the name of pagodas, are great embelliſhments to the face of the country. That of Nanking, which is two hundred feet high, and forty in diameter, is the moſt admired, and is called the Porcelane Tower, on account of its being lined with Chineſe tiles. Their temples are chiefly remarkable for the uncouth taſte in which they are built, their whimſical ornaments, and the uglineſs of the idols they contain. The Chineſe, like the people of Cracow, are remarkably fond of bells; of which there is one at Peking that weighs one hundred and twenty thouſand pounds, but its ſound is ſaid to be diſagreeable. The laſt curioſity I ſhall mention is their fireworks, which are generally allowed to excel thoſe of all other nations.

"The empire of China is ſaid to contain four thouſand four hundred walled cities, the chief of which are Peking, Nanking, and Canton. The firſt of theſe, the capital of the empire, is ſituated on a very fertile plain, upwards of fifty miles diſtant from the great wall, and is ſaid to contain of inhabitants to the enormous amount of many millions. The walls and gates of Peking are of the extraordinary height of fifty cubits, and are ſo broad that the ſentinels are placed upon them on horſeback. The principal edifice is the imperial palace, the grandeur of which conſiſts not ſo much in the elegance of the architecture as in the multitude of its buildings, courts, and gardens, all regularly diſpoſed. The palace is ſaid to be three miles in circumference; and the front of the building ſhines with gilding, paint, and varniſh, while the inſide is ſet off with every thing that is moſt beautiful and precious in China, the Indies, and Europe. The gardens of this palace are of great extent, and there are raiſed in them, at proper diſtances, artificial mounts, from twenty to ſixty feet high, between which are a number of ſmall vallies, plentifully watered with canals, and which uniting, are formed into a number of lakes.

"Beautiful and magnificent barks ſail on theſe pieces of water, and the banks are ornamented with ranges of buildings, conſtructed in the moſt pleaſing and fantaſtic variety. The mounts are covered with ſuch trees as produce beautiful and aromatic flowers; and the canals are edged with ruſtic pieces of rock, ſo happily diſpoſed as to imitate the wildneſs of nature.

"Of the religion of China little can be ſaid with any certainty. It ſeems as if the bulk of the people worſhipped ſenſible objects; but their philoſophers, we are told, entertain more juſt ſentiments of the Deity; and in general the morality of the nation approximates to that of Chriſtianity. But when I ſay ſo, I would be underſtood to ſpeak excluſively of the charges of diſhoneſty and hypocriſy which have been mentioned above.

"The original plan of the Chineſe government ſeems to have been patriarchal, almoſt in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the word, and the emperor has hitherto been held by the people in the higheſt degree of veneration. But if we may give credit to ſome late accounts from that country, the ſame ſpirit of ſedition and tumult which at preſent actuates different provinces of Europe, has made its appearance in the empire of China. What may be the iſſue of theſe diſorders it is difficult to ſay; but ſhould inteſtine diviſions proceed, it is probable that the Tartar nations on the north of the great wall, will embrace ſo favourable an opportunity of ſurmounting the barrier which has been raiſed to prevent their hoſtile incurſions; and the ſtandard of the Grand Lama may yet be erected on the imperial palace at Peking." *P.* 418.

LXXXVIII. *The Hiſtory of London and its Environs.* Part V. (containing Part of Kent). With Maps, Plans, and Views. 4to. pp. 207. 10s. 6d. Large Paper 1l. 1s. *Stockdale.*

LIST OF PLATES.

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EXTRACTS.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

"THEY are of no antiquity; their riſe was ſingular. The gay, diſſipated, young Dudley Lord North had exhauſted his conſtitution by his gallantries in the court of Henry Prince of Wales; and was adviſed by his phyſicians to retire to the country as the laſt trial to regain his loſt ſtrength. In the year 1606 he went to Eridge-houſe, a hunting ſeat of Lord Abergavenny, whoſe park was 'an aſſemblage,' ſays Mr. Aaron Hill, 'of all nature's beauties—hills, vales, brooks, lawns, groves, thickets, rocks, waterfalls, all noble and regularly amiable.' This ſituation, however charming, ill ſuited a young nobleman in his twenty-fourth year, who had been engaged in all the pleaſures attendant upon a court; he therefore determined to leave his retreat and return to town; the ſolicitations of his friends prevailed upon him to promiſe to remain another ſix weeks. Tired with ſolitude, he broke through reſtraint, and ſet out for London. His way lay through the wood in which theſe ſprings were; it was in the morning, and he had leiſure to contemplate the water, with its ſurface ſhining with mineralic ſcum. One of thoſe perſons who inſtantly diſcovered what others, leſs obſervant, neglect, he ſent to a neighbouring cottage for a veſſel; drank of the ſtream, and was convinced it was chalybeate. Pleaſed with the idea, he determined to have it examined by phyſicians; for which purpoſe he took ſome with him to town. The faculty coincided in his opinion: his lordſhip, therefore, returned in the ſummer, that he might add the power of the waters to the purity of the air, and they unitedly reſtored him to the full enjoyment of his health, and he lived upon the remains of a noble fortune to an happy old age, dying January 16, 1666, aged eighty-five years.

"So wonderful a reſtoration made a great impreſſion upon the public mind. Lord Abergavenny, procuring the conſent of Mr. Weller, of Tunbridge, the lord of the manor, came down perſonally to inſpect the place, and ſee it cleared of all its encumbering bruſh-wood. He then had wells ſunk, paved with ſtone, and encloſed with rails in a triangular form. Hither came the afflicted, and returned healthy; but as no accommodations were nearer than the town of Tunbridge, the number was few.

"The beautiful Henrietta-Maria, queen to Charles I. being much indiſpoſed after the birth of the prince, afterwards Charles II. ſtayed here ſix weeks; but as no houſe was near, ſuitable for ſo great a perſonage, ſhe and her ſuite remained under tents pitched upon Biſhop's-down. The ſplendid court formed a fine contraſt to the country, every where rude, and in the hands of nature. In honour of her Majeſty the wells changed their name from Frant to that of Queen Mary's Wells; both have given place to their preſent one, Tunbridge-wells, though the ſprings evidently riſe in the pariſh of Speldhurſt.

"Pleaſure uniting with health, firſt neat cottages, afterwards handſome lodging-houſes, were erected; and that trade might be an attendant, retailers took their ſtands, with various wares, under a row of planted trees in the road which the company were accuſtomed to take when they went to drink of the limpid ſtream. Southborough and Ruſthall, the one two, the other one mile from the wells, ſoon had houſes for the uſe of viſitants. Poetry aided the fame of this new-diſcovered ſpot, conſecrated alike to health and diſſipation. Waller makes his tuneful verſes celebrate the virtues of the waters, in the lines he addreſſed to his exquiſitely beautiful Sachariſſa. Dr. Rowzee wrote to prove the fact profeſſionally.

"The civil wars that enſued left the wells neglected and almoſt forgotten; but legal government reſtored, they ſhone forth with redoubled luſtre. The ſincere

joy that event brought with it,
: Engliſh to an extravagance of
and entertainment unknown be-
It was ſeen every where, Tun-
wells uniting in the general ſen-
: hence we may date the aſſem-
om, bowling-green, and other
riate places at Ruſthall; and
r bowling-green and coffee-houſe
hborough. Lord Abergaven-
ld wooden rails in 1664 gave
o a ſtrong ſtone encloſure, built
d Muſkerry, ſon to the ſecond
Clancarty. His lordſhip alſo
d the ſtone pavement within the
nade a handſome baſin over the
ring, the better to receive the
erected a convenient hall to
the dippers from the weather,
their hours of attendance upon
npany, and made a projection
rve the well from any mixture
in-water. The wells, by his
ure death, the following year,
Dutch war, loſt a patron that
had he lived, have perfected
could be wanting. Few have
en deſervedly loved or lament-
their ſovereign, ſoldiers, or
more than this elegant, gal-
unificent, and charitable noble-
he ſurrounding country caught
py enthuſiaſm of the amiable
eer. The circumjacent wilds
otted with neat, rural habita-
until whim, and ſome alterca-
etween the lord of the manor
tenants, ſoon varied the ſcene.
ſthall was deſerted for Mount
n; and that for Southborough,
gain was eclipſed by the new
e Mount Sion. Here you
ve ſeen a jovial company with
placed upon a machine, con-
it to this future abode of plea-
tended with muſic and every
ecoration. The town of Tun-
was now left to its original
or the wells became a complete
with houſes ſufficient to lodge
iſitants, owing to the liberal
with which the lord of the
granted building and other
Benevolence united with piety,
nd ſupported the ſchool for
clothing, and educating the
of the poor, and the chapel for
hip of the Almighty; which by
's of loyalty was indecently de-
to King Charles the martyr:
only another inſtance of this
ſm. Charles had many great
but he had many great fail-

ings; the former were the man's, the other the monarch's.

"It muſt be allowed that no place owed more to the foſtering care of the royal houſe of Stuart than Tunbridge-wells. Henrietta-Maria firſt honoured it with her reſidence.—Charles II. and Catharine his queen came hither, and delighted in this place. How inimitable is Count Grammont's account of the diſſipated court whilſt here, in that moſt elegant edition of his Memoirs printed by the late Earl of Orford! What he ſays of it cannot be omitted:

"'Tunbridge is the ſame diſtance 'from London that Fontainebleau is 'from Paris, and is, at the ſeaſon, 'the general rendezvous of all the gay 'and the handſome of both ſexes. 'The company, though always nume-'rous, is always ſelect: ſince thoſe 'who repair thither for diverſion ever 'exceed the number of thoſe who go 'thither for health. Every thing there 'breathes mirth and pleaſure; con-'ſtraint is baniſhed, familiarity is eſta-'bliſhed upon the firſt acquaintance, 'and joy and pleaſure are the ſole ſo-'vereigns of the place.

"'The company are accommodated 'with lodgings in little, clean, and 'convenient habitations, that lie ſtrag-'gling and ſeparated from each other, 'a mile and half all round the wells, 'where the company meet in the morn-'ing. This place conſiſts of a long 'walk, ſhaded by pleaſant trees, under 'which they walk, while they are 'drinking the waters. On one ſide of 'this walk is a long row of ſhops, plen-'tifully ſtocked with all manner of 'toys, lace, gloves, ſtockings, and 'where there is raffling, as at Paris, in 'the Foire de Saint Germain. On the 'other ſide of the walk is the market; 'and as it is the cuſtom here for every 'perſon to buy their own proviſions, 'care is taken that nothing appears 'offenſive upon the ſtalls. Here young, 'fair, freſh-coloured country girls, 'with clean linen, ſmall ſtraw hats, 'and neat ſhoes and ſtockings, ſell 'game, vegetables, flowers, and fruit. 'Here one may live as one pleaſes. 'Here is likewiſe deep play, and no 'want of amorous intrigues. As ſoon 'as the evening comes, every one quits 'his little palace to aſſemble on the 'bowling-green, where, in the open 'air, thoſe who chooſe, dance upon a 'turf more ſoft and ſmooth than the 'fineſt carpet in the world.'

"Here

"Here was the empire of love eſtabliſhed. Charles bent to hat all-conquering, weak beauty, Miſs Stewart, afterwards Ducheſs of Richmond: even the hard-featured chymical Prince Rupert became enamoured of Mrs. Hughes the actreſs. Here, in one of the conſtant evening dances at the queen's apartments, the diminutive, diſtorted Lady Muſkerry, the well-known 'Princeſs of Babylon,' dropped, in the quick, mazy dance, the cuſhion ſhe had placed to hide her advanced pregnancy, which was taken up by the facetious Duke of Buckingham, and dandled as a new-born babe, to the no ſmall diverſion of the king and all the court: even the queen, though outwardly checking, inwardly enjoyed that mirth which ſhone every where around her, eſpecially in the features of Miſs Stewart, who laughed herſelf into hyſterics: but the cuſhion replaced, another round of country dances commenced, and the 'Princeſs of Babylon' went through the ſecond evolutions without any further 'miſcarriage.' Here, too, the ſprightly Grammont became more enchanted with the beauteous, prudent Miſs Hamilton, who came hither from the melancholy reſidence of Peckham, and its tireſome maſter, Mr. Wetenhall." *P.* 253.

SINGULAR INSCRIPTIONS AT ROCHESTER.

"NEXT to the cuſtom-houſe is a white edifice, with very ſingular inſcriptions, expreſſing by whom, when, and for what purpoſe built; they are tranſcribed, as having, it is believed, never been entirely given to the public—

"'Richard Watts, Eſq. firſt deviſed An. 1579, Relief for Travellers, to be had after the death of Maria his wife, which ſhe, by the help of Thomas Pagitt her ſecond huſband, aſſured, An. 1586; died 31 of December, 1580. The mayor and citizens of this city, and dean and chapter of the cathedral, and comenality of the bridge are to ſee this executed for ever.' Below this is,

"'Richard Watts, Eſq.
by his will dated 22d of Auguſt, 1579,
founded this charity,
for ſix poor travellers,
who, not being rogues or proctors,
may receive gratis, for one night,
lodging, entertainment,
and fourpence each.'

"'In teſtimony of his munificence, in honour of his memory, and inducement to his example, Nathaniel Ward, Eſq. the preſent mayor, hath cauſed this ſtone gratefully to be renewed and inſcribed, A. D. 1771.' On one of the wings is, 'Thomas Pagitt, ſecond huſband of Maria, daughter of Thomas Somer, of Halſo, widow of Richard Watts, deceaſed. Theſe An. 1599.' On the other wing oppoſite to it is a ſhield baron and femme, with labels, and 'Pagitt' and 'Somers' on each ſide; the arms are a croſs invecked, in the firſt quarter an eſcallop ſhell, impaling vert, a feſſe ermine. The rents of the lands belonging to this charity have ariſen from 36*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* to 50*l.* After fulfilling the intention of the donor in lodging and relieving poor travellers, not rogues or proctors, the remainder is given to other charitable purpoſes." *P.* 394.

CHATHAM DOCK.

"THE chief object of every ſtranger is principally the ſtore-houſes, dock, and barracks. Queen Elizabeth viewed, enlarged, improved, and built Upnor-caſtle to protect this dock; knowing the importance of her naval ſtrength, and that commerce was the natural mean of aggrandizing her ſubjects. James I. improved the arts of peace, and under his government the bleſſings of wealth acquired by merchandiſe, made his reign more ſolid than brilliant; a native timidity, aided by an acquired prodigality, prevented his uniting a martial ſpirit with the wiſdom of peace. This monarch, finding that the old dock was become too ſmall for the purpoſes deſigned, removed the naval yard to its preſent ſituation, and appropriated the former one to the office of ordnance. This is a long narrow point of land below the chalk cliff to the north of Chatham town, between the church and the river. Here the eye is gratified with long tiers of guns and pyramids of cannon-balls upon the wharf; under cover are carriages for the artillery, with many kinds of naval ſtores; and a ſmall armory of muſkets, piſtols, cutlaſſes, pikes, poleaxes, and other offenſive weapons. A ſtore-keeper, clerk of the ſurvey, of the cheque, two extra clerks, and other officers, preſide over this department: the former has a good houſe.

"The

"The royal naval dock adjoins the former; it probably had been uſed towards the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; James I. formed it into a regular one, and Charles I. greatly improved it by enlarging and forming new docks, capable of floating ſhips with the tide. Charles II. viſited this dock in 1660, and ſaw there the Royal Sovereign of 100 guns. This monarch, whoſe abilities were confeſſedly great, directed his attention to naval affairs, knew the conſtruction of, and improved the ſhips of war in ſeveral reſpects.

"Every thing here aſtoniſhes the ſpectator, and muſt give him an idea of the greatneſs of our ſtrength at ſea, and of the care taken to retain that ſuperiority which the four quarters of the world acknowledge we poſſeſs. The entrance is by a ſpacious, handſome gateway, flanked by two embattled towers: all ſtrangers are obliged to give a ſatisfactory account of themſelves, and receive a written leave before they go farther. The eye is every where gratified with the elegant apartments of the commiſſioner, and other principal officers; the vaſt ſtore-houſes, one of them 660 feet in length; the work-rooms ſuitable to the deſign for which they are erected; the ſail-loft 209 feet long; the immenſe ſtowages of ſails, rigging, hemp, flax, pitch, tar, roſin, the coils of cordage, heaps of blocks, and every thing that can be wanting in ſhipping, and all this with ſuch exactitude, that no confuſion can ariſe on the moſt ſudden emergency; to a perſon unacquainted with nautical affairs it exceeds credibility, and ſtill more when he is told how much one of our largeſt ſhips takes of each requiſite to furniſh it.

"The ſtore-houſes for maſts of all ſizes alſo occaſion great aſtoniſhment: one of them is 236 feet by 120. Here are maſts nearly 120 feet long, and thirty-ſix inches in diameter; baſins of water receive them, to prevent their cracking. The ſmith's forge appears the native reſidence of Vulcan, having twenty-one fires; the labour theſe ſons of heat endure may be imagined, when it is mentioned that anchors of almoſt five tons are wrought here. The old rope-houſe was 700, the new one is 1140 feet in length; cables of 120 fathom long, and twenty-two inches round, are twiſted here. For laying down or repairing ſhips are four docks, of ſuch depth and ſize, that veſſels of the largeſt dimenſions have been built in them; the moſt remarkable have been the new Royal George, the Queen Charlotte of 100 guns each, and the Ville de Paris of 110. Theſe, when building, appeared ſuch immenſe wooden edifices, that it might be ſuppoſed another deluge was apprehended, and that the intended floating ſtructure was to contain ſome of each ſpecies, that they might be ſaved from a ſecond wreck of nature. To ſee the workmen go to their houſes at ſtated times, and in one body, eſpecially the carpenters, is a moſt pleaſing ſight. The whole of the dock is a mile in length, and on the land ſide ſurrounded with a high wall. The officers employed by government are a commiſſioner, allowed three clerks, a clerk of the cheque, ſtore-keeper, maſter ſhipwright or builder, clerk of the ſurvey, two maſter attendants, two maſter ſhipwrights, aſſiſtants, maſter caiker, clerk of the rope-yard, maſter rope-maker, boatſwain, purveyor, ſurgeon, and many inferior officers." *P.* 399.

PROJECTED TUNNEL UNDER THE THAMES.

"A TUNNEL is projected from this place (Graveſend) to Tilbury-fort, to paſs under the Thames, forming a land junction of Kent and Eſſex: the idea would have appeared ridiculous a century ago. The inland navigations of theſe kingdoms evince that not only hills may be excavated or perforated, but that rivers may be paſſed under their beds. The ſouterrain intended between the North and South Shields, near the mouth of the Tyne, probably gave riſe to this ſcheme of Mr. Dodd's. The expenſe eſtimated is ſo inconſiderable, that the whole would be ſaved to government in three years, in barges and other navigable charges. The chalk extending a conſiderable way from the Kent ſide, makes the practicability the greater. The tunnel is intended to be thirty feet below the bed of the river, arched with brick, or, what is more durable, ſtone maſonry, ſufficiently capacious to admit every kind of carriage, and to be lighted with reflecting lamps. What a novel ſight will it be, to ſee a ſtage-coach merge under the Thames in Kent, and emerge in Eſſex!" *P.* 421.

LXXXIX. *An Authentic Account of the Embaſſy of the Dutch Eaſt India Company to the Court of the Emperor of China, in the Years* 1794 *and* 1795 (ſubſequent to that of Earl Macartney); containing a Deſcription of the ſeveral Parts of the Chineſe Empire unknown to Europeans; taken from the Journal of ANDRE' EVERARD VAN BRAAM, Chief of the Direction of that Company, and Second in the Embaſſy. Tranſlated from the Original of M. L. E. MOREAU DE SAINT MERY. With a Chart of the Route. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 612. Introd. &c. 52. 12s. *Phillips, Debrett.*

ABSTRACTED SKETCH OF THE ITINERARY.

NOVEMBER 22, 1794. We ſet off (by water upon the river) from Quang-cheou-fou, in the province of (Canton) Quang-tong. 23, Fochan; a city without walls, of conſiderable commercial conſequence. From thence over the mountains called Moiling-chan to Nan-ngan-fou, in the province of Kiang-ſi.

Dec. 10—31. By land through Hou-quang, Kiang-nam, and Chan-tong.

Jan. 2—9, 1795. Through Tché-li to Chun-ting-fou, or Pe-king.

RETURN OF THE EMBASSY.

Feb. 15.—May 10, 1795. Through Tché-li—Chan-tong—Kiang-nam—Tché-kiang—Kiang-ſi—Croſſing the mountains of Moiling-chan, as far as the city Nan-hiong-fou, in the province of Quang-tong—Fo-chan to Quang-tong.

EXTRACT FROM THE INTRODUCTION.

"A JOURNEY from Canton to the city of *Pe-king*, where the imperial court reſides—a journey made acroſs parts of the empire of China which never yet were marked with the footſtep of an European, and where his inquiſitive eye never yet had an opportunity of making the ſmalleſt obſervation—cannot but be highly intereſting to the public, both in Europe, and throughout the United States of America; and will no doubt be received as an agreeable offering. In this hope it was that I undertook to write a relation of that journey, and that I made a point with myſelf of committing to paper, with the leaſt poſſible delay, every thing I ſhould ſee and obſerve, in order that I might give a faithful deſcription of it to my countrymen.—

"I may venture then to aſſert, that a ſcrupulous preciſion will be found in the details I preſent to the public, and that my work will moreover have the merit of being entirely new, ſince there is not a ſingle line borrowed from any traveller or writer whatever. I ſhould even think I offered an affront to every well-informed reader, if I were not convinced of his eaſily perceiving it himſelf. It is with the ſole view therefore of doing further homage to truth, that I declare that for twenty years I had read nothing on the ſubject of China. Although we had with us the work of NIEUHOFF, concerning the firſt Dutch embaſſy to *Pe-king*, I did not chooſe to conſult it, becauſe I did not wiſh to enter into a refutation of its contents, a thing by no means impoſſible, and becauſe it ſeemed indubitable that a century and a half muſt have occaſioned ſome change in the aſpect of the towns and eſtabliſhments, and in the face of the country." *P.* xvii.

EXTRACTS.

November 1794.

"THE embaſſy, and the perſons attached to it, conſiſted of the following individuals, viz.

"M. Iſaac Titzing, counſellor in ordinary of the Dutch Eaſt India Company, ambaſſador.

"Andrew Everard Van-Braam Houckgeeſt, heretofore chief of the direction of the Dutch Eaſt India Company in China, ſecond in the embaſſy, with a commiſſion of ambaſſador in ſurvivorſhip.

"Reinier Dozy, ſecretary to the embaſſy.

"J. H. Bletterman, and J. A. Van Braam, members of the council of commerce of the Dutch direction in China; the former as phyſician, the latter as companion to the ſecond perſon in the embaſſy.

"Meſſieurs

ſieurs Agie and De Guignes, having followed another that turned renchmen, in quality of in- off to the north for about ten minutes, rs.

C. Petit-Pierre, a Swiſs me- we arrived at the gate of the city of *Chun-ting-fou*, or *Pe-king*, ſometimes called alſo *King-tching*. The ſuburbs are called *Agauy-lau-tching*.

private ſecretary of the am- .

o maîtres d'hôtel.
European ſervant.
o Malay ſervants.
d, laſtly, the body guard of the dor, conſiſting of a ſerjeant, a r, a fifer, and nine ſoldiers.

conduct us we had three man- f diſtinction. The firſt, called *-loyé*, wore the dark blue but- nd was verſed in political mat- ne ſecond, named *Ming-ta-loyé*, e blue tranſparent button, and ilitary man; the third, called *loyé*, was of the white tranſpa- tton, and a great madarin of each of them had under his d ſeveral inferior mandarins g gold ſticks. The military in was a Tartar, and the two ere Chineſe." *P.* 38.

January 9, 1795.

r half paſt four we came to the the ſuburbs of *Pe-king*. On g them I was ſurpriſed to find : ſtreet was without any pave- while there was ſo fine a one in ghway without. This ſtreet, uns in a ſtraight line, is more hundred feet wide.

ie houſes, which ſtand on both re equally deſtitute of regulari- rm and poſition; and the very umber of handſome ſhops to be h frequently ſtand next to mi- hovels.

ter having proceeded along this or about three quarters of an in an eaſtern direction, and

"The gate of *Pe-king*, like that of its ſuburbs, is guarded externally by a baſtion of ſemicircular form, the paſſage through which is defended by four very ſtrong gates, thickly plated with iron, and occurring in the ſpace of twenty-four yards, that being the thickneſs of the baſtion.

"The entrance of the city itſelf, through the ramparts, is, on the contrary, only protected by a ſingle door plated with iron, though the length of the paſſage is no leſs than thirty paces. Above the ramparts, at the place where they overlook the entrance of the city, is an edifice of the form of an oblong ſquare, of three ſtories, and, according to my eſtimate, of at leaſt ſixty feet in breadth. Each ſtory has twelve ſmall embraſures for cannon.

"We had not proceeded far through this gate when the *Coulis* † ſet us down in the ſtreet, no doubt to wait for orders as to the place whither we were to be conveyed: this at leaſt I thought I perceived to be the caſe. In effect, ſuch orders came in a few minutes afterwards, directing us to be taken back to the ſuburbs, which was accordingly done. As ſoon as we got out of the town the gates were ſhut upon us, as is conſtantly the cuſtom at ſun-ſet.

"We were carried a little way beyond the gates of the city to a *Conquan* or public-houſe generally frequented by carmen, ſome of whoſe horſes we perceived already in the ſtables. Indignant at treatment ſo little conformable to the character of an ambaſſador, and finding his excellency impreſſed

A button, placed upon the front of the cap, ſerves in China to mark all dations of power, from the Emperor to the loweſt mandarin. The Emlone wears a large pearl as a button."

This name, which is borrowed from India, is applied to all ſorts of ers, but particularly to thoſe who carry perſons, merchandiſe, &c. an occn which is conſidered as the loweſt of all, becauſe it is that of ſuch indivis can get nothing elſe to do. Almoſt all of them go with their head and ked.

. Van Braam thinks that the pay of thoſe employed in the journey of the y from Canton to *Pe-king*, was about twenty-five French *ſous* (a ſhilling) per day.

ll authors concur in praiſing the Chineſe *Coulis* for the addreſs with which rry the heavieſt loads, by means of bamboos, which they lay acroſs their rs, and to which the load is ſuſpended by a cord. *(Fr. Ed.)*"

with

with the ſame ſentiment, I inſiſted on being carried to better lodgings, but was told in anſwer that no better were to be had.

"Shortly after, two of the mandarins, our conductors, came to tell us that they had announced our arrival to the prime miniſter; that lodgings were prepared for us in the city, but that we could not occupy them till the next day, becauſe the gates were ſhut.

"They made us many apologies for the badneſs of our inn, aſſuring us that it was impoſſible to find another in all the ſuburbs, and adducing as a proof of their aſſertions, the neceſſity they were under of taking refuge there themſelves. We were conſequently obliged to ſubmit.

"The mandarins ordered ſome viands to be brought us, cooked in the Chineſe way, but we contented ourſelves with a little fruit; and, after a day's journey of more than a hundred and twenty *li* (twelve leagues), found ourſelves obliged to ſleep in our clothes upon the floor. Our other gentlemen were not more fortunate in their way of paſſing the night.

"Thus, on our arrival at the celebrated reſidence of the Emperor, were we lodged in a kind of ſtable! Who could have expected ſuch an adventure? No where, in the whole courſe of our journey by land, did we experience ſo many inconveniences as in the province of *Tche-li*.

"10th. Early in the morning all the perſons attached to the embaſſy, who alſo put up laſt night at a ſtable, to ſay nothing of the two preceding ones, which they paſſed in carts, came to join us. As ſoon as the gates were open, our conductors went again into the town, and returned at nine o'clock, bringing with them carts for his excellency and me. They begged us to get in, that we might be conveyed to our proper lodgings, whither the reſt of the perſons of the embaſſy would repair in the carts in which they had travelled. We accordingly ſeated ourſelves in our new vehicles.

"They are only intended to carry a ſingle perſon. The outſide is neat and covered with cloth, and in the ſides are little windows, by means of which the perſon within can ſee every thing while ſitting on a cuſhion laid in the bottom of the carriage, according to the Chineſe cuſtom.

"Thus ſeated, we were carried through the city, followed by the whole diplomatic train. The ſtreet, which is as wide as that of the ſuburbs, is paved in the middle for the width of about thirty feet. The houſes are only one or at moſt two ſtories high, agreeably to the uſage in China, and like thoſe of the ſuburb are not built in a regular line, which hurts the eye exceedingly; but this alſo is a Chineſe prejudice.

"In general, however, the houſes in the city have a reſpectability of appearance of which thoſe in the ſuburbs cannot boaſt, and there are even ſhops of which the fronts are decorated with carvings or ſculpture in wood or ſtone, and gilt or varniſhed from top to bottom. The ſtreet, even in the parts that were not paved, was covered with tents, under which the ſhopkeepers diſplayed all that the loom can produce, as well as proviſions and goods of every other kind, which gave it, to us, exactly the appearance of a fair; and the great concourſe of people aſſembled in European towns on ſuch occaſions, is an additional trait of reſemblance. This ſpectacle, the noiſe of carriages, horſes, mules, and dromedaries; the aſſemblage of ſo many men and animals; the appearance of new dreſſes, manners, and faces; every thing, in ſhort, put in its claim to my curioſity, and captivated my attention.

"After driving for a quarter of an hour with conſiderable rapidity, we paſſed a noble ſtone bridge of five arches, built over a ſpot where the water was frozen. From this bridge we had a fine view of part of the edifices compoſing the imperial palace, which was at no great diſtance, and through which the water under the bridge takes its courſe. A few minutes after quitting this bridge, at each end of which is a large and handſome triumphal arch, built of wood, with three gateways, our little carts ſtopped in a narrow ſtreet, where our lodgings were ſituated. We were immediately going to alight, but were requeſted to wait in our carriages becauſe the houſe was in confuſion, there not having been time to put it in order. We were ſtrangely aſtoniſhed at this propoſition, and were again obliged to recur to our great remedy—patience.

"After waiting an hour we were requeſted to alight and walk into the houſe. We found it paſſable, and pretty well laid out, but in the Chineſe way, that is to ſay, all divided into little apartments, and, beſides, badly ſwept,

and covered with duſt. As ſoon
of us knew what apartment he
occupy, the ſervants were em-
in making them more decent;
cleaning the floors and benches.
ad mats laid over the former,
were of ſtone, but in the mean
e ſuffered much from the seve-
the cold; and although we ex-
our ſenſibility in that reſpect,
an age before we could obtain a
re, or procure other things that
re moſt in want of. Nothing
be found without a great deal
able, and upon our expreſſing
oniſhment at this want of prepa-
the apology was, that we were
pected before new-year's day.
was the conſequence of a letter
ched by our firſt conductor to
e-tchong-tang, ten or twelve days
n which he told him, that being
ken by bad weather, it was pro-
our journey to *Pe-king* could not
ught to a termination by the ap-
d time. The arrangement of
dgings had therefore been de-
. It ſeems, however, that, as
re expected, it would have been
decent at the ſame time not to
ut it off till the laſt moment. On
her hand it muſt be confeſſed that
ours ſuffice to arrange every
in a Chineſe houſe, and they had
a of preparing it for us in the
ean faſhion. Notwithſtanding
ſuffered from the cold, we were
d with our own hands to put
thing in order we wiſhed to be
P. 175.

rth. His majeſty ſent a fine ſtur-
by two principal mandarins as a
t for the ambaſſador. It was at
twelve feet long, weighed two
ed pounds, and was entirely fro-
It was a mark of diſtinguiſhed
r, that fifth being reſerved for the
ror, and ſuch of his favourites as
receiving it from him. Great
vas taken to relate to us all theſe
ulars, and to add, that his Ma-
reated us more favourably than
nglish who came laſt year to *Pe-*
ſince ſo ſignal an honour was
conferred upon them. Accord-
the cuſtom of the country, his
ency and I performed the ſalute
nour to the Emperor, by way of
ſſing our gratitude both for his
ion and his magnificent pre-
P. 185.

" 27th. It was about eight o'clock when we returned to our hotel. About half an hour afterwards a preſent was brought us from the Emperor for our breakfaſt, conſiſting of a diſh of cold boiled meat, and a plate of balls of meal, boiled alſo. This preſent will appear ſtill more incredible, if I enter into farther details. The meat conſiſted of a bit of the ribs, upon which there was hardly the thickneſs of half an inch of lean fleſh; a ſmall bone of the ſhoulder, with ſcarcely any meat upon it at all; and four or five other bones belonging to the back or feet of a ſheep, and appearing to have been already gnawed. All this diſguſting collection was upon a dirty diſh, and ſeemed rather fitting for the meal of a dog than the repaſt of a man. In Holland, the worſt of beggars would receive a more cleanly pittance at an hoſpital; and yet it is a mark of honour ſhown by an emperor to an ambaſſador! Perhaps it was even the leavings of the monarch; and in that caſe, according to the opinion of the Chineſe, it was the greateſt favour that could be conferred, ſince we had it in our power to gnaw the bone that his Majeſty had begun to clean. I ſhould certainly have preferred partaking of any other dainty bit rather than this unſavoury fragment. From this trait the reader may form an idea of the civility of the people of China. The Emperor is no doubt ignorant of theſe diſguſting proceedings; but at any rate the *maîtres d'hotel* ſhould take care that his preſents appear in a more cleanly ſhape, eſpecially when they are intended for foreigners.

" On the other hand, it appears that all this is the effect of cuſtom, for they pay quite as little attention to cleanlineſs in the other details of the table. When there is any want of plates or diſhes, they do nothing but turn thoſe that have been already uſed, in order to throw the remnants upon the firſt table that comes to hand, without troubling themſelves about its being clean or dirty. Such is the politeneſs of the officers of a court where one of the moſt important tribunals is that of ceremonies." *Vol.* i. *p.* 260.

(To be concluded in our next.)

XC. *The*

XC. *The Philoſophical Principles of the Science of Brewing:* containing theoretic Hints on an improved Practice of brewing Malt Liquors, and Statical Eſtimates of the Materials for Brewing; or a Treatiſe on the Application and Uſe of the Saccharometer: being new Editions of thoſe Treatiſes, corrected and greatly enlarged, with ſeveral new and intereſting Particulars. The Second Edition, in a collected Form. By JOHN RICHARDSON. 8vo. pp. 458, with 47 Pages of Preface, Index, &c. and a Copper-plate. 15s. *Browne*, Hull; *Richardſon*, London.

CONTENTS OF THE THEORETIC HINTS.

THE Preface—Of Water—Of Malt—Of Hops—Of Worts—Of Boiling—Of Fermentation—Of Yeaſt—Of Cellarage.

CONTENTS OF THE STATICAL ESTIMATES, &c.

The Preface.

Introduction. Containing the Deſcription and Uſe of the Apparatus neceſſary for conducting the Experiments.

PART I. Containing the Principles and Theory.

Sect. I. Of Denſity and Gravity.

II. Of Expanſion and Contraction.

III. Of Evaporation.

IV. Of the fermentable Matter extractable from Malt.

V. Of eſtimating the Value of Malt, and of regulating the Lengths, or eſtabliſhing a ſtandard Gravity for Beers of every Denomination.

PART II. Containing Experiments and Practice.

Sect. I. Of applying the Inſtrument to the ſimple Extract, or the Wort in the under Back.

II. Of the Effects produced in the Denſity of Worts by boiling, and by the Addition of Hops.

III. Of the Application of the Inſtrument during the boiling of the Worts, in order to regulate the Length, or produce the ſpecific Gravity intended.

IV. Of forming average Gravities, in order to produce the certain Foundation of uniform Strength.

V. The Utility of eſtabliſhing a ſtandard Gravity, as conducive to the forming therefrom an Eſtimate of the Value of Beers of different Qualities.

VI. Of the Attenuation of the fermentable Matter; or an Attempt to aſcertain the Strength of Malt Liquors by a comparative View of their ſpecific Gravities, prior and poſterior to the Action of Fermentation.

VII. Practical Directions for the general Application of the Inſtrument, in order to effect the Purpoſes before treated of.

VIII. Incidental Circumſtances, in which the Saccharometer may be of conſiderable Utility.

IX. An Inquiry into the Quantity of fixed Air evolved from Wort during the Fermentation; with the contrary Effect of Acetification.

The Uſe of the Saccharometer ſimplified, or the eaſieſt Method of applying that Inſtrument, in order to produce uniform Strength in Malt Liquors, without the Minutiæ of long Calculations.

APPENDIX,

Deſcribing the philoſophical Principles upon which the Conſtruction of the Saccharometer is founded.

POSTSCRIPT,

Containing Propoſitions for communicating the particular Application of the Saccharometer, alluded to in the firſt Part of this Treatiſe, in order to effect a Saving in the Materials from five to ten per cent.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"TO remedy the diſappointments and loſſes reſulting from bad practice, and to render this important buſineſs of more general utility to the pub-

; and more particular advantage
lividuals, is the purpoſe of the
r, who, by a continued applica-
o the ſubject, during ſeveral
practice and experience, has
ıe happineſs to reduce the brew-
ence to a plain ſyſtem, confirm-
oughout by the moſt ſucceſsful
. His *theory* is not a chimera of
ain, nor his *practice* the child of
neſis. By a ſtudious attention to
courſe of repeated experiments
production of every variety of
quor, the *former* is diſcovered,
again, with reflected light, il-
's the *latter*; ſo that, by mutual
ion, both are eſtabliſhed and
ned, to a degree of certainty
to the utmoſt wiſhes of the ope-
' *P.* xxv.

OF FERMENTATION.

'HE general definition of fer-
tion is, *a ſpontaneous internal*
of conſtituent parts, which occaſions
taneous ſeparation and removal
heir former order of combination,
remarkable alteration in *the ſub-*
a new arrangement and re-union.
eſcription is univerſal, and cor-
ds with the known effects of
ſpecies of the operation; but
rticular kind to which our ſub-
limited, is the vegetable, which
n divided into the *vinous*, the
, and the *putrefactive*, forming
ar ſeries or gradation, from the
igin of its action to the total
ation of the ſubject." *P.* 78.
he reſult of vinous fermentation
production of that inflammable
which is no where to be found
us to this action, and in which
ally the ſtrength or inebriating
of beers conſiſts." *P.* 79.
ne quantity of fermentable mat-
eady in action, conveyed into
dy of the wort, aſſiſts its ſpon-
s aptitude to ferment, and a
ſtruggle immediately enſues.
r contained in the yeaſt, being
d by the increaſed warmth it
with in the wort, begins to
from its confinement, and eſcape
ſurface, which is the firſt per-
e ſign of fermentation. In the
progreſs of its particles towards
, a ſmart attrition and colliſion
caſioned, between thoſe parti-
ne body of the wort they paſs
through, and the groſſer parts, which are, by their gravity, in contra-direction. By this attrition, the oleaginous parts of the ſubject are ſeparated (a property which air is peculiarly allowed to poſſeſs), and, being more ſubtile and diſpoſed to elaſticity, would be carried off with the air, were they not too intimately connected with and enveloped by the earthy, which are both too weighty to fly off, and too much inclined to collect and aggregate, by which means they at length, with the groſſer mucilage, ſubſide to the bottom, in the form of lees. But before this can be effected, by their adherence to the particles of air, to which they form a vehicle, they are rapidly carried to the ſurface, where the air burſting from them, the heavier fall down again towards the bottom, whilſt the lighter are ſupported, by the continual efflux of air, till the ſucceſſive burſting of bubble after bubble lets them down again into the liquor, and ſupplies their place with freſh matter. In their paſſage downwards, they are met by other innumerable particles of air, in the ſame rapid progreſs upwards, by which they are again carried to the ſurface, there to be left as before, till, by repeated falling, colliſion, and attrition, ſome of the oleaginous particles are effectually ſeparated from the earthy and united with the ſaccharine, to which they have a natural tendency, as is evinced by the ready incorporation of common ſugar and eſſential oils, by trituration only, whence their miſcibility with aqueous ſubſtances is effected.

"This union is no ſooner formed, than the continuance of the action proceeds to abſorb the finer parts of the earthy principle, which is left floating up and down in the liquor, after its ſeparation from the oleaginous; by which addition, and the intervention of the mucilage, that common medium, which fermentation rather tends to refine than diſunite, the whole is converted into a compact and uniform body.

"The groſſer parts having, by this violent commotion, been completely ſeparated, and the finer recompoſed, the more weighty of the former fall to the bottom, whilſt the lighter, conſiſting principally of the refuſe mucilage, are carried to the top, where,

by their glutinous adherence to each other, being ſupported by the collected air, they form a yeaſty head.

"The action now languiſhes, the vinous fermentation is complete, and all that is wanting is the prevention of the farther progreſs of the operation, by dividing the ſubject in o caſks, where it ſoon becomes of leſs heat, by which means the heavier particles condenſe, and effectually ſubſide; the lighter, by the frequent filling up of the caſks, are collected nearly to a point, at the bung-hole, where, being thrown off, they fall down the ſide, and leave the beer completely purged of all matter which might hereafter endanger a pernicious *ſtubbornneſs*, or deſtructive *frct*." *P.* 101.

"In order to maintain a due regulation of the fermenting power, and to anſwer the ſeveral purpoſes of the operation, a ſcrupulous attention to the degree of heat at which the action commences, and a particular regard to the quantity and quality of the ferment employed, are indiſpenſably neceſſary." *P.* 109.

"If the operation be too languid, from a want of heat in the fermenting liquor, an addition of freſh yeaſt may ſupply the deficiency, and effect the required recompoſition of parts, without which there is not only an immediate loſs of ſtrength, but ſuch a derangement of the preſervative principles, as will effectually prevent their re-union, and leave the imperfect produce to the certainty of early deſtruction." *P.* 110.

"By a judicious management of this moſt difficult and intereſting part of the brewing proceſs, we are enabled to influence natural flavour, ſpirituoſity, and preſervation. By a farther improvement, we can introduce foreign virtues, anticipate age, and produce in two months the properties and characteriſtics of twelve." *P.* 113.

THE SACCHAROMETER——ITS CONSTRUCTION AND PRINCIPLES.

"THE means I have adopted of aſcertaining, with accuracy, the value of the materials employed in brewing, through all thoſe modifications in which the various parts of the proceſs offer it to our notice, are ſomewhat ſimilar to thoſe which have been ineffectually, becauſe inadequately, employed by others; the inſtrument itſelf, though differing in principle, aſſuming the general form of an *hydrometer*, by which the ſpecific gravity of fluids is determined; but it is rather from the application than the form of the inſtrument that the value of the information I am about to communicate is to be eſtimated.

"The fluid which is the ſubject of our inveſtigation is, in the firſt inſtance, *water*, being the menſtruum employed for the purpoſe of diſſolving and extracting the ſaccharum and other valuable qualities of malt; which compound liquor, after extraction, receives the denomination of *raw wort*, and in that, its ſecond ſtate, demands a very attentive examination. The third predicament in which we find it claiming our attention, is in the ſtate of *boiled wort*, being then more denſe by decoction, and more heterogeneous by the addition of the eſſential qualities of hops, extracted during that operation. The fourth ſtate of our fluid is that when, by a previous fermentation perfectly finiſhed, it becomes a more homogeneous and completely vinous liquor, generally termed *beer*, or *malt-liquor*, which is the genus, of which *porter*, *amber*, *ale*, and *beer* (the latter particularly ſo termed, whether *ſmall* or *ſtrong*), are but ſo many ſpecies or diſtinctions." *P.* 180.

"In the general practice of the brewery, the three former are all the ſituations in which there is a poſitive neceſſity for the application of the SACCHAROMETER; the fourth being only of relative utility, having regard to the ſtrength or degree of ſpirituoſity generated by the action of fermentation, the diſcovery of which has long been wiſhed for by thoſe intereſted in the production of malt-liquor. And this leads us to a fifth application of the ſaccharometer upon our fluid, in its pureſt and moſt homogeneous ſtate, viz. when, by a final expoſure to heat, in the alembic, it becomes a condenſed vapour, and is dignified by the appellation of *ſpirit*." *P.* 182.

"It was not till after the cleareſt conviction, from much experience, of the very great utility derivable to the brewery from the application of an hydroſtatical inſtrument, that I formed the plan of the SACCHAROMETER, and adapted the princi-

ples

f it to every practicable part of
ewing proceſs, thence attaining
and end of my inquiries, viz.
the progreſs of vinous ſpirit, from
foundation or embryo, in the ſac-
and other fermentable parts of
ducing fluid, to its final iſſue, in
of perfection, from the ſtill.
he theory of this proceſs is as
s: the menſtruum or water,
yed by the brewer, becomes
r, or more denſe, by the ad-
of ſuch parts of the materials
e been diſſolved or extracted
d thence incorporated with it;
eration of *boiling*, and its ſub-
t *cooling*, ſtill adds to the den-
it, by evaporation; ſo that,
t is ſubmitted to the action of
itation, it is more denſe than
other period." *P.* 185.
i paſſing through this operation
ure, a remarkable alteration
place. The fluid I am here
ig of, no ſooner begins to fer-
han its denſity begins to dimi-
ind as the fermentation is more
perfect, the fermentable mat-
hoſe acceſſion has been traced
increaſe of denſity, becomes
or leſs attenuated; and in lieu
ry particle thus attenuated, a
ous particle, of leſs denſity
ater, is produced; ſo that when
uor is again in a ſtate of quie-
it is ſo much ſpecifically lighter
t was before, as the action of
tation has been capable of at-
ng the component parts of its
ed denſity; and, indeed, were
ticable to attenuate the whole,
uor would become lighter, or
ſe, than water." *P.* 186.
Thence this general axiom may
ıbliſhed as a principle, viz.
he attenuation of a given weight
entable matter, in any fluid, will
a certain quantity of ſpirit; and
ual quantities of attenuated matter,
fluids, whether of equal or dif-
denſities, will produce equal quan-
ſpirit, without any regard to the
on which ſuch attenuation may
the denſity of either." *P.* 189.

Vancouver's Voyage round the
l. (Concluded from p. 377.)

TRICAL EXHIBITIONS AT OWHYHEE.

EIR theatre, or, rather, place
of exhibition, was about a mile
to the ſouthward of our tents, in a
ſmall ſquare, ſurrounded by houſes
and ſheltered by trees; a ſituation as
well choſen for the performance as for
the accommodation of the ſpectators;
who, on a moderate computation,
could not be eſtimated at leſs than
four thouſand, of all ranks and de-
ſcriptions of perſons."——

"The dreſs of the actreſſes was
ſomething like that worn by *Pucko*
(an actreſs before mentioned), though
made of ſuperior materials, and diſ-
poſed with more taſte and elegance.
A very conſiderable quantity of their
fineſt cloth was prepared for the occa-
ſion; of this their lower garment was
formed, which extended from their
waiſt half way down their legs, and
was ſo plaited as to appear very much
like a hoop petticoat. Inſtead of the
ornaments of cloth and net-work de-
corated with dogs' teeth, theſe ladies
had each a green wreath made of a
kind of bind-weed, twiſted together
in different parts like a rope, which
was wound round from the ancle,
nearly to the lower part of the petti-
coat. On their wriſts they wore no
bracelets nor other ornaments, but
acroſs their necks and ſhoulders were
green ſaſhes, very nicely made, with
the broad leaves of the tee, a plant
that produces a very luſcious ſweet
root, the ſize of a yam. This part of
their dreſs was put on the laſt by each
of the actreſſes; and the party being
now fully attired, the king and queen,
who had been preſent the whole time
of their dreſſing, were obliged to with-
draw, greatly to the mortification of
the latter, who would gladly have
taken her part as a performer, in
which ſhe was reputed to excel very
highly. But the royal pair were
compelled to retire, even from the
exhibition, as they are prohibited
by law from attending ſuch amuſe-
ments, excepting on the feſtival of
the new year. Indeed the perform-
ance of this day was contrary to the
eſtabliſhed rules of the iſland; but
being intended as a compliment to us,
the innovation was admitted."——

"The time devoted to the decora-
tion of the actreſſes extended beyond
the limits of the quiet patience of the
audience, who exclaimed, two or three
times, from all quarters, '*Hoorah,*
'*hoorah, poaliealee,*' ſignifying, that it
would be dark and black night before
the performance would begin. But
the audience here, like ſimilar ones in

other countries, attending with a predisposition to be pleased, was in good humour, and was easily appeased, by the address of our faithful and devoted friend *Tyeebooke*, who was the conductor of the ceremonies, and sole manager on this occasion. He came forward, and apologized by a speech that produced a general laugh, and causing the music to begin, we heard no farther murmurs.

"The band consisted of five men, all standing up, each with a highly-polished wooden spear in the left, and a small piece of the same material, equally well finished, in the right hand: with this they beat on the spear, as an accompaniment to their own voices in songs, that varied both as to time and measure, especially the latter; yet their voices, and the sounds produced from their rude instruments, which differed according to the place on which the tapering spear was struck, appeared to accord very well. Having engaged us a short time in this vocal performance, the court ladies made their appearance, and were received with shouts of the greatest applause. The musicians retired a few paces, and the actresses took their station before them.

"The heroine of the piece, which consisted of four parts, or acts, had once shared the affections and embraces of *Tamaahmaah*, but was now married to an inferior chief, whose occupation in the household was that of the charge of the king's apparel. This lady was distinguished by a green wreath round the crown of the head; next to her was the captive daughter of *Titeeree*; the third a younger sister to the queen, the wife of *Crymamaboo*, who, being of the most exalted rank, stood in the middle. On each side of these were two of inferior quality, making, in all, seven actresses. They drew themselves up in a line fronting that side of the square that was occupied by the ladies of quality and the chiefs. These were completely detached from the populace, not by any partition, but, as it were, by the respectful consent of the lower orders of the assembly; not one of which trespassed or produced the least inaccommodation.

"This representation, like that before attempted to be described, was a compound of speaking and singing; the subject of which was enforced by appropriate gestures and actions.—The piece was in honour of a captive princess, whose name was *Cryeewculleneaoew*; and on her name being pronounced, every one present, men as well as women, who wore any ornaments above their waist, were obliged to take them off, though the captive lady was at least sixty miles distant. This mark of respect was unobserved by the actresses whilst engaged in the performance; but the instant any one sat down, or at the close of the act, they were also obliged to comply with this mysterious ceremony.

"The variety of attitudes into which these women threw themselves, with the rapidity of their action, resembled no amusement in any other part of the world within my knowledge, by a comparison with which I might be enabled to convey some idea of the stage effect thus produced; particularly in the three first parts, in which there appeared much correspondence and harmony between the tone of their voices and the display of their limbs. One or two of the performers being not quite so perfect as the rest, afforded us an opportunity of exercising our judgment by comparison; and it must be confessed, that the ladies who most excelled, exhibited a degree of graceful action, for the attainment of which it is difficult to account.

"In each of these first parts the songs, attitudes, and actions, appeared to me of greater variety than I had before noticed amongst the people of the great South-Sea nation, on any former occasion. The whole, though I am unequal to its description, was supported with a wonderful degree of spirit and vivacity; so much, indeed, that some of their exertions were made with such a degree of agitating violence, as seemed to carry the performers beyond what their strength was able to sustain; and had the performance finished with the third act, we should have retired from their theatre with a much higher idea of the moral tendency of their drama than was conveyed by the offensive, libidinous scene, exhibited by the ladies in the concluding part. The language of the song, no doubt, corresponded with the obscenity of their actions; which were carried to a degree of extravagance that were calcu-

lated

lated to produce nothing but diſguſt, even to the moſt licentious." *Vol.* iii. *p.* 41.

AN ENTERTAINMENT AT ATTOWAI.

"ON our arrival at the place of exhibition, we found the performers aſſembled, conſiſting of a numerous throng, chiefly of women, who were dreſſed in their various coloured clothes, diſpoſed with a good effect. The entertainment conſiſted of three parts, and was performed by three different parties, conſiſting of about two hundred women in each, who ranged themſelves in five or ſix rows, not ſtanding up, nor kneeling, but rather ſitting upon their haunches.—One man only advanced a few feet before the centre of the front row of the ladies, who ſeemed to be the hero of the piece, and, like a ſugal man, gave tone and action to the entertainment. In this ſituation and poſture they exhibited a variety of geſtures, almoſt incredible for the human body ſo circumſtanced to perform. The whole of this numerous group was in ſuch perfect uniſon of voice and action, that it were impoſſible, even to the bend of a finger, to have diſcerned the leaſt variation. Their voices were melodious, and their actions were as innumerable as, by me, they are undeſcribable; they exhibited great eaſe and much elegance, and the whole was executed with a degree of correctneſs not eaſily to be imagined. This was particularly ſtriking in one part, where the performance inſtantly changed from a loud full chorus, and vaſt agitation in the countenances and geſtures of the actors, to the moſt profound ſilence and compoſure; and inſtead of continuing in their previous erect attitude, all fell down as it were lifeleſs, and in their fall buried themſelves under their garments; conveying, in ſome meaſure, the idea of a boiſterous ocean becoming ſuddenly tranquillized by an inſtant calm. The great diverſity of their figured dreſſes on this occaſion had a particularly good effect; the ſeveral other parts were conducted with the ſame correctneſs and uniformity, but were leſs eaſy to deſcribe. There appeared to be much variety and little repetition, not only in the acting of the reſpective ſets, but in the whole of the three parts; the performers in which could not amount to leſs than ſix hundred perſons. This *heeirah* was completely free from the diſguſting obſcenity exhibited in the former entertainments, which I have before had occaſion to notice. It was conducted through every part with great life and vivacity, and was, without exception, the moſt pleaſing amuſement of the kind we had ſeen performed in the courſe of the voyage.

"The ſpectators, who were as numerous as at Owhyhee, were in their beſt apparel, and all retired very peaceably after the cloſe of the performance, about the ſetting of the ſun.

"All our friends ſeemed to be much gratified with the applauſe we had beſtowed and the ſatisfaction we expreſſed at the great ſkill, dexterity, and taſte of the performers. This entertainment was ſtated to be in compliment to the pregnancy of one of the regent's wives, and that it would frequently be repeated until ſhe was brought to bed; which event was expected to take place in about three months." *Vol.* iii. *p.* 76.

NON-EXISTENCE OF A NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

"NOTWITHSTANDING that our ſurvey of the coaſt of North-Weſt America has afforded to our minds the moſt ſatisfactory proof that no navigable communication whatever exiſts between the north Pacific and north Atlantic oceans, from the 30th to the 56th degree of north latitude, nor between the waters of the Pacific, nor any of the lakes or rivers in the interior part of the continent of North America; yet, as it is very difficult to undeceive, and more ſo to convince the human mind, when prepoſſeſſed of long-adopted notions, however erroneouſly they may have been founded, and eſpecially when circumſtances may be reſorted to which have the appearance of being capable of furniſhing new matter for ingenious ſpeculative opinions, it may not be improper to ſtate, that although, from unavoidable circumſtances, Mr. Broughton * was compelled, in his examina-

* Now a poſt captain in the royal navy.

tion

tion of Columbia river, to deſiſt from attempting to aſcertain the navigable extent of the ſeveral ſmall branches which fall into that river, yet that gentleman was thoroughly convinced, from the view he had obtained of each, and the circumſtances attendant on them all, that no one of thoſe branches admitted of any navigable communication whatever with the interior country.

"With reſpect to the ancient diſcoveries of De Fuca, they appear to be upheld by tradition alone, and ought therefore to be received with great latitude, and to be credited with ſtill more caution. A celebrated writer on geography * appears to have been perfectly convinced that this oral teſtimony was correct, although he candidly acknowledges that 'We have no other than verbal 'report of De Fuca's diſcovery; he 'communicated the information to 'Mr. Lock at Venice, and offered to 'perform a voyage' (I preſume, for the farther exploring of thoſe regions), 'on condition of having pay-'ment of the great loſſes he had ſuſ-'tained, to the value of ſixty thouſand 'ducats, when captured by Sir Tho-'mas Cavendiſh in the South Seas.— 'John De Fuca, the Greek pilot, in '1592, ſailed into a broad inlet, be-'tween the 47°th and 48°th, which 'led him into a far broader ſea, where-'in he ſailed above twenty days, there 'being at the entrance, on the north-'weſt coaſt, a great head-land or 'iſland, with an exceeding high pin-'nacle, or ſpired rock, like a pillar, 'thereupon.'

"This is the whole that can be collected from the information of this ſuppoſed navigator, which, Mr. Dalrymple ſays, exactly correſponds with the diſcoveries of the Spaniards, who 'have recently found an entrance in 'the latitude of 47° 45′ north, which 'in twenty-ſeven days courſe brought 'them to the vicinity of Hudſon's 'Bay.'

"On making inquiries of the Spaniſh officers attached to the commiſſion of Sen. Melaſpina, as alſo of Sen. Quadra, and ſeveral of the officers under his orders, who, for ſome time paſt, had been employed in ſuch reſearches reſpecting ſo important a circumſtance, I was given to underſtand by them all, that my communication was the firſt intelligence they had ever received of ſuch diſcoveries having been made; and as to the navigators De Fuca, De Fonte, and others, theſe gentlemen expected to have derived intelligence of them from us, ſuppoſing, from the Engliſh publications, that we were better acquainted with their achievements than any part of the Spaniſh nation. A commander of one of the trading veſſels met with ſuch a pinnacle rock in the latitude of 47° 47′, but unluckily there was no opening near it, to identify it being the ſame which the Greek pilot had ſeen; but this circumſtance can eaſily be diſpenſed with, for the ſake of ſupporting an hypotheſis, only by ſuppoſing the opening to be further to the northward. That ſuch a rock might have been ſeen in that latitude is not to be queſtioned, becauſe we ſaw numbers of them; and it is well known, that not only on the coaſt of North-Weſt America, but on various other coaſts of the earth, ſuch pinnacle rocks are found to exiſt.

"On theſe grounds, and on theſe alone, ſtands the ancient authority for the diſcoveries of John De Fuca; and however erroneous they may be, ſeem to have been acknowledged by moſt of the recent viſitors to this coaſt, who, as well as myſelf (as is too frequently and injudiciouſly the caſe), have been led to follow the ſtream of the current report. By my having continued the name of De Fuca in my journal and charts, a tacit acknowledgment of his diſcoveries may poſſibly, on my part, be inferred; this however I muſt poſitively deny, becauſe there has not been ſeen one leading feature to ſubſtantiate his tradition: on the contrary, the ſea coaſt under the parallels between which this opening is ſaid to have exiſted, is compact and impenetrable; the ſhores of the continent have not any opening whatever, that bears the leaſt ſimilitude to the deſcription of De Fuca's entrance; and the opening which I have called the *ſuppoſed ſtraits of Juan de Fuca*, inſtead of being between the 47th and 48th degrees, is between the 48th and 49th degrees of north latitude, and leads not into a far broader ſea or mediterranean ocean. The error, however, of a degree in latitude may, by

* "See Dalrymple's Plan for promoting the Fur Trade, 1789."

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the advocates for De Fuca's merits, be eaſily reconciled, by the ignorance in thoſe days, or in the incorrectneſs in making ſuch common aſtronomical obſervations; yet we do not find that Sir Francis Drake, who ſailed before De Fuca, was liable to ſuch miſtakes.

"The diſcoveries of the Portugueſe or Spaniſh admiral De Fonte, De Fonta, or De Fuentes, appear to be equally liable to objections as thoſe ſaid to have been made by De Fuca. Little reliance, I truſt, will hereafter be placed on that publication of De Fonta's account *, wherein it is ſtated that 'He ſailed 260 leagues in crooked 'channels, amongſt iſlands, named the 'Archipelago of St. Lazarus, and on 'the 14th of June 1640, he came to a 'river which he named Rio de los 'Reyes, in 53° of north latitude; he 'went up it to the north-eaſtward ſixty 'leagues; it was freſh twenty leagues 'from the mouth, the tide riſing twenty-'four feet, the depth not leſs than four 'or five fathoms at low water all the 'way into lake Belle, which he en-'tered the 22d of June; in this lake 'there was generally ſix or ſeven fa-'thoms; and at a particular time of 'tide there is a fall in the lake: that 'from a good port ſheltered by an iſland 'on the ſouth ſide of lake Belle, De 'Fonta on the 1ſt of July ſailed in his 'boats to a river which he named Par-'mentiers; that he paſſed eight falls, in 'all thirty-two feet perpendicular, from 'its ſource in lake Belle, into a large 'lake which he reached the 6th of July. 'This lake he named De Fonte; it is '160 leagues long, and ſixty broad, 'lying E. N. E. and W. S. W. in 'length, having in ſome places ſixty 'fathoms depth, abounding with cod 'and ling.'

"It is here neceſſary to interrupt the thread of De Fonta's curious narrative for a moment, in order, if poſſible, to reconcile the nature of his voyage with his ſtatement of facts. After his arrival in Rio de los Reyes, he ſailed in his ſhip ſixty leagues to lake Belle; forty leagues of this diſtance were freſh water; and then in his boats, through that lake and the river Parmentiers; where, after paſſing eight falls, he arrived in lake De Fonte, which he finds abounding with cod and ling; but the extent of lake Belle is not mentioned, nor whether the water in lake De Fonte was freſh or ſalt, though from common reaſoning it is natural to conclude, that ſince the water in Rio de los Reyes was freſh at the diſtance of forty leagues from the lake whence the river derives its origin, that the water in lake De Fonte, where cod and ling are ſaid to abound, muſt be freſh alſo. But to return to the narrative. Lake De Fonte contained 'ſeveral very large 'iſlands, and ten ſmall ones: from 'the E. N. E. extremity of this lake, 'which he left the 14th of July, he 'paſſed in ten hours with a freſh wind 'and whole ebb a lake, which he 'named Strait Ronquillo, thirty-four 'leagues long, and two or three broad, 'with twenty, to twenty-ſix and twen-'ty-eight fathoms depth. On the 17th 'he came to an Indian town, where he 'learnt there was a ſhip in the neigh-'bourhood; to this ſhip he ſailed, and 'found on board only one man ad-'vanced in years and a youth; the 'man was the greateſt in the mechani-'cal part of mathematics he had ever 'ſeen: he learnt they were from Boſ-'ton in New England, and the owner 'named Gibbons, who was major ge-'neral of Maltachuſetts, and the whole 'ſhip's company came on the 30th of 'July. On the 6th of Auguſt De 'Fonta made the owner ſome valuable 'preſents, and took ſome proviſions 'from them, and gave Captain Shape-'ly, the commander of the veſſel, one 'thouſand pieces of eight for his fine 'charts and journals. On the 11th 'of Auguſt De Fonte arrived at the 'firſt fall of the river Parmentiers, and 'on the 16th on board his ſhip in lake 'Belle.'

"The extenſive archipelago, in which De Fonta had ſailed through crooked channels 260 leagues; the river navigable for ſhipping that flowed into it, up which he had ſailed in his ſhip ſixty leagues; the water becoming freſh after he had entered and paſſed in it twenty leagues; its communicating by other lakes and rivers with a paſſage, in which a ſhip had arrived from Boſton in New England; are all ſo circumſtantially particularized, as to give the account, at firſt ſight, an air of probability; and on examination, had it been found reaſonably connected together, which is by no means the caſe, a trifling difference

* "See Dalrymple *as ſupra*."

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in point of deſcription or ſituation would have been pardoned.

"The Rio de los Reyes Mr. Dalrymple ſtates (according to the Spaniſh geographers, under the authority of which nation De Fonta is ſaid to have ſailed) to be in the 43d; according to the Engliſh in the 53d; and according to the French, in the 63d degree of north latitude, on the weſtern coaſt of North America. If it be neceſſary to make allowance for the ignorance of De Fonta, or the errors in his obſervations, any other parallel along the coaſt may be aſſigned with equal correctneſs.

"Under the 43d parallel of north latitude on this coaſt, no ſuch archipelago nor river does exiſt; but between the 47th and 57th degrees of north latitude there is an archipelago compoſed of innumerable iſlands and crooked channels; yet the evidence of a navigable river flowing into it is ſtill wanting to prove its identity; and as the ſcrupulous exactneſs with which our ſurvey of the continental ſhore has been made within theſe limits, precludes the poſſibility of ſuch a river having been paſſed unnoticed by us, as that deſcribed to be of Rio de los Reyes, I remain in full confidence, that ſome credit will hereafter be given to the teſtimony reſulting from our reſearches, and that the plain truth undiſguiſed, with which our labours have been repreſented, will be juſtly appreciated, in refutation of ancient unſupported traditions.

"I do not, however, mean poſitively to deny the diſcoveries of De Fonta; I only wiſh to inveſtigate the fact, and to aſcertain the truth; and I am content with having uſed my endeavours to prove their improbability as publiſhed to the world. The broken region which ſo long occupied our attention, cannot poſſibly be the archipelago of St. Lazarus, ſince the principal feature by which the identity of that archipelago could be proved is that of a navigable river for ſhipping flowing into it, and this certainly does not exiſt in that archipelago which has taken us ſo much time to explore; hence the ſituation cannot be the ſame, and for that reaſon I have not affixed the name of De Fonta, De Fonte, or Fuentes, to any part of thoſe regions. It is however to be remembered, that our geography of the whole coaſt of North-Weſt America is not yet complete, and that the French navigators, who have ſtated the archipelago of St. Lazarus to be in the 63d degree of north latitude, may yet not be in an error.

"The ſtupendous barrier mountains certainly do not ſeem to extend in ſo lofty and connected a range to the northward of the head of Cook's inlet, as to the ſouth-eaſtward of that ſtation; and it is poſſible that in this part, the chain of mountains may admit of a communication with the eaſtern country, which ſeems to be almoſt impracticable further to the ſouthward. In this conjecture we are ſomewhat warranted by the ſimilarity obſerved in the race of people inhabiting the ſhores of Hudſon's Bay and thoſe to the northward of North-Weſt America.

"In all the parts of the continent on which we landed, we no where found any roads or paths through the woods, indicating the Indians on the coaſt having any intercourſe with the natives of the interior part of the country, nor were there any articles of the Canadian or Hudſon's Bay traders found amongſt the people with whom we met on any part of the continent or external ſea-ſhores of this extenſive country." *Vol.* iii. *p.* 500.

XCII. *The Works of Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford.* (Concluded from p. 381.)

LETTER II.

To Monſieur de Voltaire.

"*Strawberry-hill, June* 21, 1768.

"SIR,

"YOU read Engliſh with ſo much more facility than I can write French, that I hope you will excuſe my making uſe of my own tongue to thank you for the honour of your letter. If I employed your language, my ignorance in it might betray me into expreſſions that would not do juſtice to the ſentiments I feel at being ſo diſtinguiſhed.

"It is true, Sir, I have ventured to conteſt the hiſtory of Richard the Third, as it has been delivered down to us: and I ſhall obey your commands, and ſend it you, though with fear and trembling; for though I have given it to the world, as it is called, yet, as you have juſtly obſerved, *that* world is compriſed within a very ſmall circle

·eaders—and undoubtedly I
ɔt expect that you would do
honour of being one of the
Nor do I fear you, Sir, only
ſt genius in Europe, who have
d every ſcience; I have a more
dependence on you than you
Without knowing it, you
·n my maſter, and perhaps the
it that may be found in my
is owing to my having ſtudied
o far, Sir, am I from living
ate of barbariſm and ignorance
ch you tax me when you ſay
m'êtes peut-être inconnu. I
ſtranger to your reputation
ny years ago, but remember
then thought you honoured
e by dining with my mother—
I was at ſchool, and had not
ineſs of ſeeing you: and yet
·r was in a ſituation that might
zzled eyes older than mine.
in name of that father, and
: of having had ſo excellent a
o whoſe virtues truth at laſt
lice, is all I have to boaſt.
ery private man, diſtinguiſhed
er dignities nor titles, which
ever done any thing to deſerve
I am certain that titles alone
ot have procured me the ho-
your notice, I am content
them.
, Sir, if I can tell you nothing
myſelf, I can at leaſt tell you
ıg bad: and after the obliga-
have conferred on me by your
ſhould bluſh if you heard it
y body but myſelf. I had ra-
ur your indignation than de-
u. Some time ago I took the
o find fault in print with the
s you had made on our Shake-
This freedom, and no won-
·er came to your knowledge.
in a preface to a trifling ro-
nuch unworthy of your regard,
ch I ſhall ſend you, becauſe I
ccept even the honour of your
ndence, without making you
hether I deſerve it. I might
I might beg your pardon;
ing ſaid nothing but what I
, nothing illiberal or unbe-
a gentleman, it would be treat-
with ingratitude and imperti-
ɔ ſuppoſe that you would either
nded with my remarks, or
with my recantation. You are
above wanting flattery, as I
ve offering it to you. You
would deſpiſe me, and I ſhould deſpiſe myſelf—a ſacrifice I cannot make, Sir, even to you.

"Though it is impoſſible not to know *you*, Sir, I muſt confeſs my ignorance on the other part of your letter. I know nothing of the hiſtory of Monſieur de Genonville, nor can tell whether it is true or falſe, as this is the firſt time I ever heard of it. But I will take care to inform myſelf as well as I can, and, if you allow me to trouble you again, will ſend you the exact account as far as I can obtain it. I love my country, but I do not love any of my countrymen that have been capable, if they have been ſo, of a foul aſſaſſination. I ſhould have made this inquiry directly, and informed you of the reſult of it in this letter, had I been in London; but the reſpect I owe you, Sir, and my impatience to thank you for ſo unexpected a mark of your favour, made me chooſe not to delay my gratitude for a ſingle poſt. I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your moſt obliged and moſt
"Obedient humble ſervant,
"HOR. WALPOLE."

Vol. v. *p.* 630.

LETTER IV.

"*Strawberry-hill, July* 27, 1768.

"ONE can never, Sir, be ſorry to have been in the wrong, when one's errors are pointed out to one in ſo obliging and maſterly a manner. Whatever opinion I may have of Shakeſpeare, I ſhould think him to blame, if he could have ſeen the letter you have done me the honour to write to me, and yet not conform to the rules you have there laid down. When he lived, there had not been a Voltaire both to give laws to the ſtage, and to ſhow on what good ſenſe thoſe laws are founded. Your art, Sir, goes ſtill farther; for you have ſupported your arguments, without having recourſe to the beſt authority, your own works. It was my intereſt perhaps to defend barbariſm and irregularity. A great genius is in the right, on the contrary, to ſhow that when correctneſs, nay when perfection is demanded, he can ſtill ſhine, and be himſelf, whatever fetters are impoſed on him. But I will ſay no more on this head; for I am neither ſo unpoliſhed as to tell you to your face how much I admire you, nor, though I have taken the liberty to vindicate

Shakeſpeare againſt your criticiſms, am I vain enough to think myſelf an adverſary worthy of you. I am much more proud of receiving laws from you, than of conteſting them. It was bold in me to diſpute with you even before I had the honour of your acquaintance; it would be ungrateful now when you have not only taken notice of me, but forgiven me. The admirable letter you have been ſo good as to ſend me, is a proof that you are one of thoſe truly great and rare men, who know at once how to conquer and to pardon.

"Sir, your moſt obedient

"Humble ſervant,

"HOR. WALPOLE *."

Vol. v. *p.* 637.

LETTER XV.

To the Right Hon. Elizabeth Lady Craven†.

"*Berkley-ſquare, Nov.* 27, 1786.

"TO my extreme ſurpriſe, Madam, when I knew not in what quarter of the known or unknown world you was reſident or exiſtent, my maid in Berkley-ſquare ſent me to Strawberry-hill a note from your ladyſhip, offering to call on me for a moment—for a whirlwind, I ſuppoſe, was waiting at your door to carry you to Japan; and, as balloons have not yet ſettled any poſt-offices in the air, you could not, at leaſt did not, give me any direction where to addreſs you—though you did kindly reproach me with my ſilence. I muſt enter into a little juſtification before I proceed. I heard from you from Venice, then from Poland, and then, having whiſked through Tartary, from Peterſburgh—but ſtill with no directions. I ſaid to myſelf, 'I will 'write to Grand Cairo, which, pro-'bably, will be her next ſtage.' Nor was I totally in the wrong—for there came a letter from Conſtantinople, with a deſign mentioned of going to the Greek iſlands, and orders to write to you at Vienna, but with no banker or other addreſs ſpecified.

"For a great while I had even ſtronger reaſons than theſe for ſilence. For ſeveral months I was diſabled by the gout from holding a pen; and you muſt know, Madam, that one can't write when one cannot write. Then, how write to *la Financée (Fiancée) du Roi de Garbe?* You had been in the tent of the cham of Tartary, and in the haram

* "Into what deſpicable duplicity can inordinate vanity betray even real genius!—While Voltaire was writing in a flattering manner to Mr. Walpole, was aſking for his works and was courting his correſpondence, he encloſed the above letter in the following to the Ducheſs of Choiſeul, in which he takes no ſort of notice of his having begun the correſpondence, but ſeems to wiſh it to be underſtood, that both Mr. Walpole's works and his difference in opinion with Voltaire had been officiouſly offered to his notice by the author himſelf. The Ducheſs of Choiſeul ſhowed this letter to Mr. Walpole; which gave him ſuch a contempt for Voltaire's diſingenuity, that he dropped all farther correſpondence with him. E.

Voltaire to the Ducheſs of Choiſeul.

"MADAME, *15 Juillet*, 1768.

"LA femme du protecteur eſt protectrice. La femme du miniſtre de la France pourra prendre le parti des François contre les Anglois avec qui je ſuis en guerre. Daignez juger, Madame, entre M. Walpole et moi. Il m'a envoié ſes ouvrages dans leſquels il juſtifie le tiran Richard trois, dont ni vous ni moi ne nous ſoucions gueres. Mais il donne la préférence à ſon groſſier boufon Shakeſpeare ſur Racine et ſur Corneille; et c'eſt de quoi je me ſoucie beaucoup.

"Je ne ſais par quelle voie Mr. Walpole m'a envoié ſa déclaration de guerre. Il faut que ce ſoit par Monſieur le Duc de Choiſeul, car elle eſt très ſpirituelle et très polie. Si vous voulez, Madame, être médiatrice de la paix, il ne tient qu'à vous; j'en paſſerai par ce que vous ordonnerez, je vous ſuplie d'être juge du combat. Je prends la liberté de vous envoier ma reponſe. Si vous la trouvez raiſonable, permettez que je prenne encore une autre liberté: c'eſt de vous ſuplier de lui faire parvenir ma lettre, ſoit par la poſte, ſoit par M. le Comte du Chatelet.

"Vous me trouverez bien hardi, mais vous pardonnerez à un vieux ſoldat qui combat pour ſa patrie, et qui, s'il a du goût, aura combattu ſous vos ordres.

"Agreez, Madame, la ſincere eſtime, la reconnoiſſance, et le profond reſpect du

"VIEILLARD DES ALPES."

† "Now Margravine of Anſpach."

of the captain pacha, and, during your navigation of the Ægean, were poſſibly fallen into the terrible power of a corſair. How could I ſuppoſe that ſo many deſpotic infidels would part with your charms? I never expected you again on Chriſtian ground. I did not doubt your having a taliſman to make people in love with you; but anti-taliſmans are quite a new ſpecific.

"Well, while I was in this quandary, I received a delightful drawing of the caſtle of Otranto—but ſtill provokingly without any addreſs. However, my gratitude for ſo very agreeable and obliging a preſent could not reſt till I found you out. I wrote to the Ducheſs of Richmond, to beg ſhe would aſk your brother Captain Berkeley for a direction to you; and he has this very day been ſo good as to ſend me one, and I do not loſe a moment in making uſe of it.

"I give your ladyſhip a million of thanks for the drawing, which was really a very valuable gift to me. I did not even know that there was a caſtle of Otranto. When the ſtory was finiſhed I looked into the map of the kingdom of Naples for a well-ſounding name, and that of Otranto was very ſonorous. Nay, but the drawing is ſo ſatisfactory, that there are two ſmall windows, one over another, and looking into the country, that ſuit exactly to the ſmall chambers from one of which Matilda heard the young peaſant ſinging beneath her. Judge how welcome this muſt be to the author; and thence judge, Madam, how much you muſt have obliged him!

"When you take another flight towards the bounds of the weſtern ocean, remember to leave a direction. One cannot always ſhoot flying. Lord Cheſterfield directed a letter to the late Lord Pembroke, who was always ſwimming, 'To the Earl of Pembroke 'in the Thames, over againſt White-'hall.' That was ſure of finding him within a certain number of fathom; but your ladyſhip's longitude varies ſo rapidly, that one muſt be a good bowler indeed, to take one's ground ſo judiciouſly that by caſting wide of the mark one may come in near to the jack. I have the honour to be, with gratitude and reſpect,

"Your ladyſhip's moſt obliged
"Humble ſervant,
"HOR. WALPOLE."

Vol. v. p. 662.

XCIII. *Enumeration of the Contributions, Confiſcations, and Requiſitions of the French Nation;* with an Account of the Countries revolutionized ſince the Commencement of the preſent War. Extracted from official Documents. Tranſlated from the German. To which is annexed, a Letter to a Noble Lord on the Civil Policy of the Ancients, or Riſe and Fall of Republics. 8vo. pp. 36. 1s. 6d. *Clarke*, New Bond Street.

EXTRACTS.

"THE *Directory ordered lately* a *new revolution* to take place in the *Ciſalpine republic*. The legiſlature of France was diſpleaſed at this act of uſurpation and unwarranted power; and amidſt other murmurs the following inſtrument added its reproof.

"'*Paris, 10th Vendemiaire (October 9), 1798.*

"'The French conſtitution was *given* 'to the Ciſalpine republic. Treaties 'of alliance had been formed between 'the two governments; by the exiſt-'ence therefore of theſe ſolemn treaties, 'the *two* governments were *equally* in-'dependent.

"'An occaſion might doubtleſs oc-'cur, when the ſafety of France would 'require precautions to be taken in 'Italy, and when a ſtate of war would 'demand reforms and *changes*; then it 'would be excuſable in France to 'MAKE' (though both are *equally independent*) 'the Ciſalpine republic SUB-'MIT to a temporary DEPRIVATION 'of her INDEPENDENCE. In ſuch a 'caſe France might JUSTLY TAKE 'BACK *what ſhe has* GIVEN.'

"*Lucian Buonaparte to his colleagues.*

"Thus the fact of tyranny is clearly recogniſed while it is condemned; and though the *fact* is condemned, the *principle* of tyranny is openly juſtified while it is *demonſtratively* eſtabliſhed. But ſince in the firſt paragraph of this paper, *independence* is recogniſed on the baſis of *ſolemn treaty*; ſince, in the ſecond paragraph, *every principle* of *independence* is DESTROYED, and the baſis of policy is fully aſcertained and preciſely announced in this maxim, '*What* 'France has given, France may take 'away;' therefore this boaſted independence, purchaſed with all that was

found in morals, juſt in policy, or venerable in wiſdom; theſe modern republics, reared upon the ruins of whatever was dear to man and holy in the eyes of God; this independence and theſe republics, cemented with blood and horrors, all tumble at the breath of a French Directory, all belong to France, if the legiſlature WILLS it. Thus ſays the legiſlator while he rebukes the Directory—'France might 'JUSTLY TAKE BACK what' (independence) 'ſhe has given: but even 'then the *Directory* could have no 'right to make the neceſſary *alterations*' (which alterations are, the *deprivation* or *taking back* of *independence*) 'without 'the *conſent* of the Legiſlative Body.'

"Hence therefore by this act of the Directory, in *having* overturned the government of the Ciſalpine republic, in open violation of ſolemn treaties, which gave it EQUAL independence with France; and by this public juſtification of the *principle* or *right* of ſtripping governments of their independence, the *revolutionized nations* of Europe may *calculate* the NATURE and the EXTENT of their NEW LIBERTY." *P.* 4.

"ESTIMATE OF THE LOSSES SUSTAINED BY EUROPE THROUGH THE MEANS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

[*The Loſſes of Men and the Expenſes of War are not included here; as England alone has ſpent many Million Pounds Sterling.*]

	Livres.	£. Sterling.
"Total amount of requiſitions and contributions, as ſpecified — —	3,582,267,681	143,290,707
"Loſs of the Dutch by the bankruptcies of the Great Nation — — —	1,920,000,000	76,800,000
"Unvalued property; as plate of the churches, maintenance of the armies, palaces, houſes, national domains, property of the emigrants in the conquered countries, fortifications, ceded territories, their regular revenues, &c. &c. — — — —	20,000,000,000	800,000,000
"Enormous amount of aſſignats, mandats, &c. poured out amongſt mankind, whereby millions of credulous people were deceived.—Fifty milliards of aſſignats; whereof (including what was loſt by foreigners in the public funds) one-third may be taken in calculation	16,666,666,666	666,666,667
"A great number of large and ſmall American veſſels, taken without a declaration of war, by piracy, which amount in number to more than one thouſand; and valuing each with its cargo at only one thouſand pounds, the amount is — — —	25,000,000	1,000,000
"A number of veſſels taken from the other neutral powers together — —	100,000,000	4,000,000
"N. B. We do not reckon the loſſes of Great Britain and Ireland in commercial veſſels, as the French have loſt more than their amount in ſhips of war.		
"Total loſs of Europe in money, goods, and territory — — —	42,293,934,347	1,691,757,374

"Should any one find this calculation over-rated, he will pleaſe to conſider, that all the countries conquered by the French nation were the moſt rich, populous, induſtrious, and fruitful parts of the continent, and that this turbulent republic has at preſent the beſt fourth part of Europe under her command. She has ſo rounded and fortified herſelf, that ſhe is enabled to keep all nations in a ſtate of perpetual agitation.

"*Countries*

" *Countries conquered and united, or made tributary to the French Republic.*

CIRCLE OF BURGUNDY.

" Conſiſting of the greateſt part of the dutchies of Brabant, part of the dutchies of Limburg, Luxemburg, and Guelders, and part of the counties of Flanders, Hainault, and Namur; containing four hundred and ſeventy-one geographical miles, one hundred and thirty-nine towns, and two millions of inhabitants. The net revenue amounts to ſix millions of florins, about five hundred thouſand pounds ſterling.

" They belonged formerly to the Emperor, ſome few ſmall diſtricts excepted.

CIRCLE OF WESTPHALIA.

" The dutchies of Cleves, Moers, Juliers; the two former belonging to Pruſſia, the latter to the Elector Palatine.

" The town of Liege, the Imperial towns of Cologne and Aix la Chapelle, except the bailiwicks of Altenwied, Sclingen, Neuerberg, &c. on the right ſide of the Rhine.

" The abbeys of Stablo, Malmedi, Thorn, the counties of Limburg, Schleden, Kerpen, Lammerum, Blankenſtein, Gerolſtein, and Fagnales.

CIRCLE OF THE UPPER RHINE.

" The Imperial town of Worms, with its territory, except Stein: the biſhopric of Spires, except Bruchſal, Grombach, Rothenburg, Philipſburg.

" The county of Mombeillard, with the dependencies belonging to it, which the Duke of Wirtemberg ceded to the French in 1796.

" *Palatinate.* The principalities of Simmern, Lautern, Veldenz, and part of the county of Sponheim.

" *Heſſe Darmſtadt.* The counties of Hanau Lichtenberg.

" *Deux Ponts.* Part of the county of Sponheim

" *Naſſau Saarbruck.* The counties of Saarbruck and Ottweiler.

" *Foreſts on the Rhine.* The principality of Salms, the Rhine county of Grombach, the county of Stein.

" *Counties.* Falkenſtein, belonging to Auſtria, the counties of Leiningen, Reitzingen, Brentzenheim, Ripoltſkirchen, Dachſtube, Ottbruck.

CIRCLE OF THE LOWER RHINE.

" The Electorate of Mentz, on the left bank of the Rhine.

" Triers.

" The greateſt part of the Palatinate, except Heidelberg, Manheim, Ladenburg, and Bretten.

" The county of Ahrenberg.

" The burggravate of Reineck.

THE SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES OF HOLLAND, OR BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.

" Conquered and made tributary. According to the laſt official reports to the Convention, they contain one million eight hundred thouſand inhabitants, ſix hundred and twenty-five geographical miles, and three millions ſix hundred thouſand pounds ſterling revenue *.

SAVOY AND NICE.

" Conquered and taken poſſeſſion of. At leaſt about four hundred and eighteen geographical miles, one million five hundred thouſand inhabitants, and fifty thouſand pounds ſterling revenue.

CISALPINE REPUBLIC.

1. *Milan.*

" Conquered and tributary. The former Lombardy contained two hundred and thirty-five geographical miles, one million three hundred and forty thouſand inhabitants; and the net revenue amounted to three hundred thouſand pounds ſterling.

2. *Modena, Parma, and Piacenza.*

" Conquered and united to the tributary Ciſalpine republic; containing one hundred and eighty geographical miles, three hundred and thirty thouſand inhabitants; and net revenue thirty thouſand pounds ſterling †.

FORMER REPUBLIC OF VENICE.

" Conquered.—Whereof Breſcia, Verona, and the terra firma to the ſouth and weſt of the Adige, are united with the Ciſalpine republic.

" The iſlands of Zante, Corfu, Cephalonia, are united with France. The town of Venice, with the other parts of its ſtates, are ceded to Auſtria.

" Theſe territories contain eight hundred

* " We beg leave to differ from the author, and to ſtate on the authorities of Peſtel, Crome, and Mellebois, that the middle calculation of the population of this country amounts to two millions five hundred thouſand."

† " According to the authorities of Buſching and others, we beg leave to ſtate, that the ſize of theſe countries is one hundred and eighty-two geographical miles, the population five hundred and ſeventy thouſand, and the revenues one million eight hundred thouſand rix-dollars."

hundred geographical miles, two millions ſixty-three thouſand inhabitants; and revenue one million two hundred and forty thouſand pounds ſterling.

GENOA, OR LIGURIAN REPUBLIC.

"Conquered and tributary.—Containing one hundred geographical miles, four hundred and eighty thouſand inhabitants, and three hundred thouſand pounds ſterling revenue.

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THE SWISS OR LEMANIC REPUBLIC.

"Conquered and tributary.—Whereof the biſhopric of Baſle and Geneva are united to France. Containing nine hundred and fifty geographical miles, two millions of inhabitants; and revenue two hundred and ninety thouſand pounds ſterling." *P.* 20.

REFLECTIONS.

"IS there any example, from the day of creation to this moment, of a nation long rooted in its manners, becoming pure from having been corrupt? I know of none. How ſublime then would have been the achievement (for it is within the compaſs of moral effects), by a wiſe legiſlation, harmonizing with the paſſions, to have gradually changed and exalted the whole moral ſyſtem of France! But ſince the moral nature of men conſtitutes the moral nature of ſtates—for as men are compoſed of paſſions, ſo muſt ſocieties, which are compoſed of men—conſequently as men become victims to thoſe paſſions, ſo muſt ſtates, when the legiſlator has not ſpread his laws between ſocieties and their manners. This the French have not done; their moral ſyſtem is an incongruous maſs. They have added but new virulence to their old paſſions. It is, however, the ſpontaneous nature of the paſſions to grow in malignancy; and their ſhade deepens as it diffuſes itſelf from one to many. Thus what was egotiſm in the individual, (and where upon the face of the globe was this odious characteriſtic more glaring than in France?) ſtarts into inſolence and pride in nations. Perſonal pride too ſwells out into national ambition; and ambition being a paſſion of a double nature, which is compoſed of pride, and the deſire of poſſeſſion as the marks or inſtrument of power, we may contemplate its effects in an image of France to-day—a bloody coloſſus, brandiſhing in one hand the huge ſword of vain glory, holding in the other the vaſt ſack of ſpoliation, and trampling upon thrones and altars.

"But ſince ſuch is the alarming reſult of the policy of this republic, what is to follow? From the foregoing *facts* of plunder and oppreſſion—*chi compra terra, compra guerra*—and from the groſs violation of all the ſolid principles of legiſlation, conſidered externally and internally, we are warranted, upon the grounds of equity and incontrovertible experience, to ſay, *that France* MUST *undergo a change*. Her policy is inconſiſtent with the honour or ſecurity of other ſtates: it is wholly incompatible with her own exiſtence; her moral ſyſtem leaves her *ſupreme* but in *folly*, and the madneſs of her ambition muſt terminate in *equality*, with *ruined* Athens. That republic would have enſlaved all the other ſtates of Greece. To that republic then let France look, and tremble: let her look to ancient Rome. But a nation condemned to eternal infamy, can never emulate Roman grandeur. Britain poſſeſſes her vigour, France has her vices. Rome was the robber of ſtates:

'Omne ſacrum rapiente dextra.'
HOR.

"But where is now that ancient Rome? the theatre of all grandeur; the town of all nations! She beheld Europe, Africa, and Aſia, enchained to the car of her triumph: ſhe carried on the wings of her victorious eagles her thunder ſo far, that the nation paſſed as unknown upon the globe, which had not been vanquiſhed or ſurmounted by the Romans. This Rome had riſen upon the *ruins* of an hundred realms—but by *its ruin* an hundred realms enriched themſelves with ſpoils." *P.* 29.

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Goody Blake and Harry Gill.
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Lines written a few Miles above Tintern Abbey.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"IT is the honourable characteriſtic of poetry, that its materials are to be found in every ſubject which can intereſt the human mind. The evidence of this fact is to be ſought, not in the writings of critics, but in thoſe of poets themſelves.

"The majority of the following poems are to be conſidered as experiments. They were written chiefly with a view to aſcertain how far the language of converſation in the middle and lower claſſes of ſociety is adapted to the purpoſes of poetic pleaſure. Readers accuſtomed to the gaudineſs and inane phraſeology of many modern writers, if they perſiſt in reading this book to its concluſion, will perhaps frequently have to ſtruggle with feelings of ſtrangeneſs and awkwardneſs: they will look round for poetry, and will be induced to inquire by what ſpecies of courteſy theſe attempts can be permitted to aſſume that title. It is deſirable that ſuch readers, for their own ſakes, ſhould not ſuffer the ſolitary word Poetry, a word of very diſputed meaning, to ſtand in the way of their gratification; but that, while they are peruſing this book, they ſhould aſk themſelves, if it contains a natural delineation of human paſſions, human characters, and human incidents; and if the anſwer be favourable to the author's wiſhes, that they ſhould conſent to be pleaſed in ſpite of that moſt dreadful enemy to our pleaſures, our own pre-eſtabliſhed codes of deciſion.

"Readers of ſuperior judgment may diſapprove of the ſtyle in which many of theſe pieces are executed; it muſt be expected that many lines and phraſes will not exactly ſuit their taſte. It will perhaps appear to them, that, wiſhing to avoid the prevalent fault of the day, the author has ſometimes deſcended too low, and that many of his expreſſions are too familiar, and not of ſufficient dignity. It is apprehended, that the more converſant the reader is with our elder writers, and with thoſe of modern times who have been the moſt ſucceſsful in painting manners and paſſions, the fewer complaints of this kind will he have to make.

"An accurate taſte in poetry, and in all the other arts, Sir Joſhua Reynolds has obſerved, is an acquired talent, which can only be produced by ſevere thought, and a long-continued intercourſe with the beſt models of compoſition. This is mentioned not with ſo ridiculous a purpoſe as to prevent the moſt inexperienced reader from judging for himſelf; but merely to temper the raſhneſs of deciſion, and to ſuggeſt, that if poetry be a ſubject on which much time has not been beſtowed, the judgment may be erroneous, and that in many caſes it neceſſarily will be ſo.

"The

"The tale of Goody Blake and Harry Gill is founded on a well-authenticated fact which happened in Warwickſhire. Of the other poems in the collection, it may be proper to ſay that they are either abſolute inventions of the author, or facts which took place within his perſonal obſervation or that of his friends. The poem of the Thorn, as the reader will ſoon diſcover, is not ſuppoſed to be ſpoken in the author's own perſon: the character of the loquacious narrator will ſufficiently ſhow itſelf in the courſe of the ſtory. The Rime of the Ancyent Marinere was profeſſedly written in imitation of the *ſtyle*, as well as of the ſpirit of the elder poets; but with a few exceptions, the author believes that the language adopted in it has been equally intelligible for theſe three laſt centuries. The lines entitled Expoſtulation and Reply, and thoſe which follow, aroſe out of converſation with a friend who was ſomewhat unreaſonably attached to modern books of moral philoſophy."

EXTRACTS.

LINES LEFT UPON A SEAT IN A YEW-TREE, WHICH STANDS NEAR THE LAKE OF ESTHWAITE, ON A DESOLATE PART OF THE SHORE, YET COMMANDING A BEAUTIFUL PROSPECT.

"—NAY, traveller! reſt. This lonely yew-tree ſtands
Far from all human dwelling: what if here
No ſparkling rivulet ſpread the verdant herb;
What if theſe barren boughs the bee not loves;
Yet, if the wind breathe ſoft, the curling waves,
That break againſt the ſhore, ſhall lull thy mind
By one ſoft impulſe ſav'd from vacancy.

"———Who he was
That pil'd theſe ſtones, and with the moſſy ſod
Firſt cover'd o'er, and taught this aged tree,
Now wild, to bend its arms in circling ſhade,
I well remember.—He was one who own'd
No common ſoul. In youth, by genius nurs'd,
And big with lofty views, he to the world
Went forth, pure in his heart, againſt the taint
Of diſſolute tongues, 'gainſt jealouſy, and hate,
And ſcorn, againſt all enemies prepar'd,
All but neglect: and ſo, his ſpirit damp'd
At once, with raſh diſdain he turn'd away,
And with the food of pride ſuſtain'd his ſoul
In ſolitude.—Stranger! theſe gloomy boughs
Had charms for him; and here he lov'd to ſit,
His only viſitants a ſtraggling ſheep,
The ſtone-chat, or the glancing ſand-piper;
And on theſe barren rocks, with juniper,
And heath, and thiſtle, thinly ſprinkled o'er,
Fixing his downward eye, he many an hour
A morbid pleaſure nouriſh'd, tracing here
An emblem of his own unfruitful life:
And lifting up his head, he then would gaze
On the more diſtant ſcene; how lovely 'tis
Thou ſeeſt, and he would gaze till it became
Far lovelier, and his heart could not ſuſtain
The beauty ſtill more beauteous. Nor, that time,
Would he forget thoſe beings, to whoſe minds,
Warm from the labours of benevolence,
The world, and man himſelf, appear'd a ſcene
Of kindred loveline's: then he would ſigh
With mournful joy, to think that others felt
What he muſt never feel: and ſo, loſt man!
On viſionary views would fancy feed,
Till his eye ſtream'd with tears. In this deep vale
He died, this ſeat his only monument.

"If thou be one whoſe heart the holy forms
Of young imagination have kept pure,
Stranger!

Stranger! henceforth be warn'd; and know, that pride,
Howe'er diſguis'd in its own majeſty,
Is littleneſs; that he who feels contempt
For any living thing, hath faculties
Which he has never us'd; that thought with him
Is in its infancy. The man whoſe eye
Is ever on himſelf, doth look on one,
The leaſt of nature's works, one who might move
The wiſe man to that ſcorn which wiſdom holds
Unlawful, ever. O, be wiſer thou!
Inſtructed that true knowledge leads to love,
True dignity abides with him alone
Who, in the ſilent hour of inward thought,
Can ſtill ſuſpect, and ſtill revere himſelf,
In lowlineſs of heart." *P.* 59.

THE CONVICT.

"THE glory of evening was ſpread through the weſt;—
On the ſlope of a mountain I ſtood,
While the joy that precedes the calm ſeaſon of reſt
Rang loud through the meadow and wood.

" 'And muſt we then part from a dwelling ſo fair?'
In the pain of my ſpirit I ſaid,
And with a deep ſadneſs I turn'd, to repair
To the cell where the convict is laid.

" The thick-ribbed walls that o'erſhadow the gate
Reſound, and the dungeons unfold:
I pauſe; and at length, through the glimmering grate,
That outcaſt of pity behold.

" His black matted head on his ſhoulder is bent,
And deep is the ſigh of his breath,
And with ſtedfaſt dejection his eyes are intent
On the fetters that link him to death.

" 'Tis ſorrow enough on that viſage to gaze,
That body diſmiſs'd from his care;
Yet my fancy has pierc'd to his heart, and pourtrays
More terrible images there.

" His bones are conſum'd, and his life-blood is dried,
With wiſhes the paſt to undo;
And his crime, thro' the pains that o'erwhelm him, deſcried,
Still blackens and grows on his view.

" When from the dark ſynod, or blood-reeking field,
To his chamber the monarch is led,
All ſoothers of ſenſe their ſoft virtue ſhall yield,
And quietneſs pillow his head.

" But if Grief, ſelf-conſum'd, in oblivion would doze,
And Conſcience her tortures appeaſe,
'Mid tumult and uproar this man muſt repoſe,
In the comfortleſs vault of diſeaſe.

" When his fetters at night have ſo preſs'd on his limbs,
That the weight can no longer be borne,
If, while a half-ſlumber his mem'ry bedims,
The wretch on his pallet ſhould turn,

" While the jail-maſtiff howls at the dull clanking chain,
From the roots of his hair there ſhall ſtart
A thouſand ſharp punctures of cold-ſweating pain,
And terror ſhall leap at his heart.

" But now he half raiſes his deep-ſunken eye,
And the motion unſettles a tear;
The ſilence of ſorrow it ſeems to ſupply,
And aſks of me, why I am here.

" 'Poor victim! no idle intruder has ſtood
'With o'erweening complacence our ſtate to compare,
'But one, whoſe firſt wiſh is the wiſh to be good,
'Is come as a brother thy ſorrows to ſhare.

" 'At thy name though Compaſſion her nature reſign,
'Though in Virtue's proud mouth thy report be a ſtain,
'My care, if the arm of the mighty were mine,
'Would plant thee where yet thou might'ſt bloſſom again.'"

P. 197.

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THE

MONTHLY EPITOME,

For DECEMBER 1798.

XCV. *The Hiſtory of Hindoſtan;* its Arts, and its Sciences, as connected with the Hiſtory of the other great Empires of Aſia, during the moſt ancient Periods of the World. With numerous illuſtrative Engravings. By the AUTHOR of the INDIAN ANTIQUITIES. Vol. II. Parts I. and II. 4to. pp. 372. 1l. 5s. *Gardiner*, Princes Street.

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EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"WITH reſpect to that wonderful compoſition, the Life of Creeſhna itſelf, the reader will be pleaſed to peruſe it with that degree of candour to which

work, not originally intended
ublication, is entitled. It is a
though rapid tranſlation by
alled from a Perſian manu-
now depoſited, together with
ıſlation itſelf, in the Britiſh
n; it was done for his own pri-
atification before that gentle-
nal, and ever to be lamented,
n of the Indian muſes. I have
ſumed to alter it farther than
ut ſome parts which, however
le to a high-ſeaſoned Oriental
appeared to me to glow with
and images not ſufficiently
or an European eye. I ſhould
ſed more, but it was neceſſary
reader ſhould judge for him-
cerning this motley character,
as been ſo impiouſly paralleled
t of the Chriſtian Meſſiah. In
more extended eraſure would
terially altered the portrait.
der muſt ſee Creeſhna as he *is*,
of him properly; he muſt
late him with all the puerility
ntiouſneſs, as well as with all
ıe and dignity, attached to his
I never intended to do the
the adverſary, by making
a *perfect model of an incarnate*
It has coſt me immenſe labour
re it in this manner, for the
ye, from a voluminous manu-
hich, though the production
le pen, was by no means ſuf-
correct for that eye: many
ll remain obſcure, and many
t words are ſtill unexplained;
erfect as it is, the public will
think themſelves obliged to
ıe production of it, and know
ſet a proper value upon ſo
nd eſtimable a relic of ancient
terature, eſpecially when con-
in its connexion with other
unſpeakable intereſt and im-
to ſociety.

was my anxious wiſh to have
down the ancient Hiſtory of
the period at which it proper-
ates, that of the firſt invaſion
ſtan by the Arabian generals
venth century; but the great
the eighth Avatar has pre-
y deſcending farther down in
ls of time than the irruption
nder. For the hiſtory of the
ng period there are few mate-
Sanſcreet kind yet known to
ıs; the Brahmins ſeem to
n more zealous to preſerve the hiſtory of their wretched ſuperſtitions than that of the ſucceſſion of their kings, while the Greek and Roman writers afford but a ſcanty glimmering of information on that head. It forms, however, a very intereſting portion in Aſiatic annals, comprehending the hiſtory of the Ptolemys in Egypt, of the Seleucidæ, and their deſcendants in Syria, and of the ancient Parthians; and is intimately connected with that of Greece and Rome. If there remain in India, which there is great reaſon to doubt, any regular authentic hiſtory of the dynaſties that flouriſhed during thoſe centuries, they will probably in time be explored and detailed by the perſevering induſtry of the members of the Aſiatic Society. My buſineſs has been to arrange and combine what has already been explored and preſented to the public in detached fragments, and that office I have endeavoured faithfully to execute under the guidance of a pilot, whoſe deceaſe is the moſt fatal of all obſtacles that could have happened to the completion of a hiſtory of India on a more comprehenſive ſcale. To him was equally known the aſtronomical mythology of Greece and of Hindoſtan, and he alſo was able nicely to diſcriminate in their reſpective ſyſtems between what was hiſtory and what was fable. But I need not deſcant farther on the merits of Sir William Jones; they have been too often and too impreſſively diſplayed to need enumeration here. Suffice it to ſay, while I finally bid adieu to the melancholy ſubject, that in him Oriental ſcience loſt an invaluable patron, the Chriſtian religion an able defender, the Hindoos an upright and diſpaſſionate judge, and human nature itſelf one of its brighteſt ornaments." *P.* viii.

EXTRACTS.

THE INVASION OF INDIA BY SEMIRAMIS.

"ABOUT the nineteenth century before Chriſt, Semiramis, queen of Aſſyria, having, by the death of Ninus, her huſband, ſucceeded to the ſole ſovereignty of the vaſt empire which his arms and valour had acquired, undertook her celebrated expedition into India, an expedition which, from the romantic circumſtances recorded to have attended it, has been frequently ranked among the groſſeſt fables of

antiquity, but to the general truth of which the annals of India recently inveſtigated bear unequivocal teſtimony." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 154.

"The vaſt empire of Aſſyria, recorded at that period to have extended from the Perſian Gulf to the banks of the Tanaïs, and from the Indus to the Nile, being in profound peace, that vain-glorious princeſs turned her reſtleſs and ambitious thoughts towards the conquest of a country diſtinguiſhed by its immenſe wealth, unequalled beauty, and luxurious fertility of ſoil. Her preparations were, on all occaſions, as formidable as her deſigns were grand and comprehenſive; and ſhe, who erected the towers of haughty Babylon from the duſt, deemed it not impoſſible to level the loftieſt cities of India. For three years, we are informed, the army appropriated for the intended irruption was forming, and the braveſt and moſt expert ſoldiers, from all the provinces ſubject to Aſſyria, were enrolled in its number. They were to aſſemble by a certain period in the kingdom of Bactria, and thence to deſcend, like a tempeſt that ſweeps all before it, on the devoted country beyond the Indus.

"Semiramis had heard that the chief ſuperiority of the Indians in any land-engagement lay in their elephants; they boaſted that to produce theſe animals was the peculiar privilege of their own country, and thought themſelves invincible whilſt they had ſuch formidable champions, at once to defend themſelves and ſpread deſtruction through the ranks of the enemy. To deſtroy this ſource of confidence, ſhe is ſaid to have ordered a certain number of counterfeit elephants to be formed out of the ſkins of beaſts curiouſly ſewed together, and ſtuffed out in ſuch a manner as to reſemble the form of that unwieldy animal. Theſe enormous fabrics were placed on the backs of camels, and had each a particular attendant allotted as its conductor, after the manner of real elephants.

"As the Indus was to be paſſed, and the paſſage might be diſputed, her maritime preparations are repreſented as not leſs powerful than thoſe by land. She collected, therefore, from all parts thoſe who were ſkilled in the conſtruction of veſſels proper for the tranſportation of her innumerable forces over that river; and artificers from Phœnicia, Cyprus, and all the ſea-ports bordering on her Syrian dominions, awed by her menaces, or allured by her bounty, flocked to her capital. In the mean time whole foreſts were cut down to facilitate the project. Such expedition was uſed in the execution of her commands, that, in the third year from their commencement, theſe mighty efforts being completed, the immenſe army of the Aſſyrians aſſembled on the frontiers of Bactria towards India, while their naval armament darkened all the weſtern ſhores of the adjoining Indus.

"Staurobates is ſaid, by the Greek writers, to have been at that period the reigning monarch of India, and, conſiſtently with the native accounts, he muſt have been of the dynaſty of the Suryabans, or race of the ſun, who ſat on the throne during the firſt ages of the Cali Yug.

"Staurobates, undaunted by the menaces of Semiramis, and unmoved at the report of her formidable preparations, which ſeemed to threaten no leſs than the entire deſtruction of his empire, prepared with equal vigour to defend himſelf againſt the encroachment of a foe, provoked by no inſults, and inflamed by no wrongs, but urged only by the blind fury of ambition to attempt the ſubverſion of the ancient throne of India. To ward off the expected blow, it became neceſſary that the whole reſources of the empire ſhould be called forth, and all the forces it contained ſhould be brought into immediate action. An army, far ſuperior in number even to that of the Aſſyrian queen, was in a ſhort time collected, and every arm able to draw the bow or launch the javelin was extended in its defence. A more numerous train of elephants than had ever yet aſſembled on her plains, and decorated with every dreadful apparatus of offenſive war that could impreſs an enemy with terror, was brought together to ſupport this immenſe army, and to crush the enemy advancing in vain confidence of victory. But the urgency of ſo critical a ſituation required not only the moſt ſtrenuous exertions by land; a marine, proportionably numerous, was likewiſe indiſpenſably neceſſary to the ſalvation of the empire. To obtain this additional ſecurity, 4,000 barks were, with all expedition, conſtructed out of thoſe large bamboo canes with which the Indian rivers abound, and which are neither ſubject

10

to rot or be eaten of the worm. Theſe, ſtrongly compacted together, formed veſſels equally calculated for ſwiftneſs and ſecurity. In theſe veſſels, without delay, a conſiderable body of the Indian forces embarked, and waited in order and ſilence the approach of the Aſſyrians.

"If any credit can be given to the exaggerated account of Suidas, the army of Semiramis conſiſted, on this celebrated expedition, of above 4,000,000 of infantry and cavalry, 100,000 chariots armed with ſcythes, 200,000 camels for various uſes, and 3,000 veſſels *. The appointed general of this vaſt force was Dercetæus; although the queen herſelf, when ſhe arrived near the ſcene of action, took the command, and marched in perſon at the head of her forces. When this vaſt train arrived at the banks of the Indus, and Semiramis obſerved the enemy's fleet arranged along the oppoſite ſhore, ſhe gave orders for the immediate launching of the veſſels ſhe had conſtructed, and manned them with the moſt determined and experienced ſoldiers in her army. The ſhock is recorded to have been terrible, and the battle, for a long time, was obſtinately maintained on both ſides, but the greater experience in naval concerns of the Phœnicians and other maritime adventurers, who attended the Aſſyrian army, and who had been judiciouſly blended with the troops, gave, at length, a decided ſuperiority to her fleet, and victory declared for the invaders. Above a thouſand of the Indian veſſels were ſunk, and an immenſe multitude taken priſoners. The triumph of victory added new fury to the wild and boundleſs ambition which goaded the mind of Semiramis. She commanded her generals to let looſe their fury upon the frontiers of the invaded country. The whole coaſt of the Indus was deſolated for many leagues, and many rich and noble cities in its neighbourhood were firſt plundered and then levelled with the ground.

"The wary Indian monarch, although diſcomfited, diſdained to deſpond under the difficulty that involved him; but, rallying his forces, retired to ſome diſtance from the Indus, and, drawing up his troops in order of battle, invited the exulting enemy to renew the engagement by land. Semiramis, miſtaking this politic and cautious retreat for precipitate flight, immediately ordered a bridge of boats to be conſtructed and extended quite acroſs that wide and turbulent ſtream, on which, with her whole army, ſhe prepared to paſs with all the arrogance of a conqueror. Having arrived in ſafety on the eaſtern ſhore, and appointed a guard of 60,000 men to defend the bridge, ſhe haſtened with far more celerity than prudence to the field of battle, diſpoſing her counterfeit elephants in front to intimidate the enemy, who, at the ſight of them, was ſeized with equal wonder and conſternation. The wonder, however, was turned into juſt contempt, and that conſternation into ſhouts of triumph, when, by ſome deſerters from the Aſſyrians, they were informed, that the objects of their aſtoniſhment were only the artificial fabrication of the martial genius of Semiramis, and that the war-elephant ſtill remained the peculiar and unrivalled appendage of an Indian army. To remove every apprehenſion on that head, heralds were commanded, by ſound of trumpet, publicly to proclaim this intelligence throughout the camp; and the van of either army now meeting, commenced the important conflict that was to decide the fate of India.

"At the firſt onſet a circumſtance occurred which greatly contributed to keep alive the ardour of the Aſſyrians, and inſpire them with the ſtrongeſt hopes of a deciſive victory. The advanced legions of the Indian army conſiſted of cavalry and armed chariots; and the horſes, to whom elephants were no novel object, ruſhed on to the conflict with dreadful impetuoſity; but, when they approached nearer the line of thoſe pretended animals, the ſtrong and offenſive odour emitted by the hides ſo terrified and ſcared them, that they were immediately thrown into the utmoſt diſorder: the greater part threw their riders to the ground, or hurried them amazed and nerveleſs into the very centre of the Aſſyrian army. The active exploring eye of Semiramis, who was on fire to finiſh the undertaking ſhe had ſo ſucceſsfully begun, ſoon diſcovered the diſaſter; and that intrepid princeſs, inſtantly placing herſelf at the head of a ſelect

* "See Suidas on the word Semiramis."

body

body of her braveſt veterans, ruſhed upon the diſordered ranks of thoſe advanced legions, effected their complete overthrow, and drove them back to the main body of the Indians. Staurobates, unable to account for this freſh malady, was equally confounded and aſtoniſhed, but, quickly recovering from his confuſion, exerted himſelf with reſolution proportioned to the emergency, and moved forward with that vaſt body of infantry which compoſed the centre. The elephants followed after in an immenſe train, and in a ſhort time both armies were completely and in every part engaged. Than ſuch an engagement, if imagination has not had too great a ſhare in its formation, nothing can be conceived more terrible and ſanguinary; whether we conſider the number of the contending armies, or the magnitude of the prize for which they ſeparately fought. In fact, we are told, that the ſhock was beyond deſcription violent, that the action was long and obſtinate, and the carnage terrible, as well from the number as ferocity of the real elephants in the Indian army, who, raging through the field, ſpread havoc and diſmay among the ranks of the enemy, while their monſtrous and inanimate repreſentatives, on the contrary, ſerved only to encumber the Aſſyrian army and impede its motions. Haraſſed by the reſolute aſſaults of the Indians on the one hand, and trampled by the enraged elephants on the other, the fortitude of the Aſſyrians at length gave way, and they were purſued with great ſlaughter from the field to the banks of the Indus. Towards the cloſe of the engagement, the monarch of India and the empreſs of Aſſyria met, and perſonal combat enſued between theſe mighty competitors for fame and empire. Conſpicuous throughout the day on an elephant of uncommon magnitude, the former had fulfilled every duty of an active and wiſe commander, and the latter had fought with that romantic ſpirit of heroiſm which diſtinguiſhed every action of her life. She now hoped to bring the important point in debate to a ſpeedy concluſion, and, by the death of Staurobates, obtain the ſummit of her wiſhes. All her efforts, however, were ineffectual; nor was ſhe fortunate enough to make her royal antagoniſt feel the force of any weapon hurled by her arm. Staurobates, on the contrary, twice wounded the female invader of his realm; the firſt time with an arrow that grazed her arm, and the ſecond time with a javelin that pierced her ſhoulder. Stung with the agony of her wounds, but ſtill more deeply galled by the rout of her army, whom ſhe beheld flying on every ſide from the field in the utmoſt diſorder and confuſion, the diſtracted queen now turned the head of her horſe towards the Indus, and arrived in time to ſuperintend the diſgraceful paſſage of her ſquadrons over that river on which they had ſo lately been triumphant. The paſſage, however, was not accompliſhed but with conſiderable hazard, and with the loſs of the greater part of her remaining forces; for, ſo hot was the purſuit of the Indians, that, to avoid their fury, thouſands plunged into the ſtream, and were drowned; while thouſands more were trampled down in the hurry of tumultuous debarkation, and received a far leſs honourable death than their companions who died bravely fighting in the field of battle. The enraged Semiramis now prepared to take a ſevere revenge for the defeat of her troops. Obſerving that the groſs of her army had gained the ſhore, and that the Indians continued to purſue them over the bridge which ſhe had conſtructed, ſhe commanded that bridge to be ſuddenly cut down, by which an immenſe multitude of Indians were inſtantly ingulfed, while others were hurried down that rapid ſtream, or daſhed to pieces on its rocky banks.—This is the ſubſtance of what Diodorus Siculus hath handed down to us on the authority of Cteſias. Other writers of antiquity repreſent the ſequel as ſtill more fatal; for we are informed by ſome that ſhe periſhed in the expedition; and, by others, that ſhe made her eſcape with only twenty perſons in her retinue *.

"On the whole of this piece of hiſtory, it may be remarked, that, though there can ſcarcely be a doubt of there having lived, in the early ages of the Aſſyrian empire, ſuch a perſon as Semiramis (for ſome authors have even doubted her exiſtence), yet, that ſhe ever perform-

* "Conſult Diod. Sic. lib. ii. p. 107.; and Strabo, lib. x. p. 745."

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ch wonderful feats as are aſcribed
:r, or in perſon led even an army
India, much more an army of
aſtoniſhing magnitude, in that
t ſtate of the world, is a circum-
e in the higheſt degree ſuſpicious.
Valter Raleigh *, on this ſubject,
very properly obſerved, no one
on earth could poſſibly have
iſhed ſo vaſt a concourſe of living
ures as, on this occaſion, are ſaid
ave aſſembled in Bactria, 'had
ry man and beaſt but fed on
ſs.' And the remark of a later
:r †, on the million which Xerxes
d to have conducted out of Perſia
Greece, is pointedly applicable to
maginary myriads of Semiramis;
the deſtruction of ſo mighty a hoſt
have convulſed the whole of Aſia;
'numerous as the ſands of the
re' is an expreſſion which, at all
s, has been uſed by Oriental wri-
in regard to defeated armies;
that the ſource of theſe miſrepre-
tions exiſts in the exaggerating
of poets, in the inſatiable pride
exorbitant ambition of princes,
in the ſervile adulation of their
raphers.

I have already obſerved, that,
the romantic nature of her ex-
s and the exaggeration of her hiſ-
ns, the whole hiſtory of Semiramis
her triumphs has, by many judi-
hiſtorians and critics, been con-
ed as fabulous. Mr. Bryant con-
s, that no ſuch perſons ever exiſted
inus and Semiramis; that, by the
er, we muſt underſtand the Nine-
collectively; and, by the latter,
ople called Samarin, from their
ne, which was a dove, expreſſed
ramas. He is of opinion, that the
ns of a whole dynaſty have been
bed to two individuals; for he ad-
that thoſe people conquered the
es and Bactrians; extending their
inions weſtward as far as Phrygia
the river Tanaïs, and ſouthward
ir as Arabia and Egypt. Under
i alſo, he contends, the kingdoms
Aſſyria and Babylon were united;
that this union of the two empires
egorically termed the marriage of
is and Semiramis." *Vol.* ii. *p.*

XCVI. *Illuſtrations of Sterne*: with other Eſſays and Verſes. By JOHN FERRIAR, M. D. 8vo. pp. 314. 5s. *Cadell and Davies.*

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EXTRACTS.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS AND CHASTELARD.

"BRANTOME, an eye-witneſs of the early part of her life (Mary Stuart), informs us that ſhe was much attached

* "See Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World, p. 125."
† "Mr. Richardſon's Diſſertation on Eaſtern Manners, &c. p. 54, oct. edit."

to

to literature, and that ſhe patronized Ronſard and Du Bellay. Her dirge on the death of Francis II. which Brantome has preſerved, contains ſome touches of true feeling, amidſt its conceits.

"The affair of CHASTELARD, of which the ſame writer gives us an account, ſhows her affability to men of genius; though it muſt be confeſſed, that ſhe exhibited at laſt a degree of prudery, perhaps too auſtere.

"Chaſtelard was a young man of family and talents, who had embarked in the ſuite of Mary, when ſhe returned from France, to take poſſeſſion of a diſguſting ſovereignty. He paid his court to the queen by compoſing ſeveral pieces of poetry, during the voyage, and one among the reſt, which I have been tempted to imitate from Brantome's ſketch of it. 'Et entre autres 'il en fit une d'elle ſur un traduction 'en Italien; car il le parloit et l'entendoit bien, qui commence: *Che giova 'poſſeder citta e regni, &c.* Qui eſt un 'ſonnet très-bien fait, dont la ſubſtance 'eſt telle: *De quoi ſert poſſeder tant de 'royaumes, citez, villes, provinces; com-'mander a tant de peuples; je faire re-'ſpecter, craindre et admirer, et voir d'un 'chacun; et demeurer ſeule, et froide 'comme glace?'*

"What boots it to poſſeſs a royal ſtate,
To view fair ſubject-towns from princely tow'rs,
With maſk and ſong to ſport in frolic bow'rs,
Or watch with prudence o'er a nation's fate,
If the heart throb not to a tender mate;
If doom'd, when toaſts are o'er, and midnight hours,
Still to lie lonely in a widow'd bed,
And waſte in chill regret the ſecret hours?
Happier the lowly maid, by fondneſs led
To meet the tranſports of ſome humble ſwain,
Than ſhe, the object of her people's care,
Rever'd by all, who finds no heart to ſhare,
And pines, too great for love, in ſplendid pain.

"Mary ſought relief from the tireſome uniformity of the voyage, in attending to the productions of the young Frenchman; ſhe even deigned to reply to them, and amuſed herſelf frequently with his converſation. This dangerous familiarity overpowered the heart of poor Chaſtelard. He conceived a hopeleſs and unconquerable paſſion, and found himſelf, almoſt at the ſame moment, obliged to quit the preſence of its object, and to return to his native country.

"Soon afterwards, the civil wars began in France; and Chaſtelard, who was a Proteſtant, eagerly ſought a pretence for revi ſiting Scotland, in his averſion to take arms againſt the royal party. Mary received him with goodneſs, but ſhe ſoon repented her condeſcenſion. His paſſion no longer knew any bounds, and he was found one evening, by her women, concealed under her bed, juſt before ſhe retired to reſt. She conſulted equally her dignity and her natural mildneſs, by pardoning this fally of youthful frenzy, and commanding the affair to be ſuppreſſed. But Chaſtelard was incorrigible: he repeated his offence, and the queen delivered him up to her courts of juſtice, by which he was ſentenced to be beheaded.

"His conduct at the time of his death was romantic in the extreme. He would accept no ſpiritual aſſiſtance, but read, with great devotion, Ronſard's Hymn on Death. He then turned towards the queen's apartments, and exclaimed, *Farewell the faireſt, and moſt cruel princeſs in the world*; after which he ſubmitted to the ſtroke of juſtice, with the courage of a *Rinaldo* or an *Olinde*." P. 17.

WRITERS IMITATED BY STERNE—BURTON—BACON—BLOUNT—MONTAIGNE—BISHOP HALL.

"STERNE was no friend to gravity, for which he had very good reaſons; it was a quality which excited his diſguſt, even in authors who lived in times that exacted an appearance of it. Like the manager in the farce*, he ſometimes 'took the beſt part of 'their tragedy to put it into his own 'comedy.' Previous to the Reformation, great latitude in manners was aſſumed by the clergy. Bandello, who publiſhed three volumes of tales, in which he often laid aſide decorum, was a biſhop; and perhaps ſome of Sterne's

* "The Critic."

friends

friends expected him to become one alſo, without conſidering the ſeverity of conduct required in proteſtant prelates. His friend Hall has run the parallel to my hands.

"Why mayn't BANDELLO have a rap?
Why mayn't I imitate BANDELLO?
There never was a prelate's cap
Beſtow'd upon a droller fellow.
Like TRISTRAM in mirth delighting;
Like TRISTRAM a pleaſant writer;
Like his, I hope that TRISTRAM's writing
Will be rewarded with a mitre *.

"Sterne has contrived to give a ludicrous turn to thoſe paſſages which he took from BURTON's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, a book, once the favourite of the learned and the witty, and a ſource of ſurreptitious learning to many others beſides our author. I had often wondered at the pains beſtowed by Sterne in ridiculing opinions not faſhionable in his time, and had thought it ſingular, that he ſhould produce the portrait of his ſophiſt, Mr. Shandy, with all the ſtains and mouldineſs of the laſt century about him. I am now convinced that moſt of the ſingularities of that character were drawn from the peruſal of Burton." *P.* 55.

"The *Anatomy of Melancholy*, though written on a regular plan, conſiſts chiefly of quotations: the author has honeſtly termed it a *cento*. He collects, under every diviſion, the opinions of a multitude of writers, without regard to chronological order, and has too often the modeſty to decline the interpoſition of his own ſentiments. Indeed the bulk of his materials generally overwhelms him. In the courſe of his folio, he has contrived to treat a great variety of topics, that ſeem very looſely connected with the general ſubject, and, like Bayle, when he ſtarts a favourite train of quotations, he does not ſcruple to let the digreſſion outrun the principal queſtion. Thus from the doctrines of religion to military diſcipline, from inland navigation to the morality of dancing-ſchools, every thing is diſcuſſed and determined.

"In his introductory addreſs to the reader, where he indulges himſelf in an Utopian ſketch of a perfect government (with due homage previouſly paid to the character of James I.), we find the origin of Mr. Shandy's notions on this ſubject. The paſſages are too long to be tranſcribed.

"The quaintneſs of many of his diviſions ſeems to have given Sterne the hint of his ludicrous titles to ſeveral chapters; and the riſible effect of Burton's grave endeavours to prove indiſputable facts by weighty quotations, he has happily caught, and ſometimes well burleſqued. The archneſs which Burton diſplays occaſionally, and his indulgence of playful digreſſions from the moſt ſerious diſcuſſions, often give his ſtyle an air of familiar converſation, notwithſtanding the laborious collections which ſupply his text. He was capable of writing excellent poetry, but he ſeems to have cultivated this talent too little. The Engliſh verſes prefixed to his book, which poſſeſs beautiful imagery, and great ſweetneſs of verſification, have been frequently publiſhed. His Latin elegiac verſes addreſſed to his book ſhow a very agreeable turn for raillery." *P.* 58.

"It is very ſingular, that in the introduction to the Fragment on Whiſkers, which contains an evident copy, Sterne ſhould take occaſion to abuſe plagiariſts. 'Shall we for ever make 'new books, as apothecaries make new 'mixtures, by pouring only out of one 'veſſel into another? Are we for ever 'to be twiſting and untwiſting the ſame 'rope? for ever in the ſame track—'for ever at the ſame pace?' And it is more ſingular that all this declamation ſhould be taken, word for word, from Burton's introduction.

"'*As apothecaries, we make new mix-*
'*tures every day, pour out of one veſſel into*
'*another; and as thoſe old Romans robbed*
'*all the cities of the world, to ſet out their*
'*bad-ſited Rome, we ſkim off the cream of*
'*other men's wits, pick the choice flowers*
'*of their tilled gardens, to ſet out our own*
'*ſterile plots* ‡.' Again, '*We weave the*
'*ſame web ſtill, twiſt the ſame rope again*
'*and again* §.' *P.* 66.

"'One denier, cried the order of 'mercy—one ſingle denier, in behalf 'of a thouſand patient captives, whoſe 'eyes look towards heaven and you 'for their redemption.

"'——The Lady Bauſſiere rode on.

"'Pity the unhappy, ſaid a devout, 'venerable, hoary-headed man, meek-

* "Zachary's Tale."

§ "Ib. p. 5."

‡ "Burton, p. 4."

'ly holding up a box, begirt with iron, 'in his withered hands—I beg for the 'unfortunate—good my lady, 'tis for 'a priſon—for an hoſpital—'tis for an 'old man—a poor man undone by ſhip-'wreck, by ſuretyſhip, by fire—I call 'God and all his angels to witneſs—'tis 'to clothe the naked—to feed the 'hungry—'tis to comfort the ſick and 'the broken-hearted.

"'——The Lady Bauſſiere rode on.

"'A decayed kinſman bowed him-'ſelf to the ground.

"'——The Lady Bauſſiere rode on.

"'He ran begging bare-headed on 'one ſide of her palfrey, conjuring her 'by the former bonds of friendſhip, 'alliance, conſanguinity, &c.—couſin, 'aunt, ſiſter, mother—for virtue's 'ſake, for your own, for mine, for 'Chriſt's ſake, remember me—pity 'me.

"'—— The Lady Bauſſiere rode 'on*.'

"The citation of the original paſſage from Burton will confirm all I have ſaid of his ſtyle.

"'*A poor decayed kinſman of his ſets 'upon him by the way in all his jollity, and 'runs begging bare-headed by him, con-'juring him by thoſe former bonds of 'friendſhip, alliance, conſanguinity, &c. 'uncle, couſin, brother, father,——ſhow 'ſome pity for Chriſt's ſake, pity a ſick 'man, an old man, &c. he cares not, ride 'on: pretend ſickneſs, inevitable loſs of 'limbs, plead ſuretyſhip, or ſhipwreck, 'fires, common calamities, ſhow thy wants 'and imperfections,——ſwear, proteſt, 'take God and all his angels to witneſs, 'quære peregrinum, thou art a counterfeit 'crank, a cheater, he is not touched with 'it, pauper ubique jacet, ride on, he takes 'no notice of it. Put up a ſupplication to 'him in the name of a thouſand orphans, 'an hoſpital, a ſpittle, a priſon as he goes 'by, they cry out to him for aid: ride on '——Show him a decayed haven, a 'bridge, a ſchool, a fortification, &c. or 'ſome public work: ride on. Good your 'worſhip, your honour, for God's ſake, your 'country's ſake: ride on'*†." P. 69.

"Let us follow Sterne again. 'Re-'turning out of Aſia, when I ſailed 'from Ægina towards Megara, I be-'gan to view the country round about. 'Ægina was behind me, Megara was 'before, Pyræus on the right hand, 'Corinth on the left. What flouriſh-'ing towns now proſtrate on the earth! 'Alas! alas! ſaid I to myſelf, that a 'man ſhould diſturb his ſoul for the 'loſs of a child, when ſo much as this 'lies awfully buried in his preſence. 'Remember, ſaid I to myſelf again—'remember that thou art a man.'

"This is, with ſome ſlight variations, Burton's tranſlation of Servius's letter. Sterne alters juſt enough, to ſhow that he had not attended to the original. Burton's verſion follows.

"'*Returning out of Aſia, when I ſail-'ed from Ægina towards Megara, I be-'gan to view the country round about. 'Ægina was behind me, Megara before, 'Pyræus on the right hand, Corinth on the 'left. What flouriſhing towns heretofore, 'now proſtrate and overwhelmed before 'mine eyes! Alas, why are we men ſo 'much diſquieted with the departure of a 'friend, whoſe life is much ſhorter? when 'ſo many goodly cities lie buried before us. 'Remember, O Servius, thou art a man; 'and with that I was much confirmed, 'and corrected myſelf.' P. 76.

"Again—'Conſider, brother Toby, '—when we are, death is not, and 'when death is, we are not.'—So Burton tranſlates a paſſage in Seneca: *When we are, death is not; but when death is, then we are not.* The original words are, *quum nos ſumus, mors non adeſt; cum vero mors adeſt, tum nos non ſumus.*

"'For this reaſon, continued my 'father, it is worthy to recollect, how 'little alteration in great men the ap-'proaches of death have made. Veſ-'paſian died in a jeſt—Galba with a 'ſentence—Septimius Severus in a diſ-'patch; Tiberius in diſſimulation, and 'Cæſar Auguſtus in a compliment.' This concluſion of ſo remarkable a chapter is copied, omitting ſome quotations, almoſt verbatim, from Lord Verulam's Eſſay on Death.

"Sterne has taken two other paſſages from this ſhort eſſay: 'There is 'no terror, brother Toby, in its looks, 'but what it borrows from groans and 'convulſions—and the blowing of 'noſes, and the wiping away of tears 'with the bottoms of curtains in a dy-'ing man's room.' Thus Bacon—'*Groans and convulſions, and diſcoloured 'face, and friends weeping, and blacks, 'and obſequies, and the like, ſhow death 'terrible.*' Again, Corporal Trim, in his harangue, 'in hot purſuit, the 'wound itſelf which brings him is not 'felt.'

* "Triſtram Shandy, vol. v. chap. i." † "Anat. of Melanch. p. 269."

'felt.' Bacon ſays, '*He that dies in an earneſt purſuit, is like one that is wounded in hot blood, who for the time ſcarce feels the hurt.*'

"Among theſe inſtances of remarkable deaths, I am ſurpriſed that the curious ſtory of Cardinal Bentivoglio did not occur to Sterne. When the cardinal entered the conclave, after the death of Urban VIII. he was unfortunately lodged in the chamber next to one who ſlept and ſnored *quantum poterat*, ſays Erythræus, all night long. Poor Bentivoglio, worn down to a ſhadow by his literary purſuits, and his diſappointments, and already but too wakeful, paſſed eleven nights without ſleep, by the ſnoring of his neighbour; when ſymptoms of fever appearing, he was removed to a more quiet room, in which he ſoon finiſhed his days." *P.* 79.

"The fragment reſpecting the Abderitans, in the Sentimental Journey, is taken from Burton's chapter of *Artificial Allurements* *. '*At Abdera in Thrace* (ſays Burton) *Andromeda, one of Euripides' tragedies, being played, the ſpectators were ſo much moved with the object, and thoſe pathetical ſpeeches of Perſeus, among the reſt, O Cupid prince of gods and men, &c. that every man almoſt, a good while after, ſpake pure iambics, and raved ſtill on Perſeus's ſpeech, O Cupid, prince of gods and men. As cur-men, boys, and prentices, when a new ſong is publiſhed with us, go ſinging that new tune ſtill in the ſtreets, they continually acted that tragical part of Perſeus, and in every man's mouth was, O Cupid, in every ſtreet, O Cupid, in every houſe almoſt, O Cupid, prince of gods and men; pronouncing ſtill, like ſtage-players, O Cupid. They were ſo poſſeſſed all with that rapture, and thought of that pathetical love-ſpeech, they could not, a long time after, forget, or drive it out of their minds, but, O Cupid, prince of gods and men, was ever in their mouths.*' Why Sterne ſhould have called this a fragment, I cannot imagine; unleſs, as Burton forgot to quote his author, Sterne was not aware that the ſtory was taken from the introduction to Lucian's Eſſay on the Method of writing Hiſtory.

"Burton has ſpoiled this paſſage by an unfaithful tranſlation. Sterne has worked it up to a beautiful picture, but very different from the original in Lucian, with which, I am perſuaded, he was unacquainted.

"That part of Mr. Shandy's letter to Uncle Toby, which conſiſts of obſolete medical practices, is taken from one of Burton's chapters on the cure of Love-melancholy †.

"Gordonius's preſcription of a ſevere beating for the cure of love, ſeems to have entertained Sterne greatly. This remedy was once a favourite with phyſicians, in the cure of many diſeaſes: there was then good reaſon for giving *birch* a place in the diſpenſatories. To ſay nothing of Luther's practice in the caſe of his maid-ſervant, which I ſhall have occaſion to mention afterwards, we find in the Appendix to Wepfer's *Hiſtoriæ Apoplecticorum*, an account of a ſoldier, who prevented an attack of the apoplexy, by flogging himſelf, till blood ran freely from his back and noſtrils. Oribaſius, one of the virtuoſi of that time, wrote to recommend whipping in fevers. Dr. Muſgrave quotes a German phyſician, who cured two of his patients of dyſentery, by drubbing them as much as was ſufficient ‡.

"The practice of theſe terrible doctors among unfortunate lunatics, is too notorious. One of them directs the application for love-melancholy in this elegant manner, in his book; *ſi juvenis eſt, flagelletur ejus culus cum verberibus* §, *et ſi non fiſtit, ponatur in fundo turris cum pane et aqua, &c.*

"Campanella tells a curious ſtory of an Italian prince, an excellent muſician, *qui alvum deponere non poterat, niſi verberatus a ſervo ad id adſcito* ‖. I omit many other preſcriptions of the ſame kind. Theſe inſtances are ſufficient to eſtabliſh the predilection of the faculty for this practice, which Butler has ſo highly celebrated for its moral tendency:

"Whipping that's virtue's governeſs,
Tut'reſs of arts and ſciences;
That mends the groſs miſtakes of nature,
And puts new life into dull matter;
That lays foundation for renown,
And all the honours of the gown ¶.

"Peter I. of Ruſſia ſeems to have

* "Page 301." † "Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 333 to 335."
‡ "Of the Qualities of the Nerves, p. 138." § "Meibomius, p. 5, et ſeq."
‖ "Idem." ¶ "Hudibras, part ii. canto i."

adopted this philoſophy, for we are aſſured that he was accuſtomed to cane his miniſters and courtiers, for high miſdemeanours, with his own imperial hands.

"Sterne has made frequent references to Montaigne: the beſt commentary on the fifth chapter of Triſtram Shandy, vol. VIII. is Montaigne's eſſay on the ſubject of that chapter.

"Charges of plagiariſm in his Sermons have been brought againſt Sterne, which I have not been anxious to inveſtigate, as in that ſpecies of compoſition the principal matter muſt conſiſt of repetitions. But it has long been my opinion, that the manner, the ſtyle, and the ſelection of ſubjects for thoſe ſermons, were derived from the excellent *Contemplations* of Biſhop Hall. There is a delicacy of thought, and tenderneſs of expreſſion in the good Biſhop's compoſitions, from the tranſfuſion of which Sterne looked for immortality." *P.* 90.

"Sterne's twelfth Sermon, on the Forgiveneſs of Injuries, is merely a dilated commentary on the beautiful concluſion of the *Contemplation* 'of 'Joſeph.'

"The ſixteenth Sermon contains a more ſtriking imitation. 'There is no 'ſmall degree of malicious craft in fix-'ing upon a ſeaſon to give a mark of 'enmity and ill-will;—a word, a look, 'which, at one time, would make no 'impreſſion,—at another time wounds 'the heart; and, like a ſhaft flying 'with the wind, pierces deep, which 'with its own natural force, would 'ſcarce have reached the object aimed 'at.'

"This is little varied from the original: '*There is no ſmall cruelty in the 'picking out of a time for miſchief; that 'word would ſcarce gall at one ſeaſon, 'which at another killeth. The ſame ſhaft 'flying with the wind pierces deep, which 'againſt it, can hardly find ſtrength to ſtick 'upright* *.'

"In Sterne's fifth Sermon, the *Contemplation* of 'Elijah with the Sarep-'tan,' is cloſely followed. Witneſs this paſſage out of others: 'The pro-'phet follows the call of his God:— 'the ſame hand which brought him to 'the gate of the city, had led alſo the 'poor widow out of her doors, op-'preſſed with ſorrow †.'

"'*The prophet follows the call of his 'God; the ſame hand that brought him to 'the gate of Sarepta, led alſo this poor 'widow out of her doors* ‡.'

"The ſucceeding paſſages which correſpond are too long for inſertion.

"Sterne has acknowledged his acquaintance with this book, by the diſingenuity of two ludicrous quotations in Triſtram Shandy §.

"The uſe which Sterne made of Burton and Hall, and his great familiarity with their works, had conſiderable influence on his ſtyle; it was rendered, by aſſimilation with theirs, more eaſy, more natural, and more expreſſive. Every writer of taſte and feeling muſt indeed be invigorated, by drinking at the 'pure well of Engliſh 'undefiled;' but like the Fountain of Youth, celebrated in the old romances, its waters generally elude the utmoſt efforts of thoſe who ſtrive to appropriate them." *P.* 97.

"There is one paſſage in the ſeventh volume, which the circumſtances of Sterne's death render pathetic. A believer in the doctrine of pre-ſentiment would think it a prop to his theory. It is as ſtriking as Swift's digreſſion on madneſs, in the Tale of a Tub.

"'Was I in a condition to ſtipulate 'with death—I ſhould certainly declare 'againſt ſubmitting to it before my 'friends; and therefore I never ſeri-'ouſly think upon the mode and man-'ner of this great cataſtrophe, which 'generally takes up and torments my 'thoughts as much as the cataſtrophe 'itſelf, but I conſtantly draw the cur-'tain acroſs it with this wiſh, that the 'Diſpoſer of all things may ſo order it, 'that it happen not to me in my own 'houſe—but rather in ſome decent inn '——At home,—I know it,—the con-'cern of my friends, and the laſt ſer-'vices of wiping my brows and ſmooth-'ing my pillow, will ſo crucify my 'ſoul, that I ſhall die of a diſtemper 'which my phyſician is not aware of: 'but in an inn, the few cold offices I 'wanted, would be purchaſed with a 'few guineas, and paid me with an un-'diſturbed but punctual attention.' It is known that Sterne died in hired lodgings, and I have been told, that his attendants robbed him even of his gold ſleeve buttons, while he was expiring.

* "Hall's Shimei Curſing." † "Sterne." ‡ "Biſhop Hall, p. 1323."
§ "Vol. I. chap. xxii. and vol. VII. chap. xiii.

"Yet

"Yet a paragraph in Burnet's Hiſtory of his own Times has been pointed out, in a periodical work *, from which both the ſentiments and expreſſions of Sterne, in this paſſage, were certainly taken. This appears to me one of the moſt curious detections of his imitations; but I ſhall not be ſurpriſed if many others, equally unexpected, ſhould be noticed hereafter. The extract from Burnet follows:

"'He (Archbiſhop Leighton) uſed 'often to ſay, that if he were to chooſe 'a place to die in, it ſhould be an 'inn; it looking like a pilgrim's going 'home, to whom this world was all as 'an inn, and who was weary of the 'noiſe and confuſion in it. He added, 'that the officious tenderneſs and care 'of friends was an entanglement to a 'dying man; and that the unconcern-'ed attendance of thoſe that could be 'procured in ſuch a place would give 'leſs diſturbance' †." *P.* 174.

KNASTER;

AN ELEGY.

Written in 1791.

"THE following elegy was originally written, to rally a particular friend on his attachment to German tobacco, and German literature. It is well known to the learned, that the tobacco chiefly ſmoked by philoſophers in Germany, is denominated Knaſter; but it may be neceſſary to apprize the reader, that when this poem was compoſed, the fragrant weed was ſold in covers, marked as low-priced tea, for the purpoſe of evading the exciſe laws. The ſubject did not appear conſiderable enough to excite the ſympathy of the public, till I found the Profeſſor KOTZEBUE had founded the diſtreſs of a ſerious comedy on a ſimilar incident. In his *Indians in England* ‡, he repreſents an amiable baronet, overwhelmed with affliction, from the want of a pot of porter, and a pipe of tobacco. Convinced of my error, by the approbation with which his work has been received, I have ventured to draw my elegy from the heap of my papers, and to produce it, with ſome ſlight alterations, and with the ſuppreſſion of all perſonal alluſions.

KNASTER.

"DEEP in a den, conceal'd from Phœbus' beams,
Where neighb'ring IRWELL leads his ſable ſtreams,
Where miſty dye-rooms fragrant ſcents beſtow,
And fires more fierce than love for ever glow,
Damætas ſate; his drooping head, oppreſt
By heavy care, hung ſullen on his breaſt:
His idle pipe was thrown neglected by,
His books were tumbled, and his curls awry.
Beneath, the furnace ſigh'd in thicker ſmoke,
Each loom return'd his groans with double ſtroke;
In mournful heaps around his foſſils lay,
And each ſad cryſtal ſhot a wat'ry ray.
'Ah! what,' he cry'd, 'avails an honour'd place,
'Or what the praiſe of learning's hectic race!
'In vain, to boaſt my well-inſtructed eyes,
'I dip in buckets, or in baſkets riſe;
'Now plung'd, like Hob, to ſprawl in dirty wells,
'Now bent, with demon-forms, in murky cells,
'Or where columnar ſalt enchants the ſoul,
'Or ſtarry roofs enrich the northern hole.
'Not me th' adjacent furnace can delight,
'That cheers, with chemic gleam, the languid night.
'In vain my cryſtals boaſt their angles true,
'In vain my port preſents the genuine hue;
'Nor ſpars nor wine my ſpirits can reſtore,
'My Knaſter's out, and pleaſure is no more.
'To German books for refuge ſhall I fly?
'Without my Knaſter theſe no bliſs ſupply.
'Here in light tomes grave MEINERS, prone to pore,
'Like thin bank-notes, confines a weighty ſtore;

* "Gentleman's Magazine, for June 1798, under the ſignature of R. F."
† "Vol. II. p. 259, 8vo."
‡ "See 'The German Miſcellany,' by Mr. Thompſon."

'Here

'Here BURGHER's muſe, with ghoſtly terrors pale,
'Runs, 'hurry-ſkurry *,' through the nurſery-tale;
'Here HUON loves, while wizard-thunders roll,
'Here Gorgon-SCHILLER petrifies the ſoul;
'CRELL's ſooty chemiſts here their lights impart;
'Here PALLAS, ſkill'd in ev'ry barbarous art.
'In vain to me each ſhining page is ſpread,
'Without tobacco ne'er compos'd—nor read.
† 'Who Knaſter loves not, be he doom'd to feed
'With Caffres foul, or ſuck Virginia's weed.
‡ 'At morn I love ſegars, at noon admire
'The Britiſh compound, pearly from the fire;
'But Knaſter always, Knaſter is my ſong,
'In ſtudious gloom, or 'mid th' aſſembly's throng.
'Let pompous BRUCE deſcribe in boaſtful ſtyle,
'The wondrous ſprings of fertilizing Nile:
'Fool! for ſo many reſtleſs years to roam,
'To drink ſuch water as we find at home;
'And know, to end his long, romantic dreams,
'That Nile ariſes—much like other ſtreams.
'Far other ſtreams let me diſcover here,
'Of yellow grog, or briſkly-ſparkling beer!
'But more my glory, more my pride, to ſee
'My Knaſter cas'd, with pious fraud, like tea;
'Glad ſoars the muſe, and crowing claps her wings,
'At my diſcovery, hid, like his, from kings.
'Some chaſe the fair, ſome dirty grubs employ,
'And ſome the ball, and ſome the race enjoy.
'COOPER the courting Sciences denies,
'And from their envied love to bleaching flies.
'Let ſerious fiddling nobler minds engage,
'Or dark black-letter charm the ſtudious ſage;
'I'd envy none their rattles, could I ſit
'To feaſt on Knaſter, and Teutonic wit.'
"Lo, while I ſpeak the furnace-red decays,
And coy by fits the modeſt moon-beam plays,
Which through yond' threat'ning clouds, that bode a ſhower,
Juſt tips with tender light the Old-Church tower.
Now wheels the doubtful bat in blund'ring rings,
Now, 'Half paſt ten,' the doleful watchman ſings.
To-morrow *Bower* ſupplies my fav'rite ſtore:
My Knaſter's out—and I can watch no more." *P.* 303.

XCVII. *A Voyage to the South Atlantic and round Cape Horn into the Pacific Ocean*, for the Purpoſe of extending the Spermaceti Whale Fiſheries, and other Objects of Commerce, by aſcertaining the Ports, Bays, Harbours, and anchoring Births, in certain Iſlands and Coaſts in thoſe Seas, at which the Ships of the Britiſh Merchants might be refitted. Undertaken and performed by Captain JAMES COLNETT, of the Royal Navy, in the Ship Rattler. 4to. pp. 179. 1l. 5s. *Arrowſmith*, Charles Street, Soho; *Egerton*.

* "*Hurry-ſkurry:* one of the phraſes, by which ſome tranſlators of Burgher's Leonore have attempted to convey an adequate impreſſion of the energy and elegance of their original."

† "Qui Bavium non odit, &c."

‡ "In ſpring the fields, in autumn hills I love,
At morn the plains, at noon the ſhady grove,
But Delia always; abſent from her ſight,
Nor plains at morn, nor groves at noon delight." POPE.

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Chap. XI. September.—From Iſle St. Helena to England.

SKETCH OF THE INTRODUCTION.

CAPTAIN Colnett, previous to his late voyage to the South Atlantic, had been engaged in various commercial undertakings on the N. W. coaſt of America, during a period of ſeven years: having ſurveyed the coaſt from 36° to 60° N. the inland part of which was before little known to European navigators, he diſcovered many conſiderable inlets, particularly between 50° and 53° N. which were ſuppoſed to communicate with Hudſon's Bay. Theſe inlets have ſince been more particularly examined by Captain Vancouver of the royal navy *.

Captain Colnett made two voyages to China; but on his return from the firſt of them was unfortunately captured by the Spaniards at Nootka Sound, and detained priſoner thirteen months: loſing four of his veſſels, and moſt of his officers, and half the crew, becoming victims to diſeaſe, he was at length indebted for his liberty to the ſpirited conduct

* See a detail of this Voyage, with extracts, in our Numbers for September, October, and November laſt.

of

of our Government. Returning to Nootka in his only remaining veſſel, he procured a cargo of furs for China; a prohibition of the ſale of theſe articles taking place, he proceeded, for a market, to the weſt ſide of Japan, and eaſt of Corea; on the coaſt of the latter place, unfortunately loſing his rudder, he was obliged to put back into the port of Chuſan, on the north part of China: at this place he was in danger of being plundered by the Chineſe, and returned to Canton. His veſſel was ſold at Macao, and he ſailed with his cargo in an Eaſt India Company's ſhip for England.

In conſequence of an application to the Board of Admiralty, Captain C. was nominated to undertake his preſent voyage, which was planned in conſequence of a memorial from the merchants of the city of London concerned in the South Sea fiſheries, to the Board of Trade, for the purpoſe of diſcovering ſuch ports for the ſouth whale fiſhers who voyage round Cape Horn, as might afford them the neceſſary advantages of refreſhment and ſecurity to refit.

EXTRACTS.

VIOLENT STORM.

March 23, 1793.

"THE autumnal equinoctial gale came on us the 23d of March, and held upwards of four days, with frequent claps of thunder, accompanied by lightning, hail, and rain. It blew as hard as I ever remember, and, for ſeveral hours, we could not venture to ſhow any ſail. At the ſame time a whirlwind, or typhoon, aroſe to windward, from whence, in one of the ſqualls, two balls of fire, about the ſize of cricket-balls, fell on board. One of them ſtruck the anchor, which was houſed on the forecaſtle, and, burſting into particles, ſtruck the chief mate and one of the ſeamen, who fell down in excruciating tortures. On examining them, ſeveral holes appeared to have been burned in their clothes, which were of flannel; and in various parts of their bodies there were ſmall wounds, as if made with an hot iron, of the ſize of a ſixpenny piece. I immediately ordered ſome of the crew to perform the operation of the Otaheiteans, called roro mee *, which cauſed a conſiderable abatement of their pains, but ſeveral days elapſed before they were perfectly recovered. The other ball ſtruck the funnel of the caboooſe, made an exploſion equal to that of a ſwivel gun, and burned ſeveral holes in the mizen ſtay-ſail and main-ſail, which were handed. At the height of it the barometer was 28°. The alarm which we may be ſuppoſed to have experienced during the whirlwind was not allayed by the noiſe of the birds, who, not conſidering the ſhip to be a place of ſafety, as is the caſe in common gales, appeared, by the violence of their ſhrieks and the irregularity of their flight, to be ſenſible of the danger; for, as the ſquall approached them, numbers plunged into the ſea, to avoid it; while thoſe who could not eſcape its influence were whirled, in a ſpiral manner, out of ſight, in an inſtant. It very fortunately reached us only within two cables length of each beam, and ſo paſſed ahead of the ſhip to the north. From our firſt ſeeing, to our loſing ſight of it, was about half an hour. In this gale I loſt the greateſt part of my live ſtock, together with all the vegetables that hung at the ſtern of the ſhip." *P.* 14.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF MR. FALKNER.

"MR. Thomas Falkner was the ſon of a ſurgeon of eminence at Manchester, and was brought up in his father's profeſſion, for which he always manifeſted the moſt promiſing diſpoſitions. To complete his profeſſional ſtudies, he was ſent to London, to attend Saint Thomas's hoſpital; and, happening to lodge in Tooley Street, on the Surry bank of the Thames, he made an acquaintance with the maſter of a ſhip employed in the Guinea

* "Roro mee. It conſiſts in graſping the fleſhy parts of the body, legs, and arms, and working it with the fingers."

trade,

trade, who perſuaded the young ſurgeon to accompany him in his next voyage in his profeſſional capacity.—On his return to England, he engaged to go in the ſame ſituation on board a merchant-ſhip to Cadiz, from whence he continued his voyage to Buenos Ayres, a Spaniſh ſettlement on the river La Plata. Here he fell ſick, and was in ſo dangerous a ſtate when his ſhip was ready to depart, as not to be in a condition to be carried on board; ſo ſhe ſailed without him. The Jeſuits, of which there was a college at Buenos Ayres, nurſed him during his illneſs with the greateſt care and kindeſt aſſiduity; and perceiving the very great advantage which they would derive, in their miſſions, from poſſeſſing a brother who was ſo well ſkilled in medicine and ſurgery, ſpared no pains to win his affection and ſecure his confidence. In ſhort, they ſo worked upon his mind, as to perſuade him to enter into their college, and, finally, to become one of their order. He now entered upon his miniſtry among the Indians, who inhabit the vaſt track of country between the river La Plata and the Straits of Magellan. His ſkill in the cure of diſeaſes, and in performing chirurgical operations, together with his knowledge of mechanics, rendered his miſſion ſucceſsful beyond example. In this country he remained near forty years, and was among the perſons appointed by the Spaniſh government to make a ſurvey of the coaſts between the Brazils and the Terra del Fuego, Falkland's iſlands, &c. When the ſociety of Jeſuits was diſſolved, he was ſent back to Spain, and, after an abſence of near forty years, arrived in his native country. Soon after his return to England, he became domeſtic chaplain to Robert Berkley, Eſq. of Spetchley, near Worceſter, a Roman Catholic gentleman of diſtinguiſhed knowledge, moſt reſpectable character, and large fortune. There he wrote the account of Patagonia, which was afterwards publiſhed with a map corrected from that of D'Anville, according to his own obſervations. Mr. Falkner poſſeſſed a very acute mind, a general knowledge, and moſt retentive memory. Of his medical experience and practice I have heard phyſicians of eminence ſpeak in the higheſt terms of commendation. His manners, as may be ſuppoſed, from the tenour of his life, were at once ſingular and inoffenſive; and he retained ſomewhat of his Indian habits to the laſt.—He died, as I have been informed, about the year 1781." *P.* 25.

GALLIPAGOE ISLES.—REMARKABLE INSTINCT OF BIRDS.

"I WAS very much perplexed to form a ſatisfactory conjecture how the ſmall birds, which appeared to remain in one ſpot, ſupported themſelves without water; but the party, on their return, informed me, that, having exhauſted all their water, and repoſing beneath a prickly-pear tree, almoſt choked with thirſt, they obſerved an old bird in the act of ſupplying three young ones with drink, by ſqueezing the berry of a tree into their mouths. It was about the ſize of a pea, and contained a watery juice, of an acid but not unpleaſant taſte. The bark of the tree produces a conſiderable quantity of moiſture, and, on being eaten, allays the thirſt. In dry ſeaſons, the land tortoiſe is ſeen to gnaw and ſuck it. The leaf of this tree is like that of the bay-tree; the fruit grows like cherries, whilſt the juice of the bark dies the fleſh a deep purple, and emits a grateful odour; a quality in common with the greater part of the trees and plants in this iſland; though it is ſoon loſt, when the branches are ſeparated from the trunks or ſtems. The leaves of theſe trees alſo abſorb the copious dews which fall during the night, but in larger quantities at the full and change of the moon; the birds then pierce them with their bills, for the moiſture they retain, and which, I believe, they alſo procure from the various plants and evergreens. But when the dews fail in the ſummer ſeaſon thouſands of theſe creatures periſh; for, on our return hither, we found great numbers dead in their neſts, and ſome of them almoſt fledged. It may, however, be remarked, that this curious inſtinctive mode of finding a ſubſtitute for water is not peculiar to the birds of this iſland, as nature has provided them with a ſimilar reſource in the fountain-tree, that flouriſhes on the Iſle Ferro, one of the Canaries; and ſeveral other trees and canes which, Churchill tells us, in his voy-

ages, are to be found on the mountains of the Philippine Iſlands." *P.* 53.

CURIOUS PERCH FOR BIRDS.

"IN our paſſage to the coaſt, which we made in latitude 19° 28', we paſſed great quantities of herring, turtle, porpoiſes, black-fiſh, devil-fiſh, and fin-back whale; but the number of birds appeared to be greatly diminiſhed ſince we left the coaſt; for at that time there were innumerable flocks of boobies, which were ſo tame as not only to perch on the different parts of the ſhip, but even on our boats, and the oars, while they were actually employed in rowing. When the appearance of the weather foretold a ſquall, or on the approach of night, the turtle generally afforded a place of reſt for one of theſe birds on his back; and though this curious perch was uſually an object of conteſt, the turtle appears to be perfectly at eaſe and unmoved on the occaſion. The victorious bird generally eaſed the turtle of the ſucking fiſh and maggots that adhered to and troubled him." *P.* 123.

SEAMEN SUPERSTITIOUS.

"WHEN we were in latitude 24°, a very ſingular circumſtance happened, which, as it ſpread ſome alarm among my people, and awakened their ſuperſtitious apprehenſions, I ſhall beg leave to mention. About eight o'clock in the evening an animal roſe alongſide the ſhip, and uttered ſuch ſhrieks and tones of lamentation, ſo like thoſe produced by the female human voice, when expreſſing the deepeſt diſtreſs, as to occaſion no ſmall degree of alarm among thoſe who firſt heard it. Theſe cries continued for upwards of three hours, and ſeemed to increaſe as the ſhip ſailed from it: I conjectured it to be a female ſeal, that had loſt its cub, or a cub that had loſt its dam; but I never heard any noiſe whatever that approached ſo near thoſe ſounds which proceed from the organs of utterance in the human ſpecies. The crew conſidered this as another evil omen *; and the difficulties of our ſituation were ſufficient, without the additional inconvenience of theſe accidental events, to cauſe any temporary depreſſion of thoſe ſpirits which were ſo neceſſary to meet the diſtreſſes we might be obliged to encounter." *P.* 169.

XCVIII. *Browne's Miſcellaneous Sketches.* (Concluded from p. 391.)

SUPERSTITION.

"THE preſent age flatters itſelf with the praiſe of total freedom from credulity and ſuperſtition. It forgets that infidelity itſelf may be credulous and ſuperſtitious. It was ſaid of Dr. Halley, that he believed every thing but the Bible. If I am not miſinformed, ſome of the German *illuminés*, and the late King of Pruſſia himſelf among them, were dupes to the tricks of the Frankfort Jews, who pretended to raiſe the dead. But putting infidels aſide, is the world ſo totally liberated from its weight? In the lower orders eſpecially in all countries, every one muſt acknowledge the remains of a plentiful crop. Within my recollection, in Ireland, *Canidias* have been diſcovered muttering charms over an exfodiated corpſe, and not long ſince I was preſent at the trial of a dairy-woman, for putting a dead thumb in milk to increaſe the meal. The ſuperſtitions of ſailors are proverbial. Are the higher orders perfectly free? The ſuperſtition of nurſes plentifully communicates itſelf to mothers, and even in our own ſex, moſt men, I am apprehenſive, if cloſely obſerved, would be found to have ſome ſeeds of it. The obſervation of the purchaſers in a lottery-office for a ſingle day would procure diſciples to my opinion; and what are the rantings of gamblers about luck, and their ſhifting ſeats and poſitions to procure it, but inſtances of the groſſeſt ſuperſtition?—Have we forgot the diſciples of Main-

* To explain this, we annex the following ſhort obſervation in a preceding page—"The ſuperſtition of a ſeaman's mind is not eaſily ſubdued, and it was with ſome difficulty that I could preſerve an hen who had been hatched and bred on board, and who at this time was accompanied by a ſmall brood of chickens, from being deſtroyed, in order to quit the ill omen that had been occaſioned by the unexpected crowing of the animal during the preceding night."

adus

aduc and magnetiſm? Have we forgot the numerous prophecies delivered during the preſent war, and the ſearch in old books of the laſt century for ſomething like prophecies, and did we obſerve no impreſſion amidſt the gloom of the times even upon men who were not fools?" *P.* 213.

WONDERS.

"IF travellers are abſurd in relating wonders, the world is equally abſurd in diſbelieving them in the groſs. I knew a very worthy gentleman who never was believed, and yet never told a falſehood. He had given himſelf a habit of relating every thing extraordinary which his obſervant mind had collected in a long life, and never mentioned any ordinary occurrence. Such is often the fate of travellers. When Mr. Bruce ſpoke of a camera obſcura which would hold a large company, it appeared apocryphal, till a common ſhowman exhibited the very ſame thing in our ſtreets. When he talked to me of pyramidal mountains inverted, I thought it fabulous, till, in common deſcriptions of Auvergne, I found accounts of *montagnes eſcarpées* of a ſhape not entirely diſſimilar; and I own ſome diſcoveries of this nature ſo far altered my opinion, that when he talked to me of carving from live animals, I only ſuſpended my aſſent, without decided diſbelief*. The wonderful ſtory of the Upas, to be found in the notes to the poem of the Botanic Garden, ſeems only an exaggeration of the qualities of the poiſon-tree, well known in ſome parts of America, or of the marſh miaſma, which Townſend† ſearched for in Spain; and the fiſh whoſe ſimilitude to the human form gave riſe to the fable of the mermaid, is common on the coaſt of Africa‡. The unicorn is evidently the rhinoceros, and the griffin a mere picture drawn by terror, in deſcribing ſome tremendous ſnake. I feel therefore a tendency different from the greater part of the world, and am rather inclined to believe than diſbelieve, that is, to look for ſome foundation of truth at leaſt, though perhaps magnified or diſtorted." *P.* 226.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

"DR. Henry, and many others, have given us deſcriptions of the manners of the centuries before the laſt, but I want a ſketch of thoſe of the laſt and preſent centuries. It ſurely would make an amuſing work, and the materials are abundant for the man who has leiſure. I would begin with the Reſtoration, and mark the dreſſes, the faſhions, the hours, the reigning taſte, the favourite trifles, the places of amuſement. For inſtance, when Clarendon tells me, that Lord Stafford came down to the Houſe the day he was impeached, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and was ſurpriſed to hear that the Houſe was ſitting ſo late, it marks amuſingly the wonderful change of hours of buſineſs; when he mentions, that Mr. Hyde met the Earl of Bedford at a place called Piccadilly, which was a fair houſe for entertainment and gaming, with handſome gravel walks, with ſhade, and where were an upper and lower bowling-green, whither very many of the nobility and gentry of the beſt quality reſorted for exerciſe and converſation, it divertingly ſhows the increaſe of Weſtminſter, and the wondrous change of the abodes of pleaſure.

"In the reign of Charles the Second the numerous productions of the drama, and ſuch playful works as the Memoirs of the Count de Grammont, would afford ample materials. From the latter, we find that Spring Garden was the favourite place of reſort for the *man of mode*, that maſks and vizards were worn not only in the Park but at the play; and Sir Fopling Flutter will tell us, that gloves up to the elbows, huge periwigs, long waiſts,

* "Why ſhould the Abyſſinian believe that among us men can walk under water by means of the diving-bell, or fly in the air by aid of the balloon? Undoubtedly the ſimplicity of the old travellers, Thevenot, Tavernier, Bernier, and Spon, impreſs belief more ſtrongly than later ones. I read Bell's Travels with infinite pleaſure, becauſe I know that his character was ſuch, that in his vicinity it was almoſt a proverbial ſaying, Whatever John Bell of Antermoney tells you is true."

† "See Townſend's Travels in Spain."

‡ "See Aſtley's Collection of Voyages."

and pantaloons, were the dreſs of a gentleman, and that ombre was his game; and the Rehearſal, that Canary wine was thought exquiſite.

"In King William's reign, Hanover Square was the termination of Weſtminſter; St. James's pariſh is often mentioned as containing the whole faſhionable world, and a frolicſome ſupper at an India Houſe was a moſt faſhionable entertainment*. The hours appear to have been nearer to the preſent than is uſually imagined. Lady Townly viſits till eight, and then ſaunters at Mrs. Idle's till court-time—after the drawing-room takes a ſhort ſupper, then goes to Lord N.'s aſſembly, and is home at three in the morning. Parliament men even then dined ſometimes at midnight; Sir Francis Wronghead loſes his dinner three days in the week; quadrille was the faſhionable game; White's, Will's, and Tom's, the great coffee-houſes or taverns; and there is an opera as well as a theatre and maſquerades; yet, amidſt all this, Aimwell and Sir Harry Wildair take ſnuff; and in the next reign Sir Plume, in the Rape of the Lock, is vain of the ſame filthy faſhion; Sir Charles Eaſy takes away a *lady*'s ſnuff-box, and it is Tattle's preſent to Miſs Prue, in Love for Love.

"In Queen Anne's reign there is an inundation of foreign entertainments; China and India ſcreens are the rage; bohea tea is the firſt in eſtimation; claret is mentioned, but Florence wine ſeems to be moſt highly prized; Spring Garden and Covent Garden are faſhionable walks; Locket's, Pontack's, and the Rummer, the famous taverns: the women wear a light cloak, called a ſcarf, and patches on the face; the men Steinkirk cravats and Rammillie hats: and here Swift's Journal, written to Stella, would be an admirable aſſiſtance.

"I have merely made the little ſhort ſketch, in hopes of pointing out to ſome man of leiſure how entertaining ſuch a work might be. I have ſaid, that I do not write eſſays, but hints for eſſays†." *P.* 229.

* "Journey to London."

† "How many amuſing queries could I propoſe for ſuch a man, ſuch as, When were our military uniform and facings introduced? What was the military garb in Cromwell's time? Was red then the clothing of the Engliſh troops? When did that become a national colour? with a million of others. I have four volumes of drawings of dreſſes for 300 years paſt, but they do not anſwer this query."

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